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The OIL WEEKLY

OIL and GAS ENGINEERING

FOR OIL AND GAS PRODUCERS AND PIPE LINE MEN

THE WEEK'S NEWS INTERPRETED

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10 TIMES
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OTHER VALVES

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MUD LINES
STEAM LINES
AND
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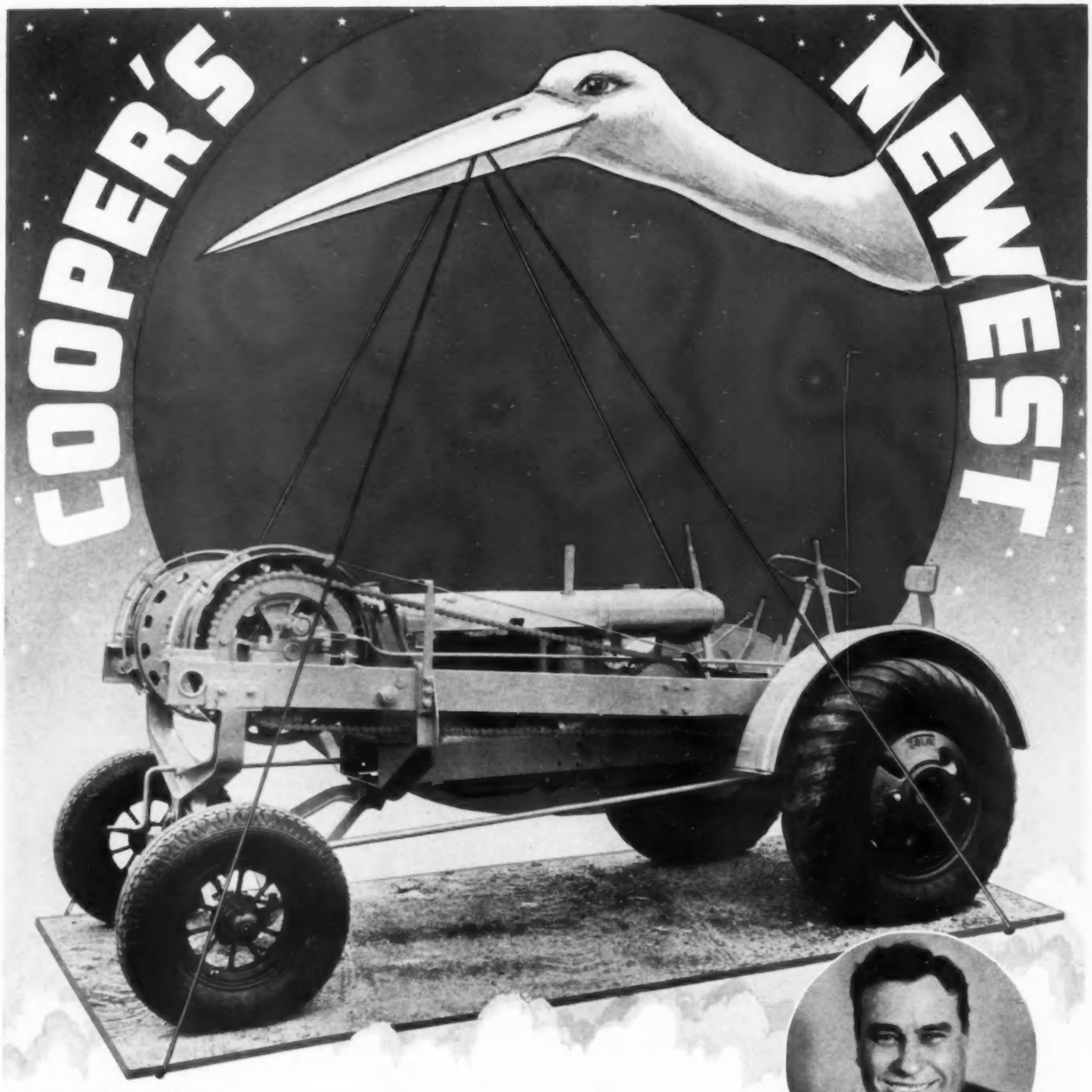
VOLUME 78 AUGUST 5, 1935 NUMBER 8



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Fred E. Cooper

Another economical pulling unit, same design and type as the famous ALLIS-CHALMERS UE and UM super winch tractors. It is smaller, very sturdy, compact, fast and powerful. It handles with ease 3,500′ wells tubed with 2″.

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WRITE FOR COMPLETE DETAILS.

FRED E. Cooper

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211 S. LANSING TULSA, OKLA.

The OIL WEEKLY, Issued weekly by the Gulf Publishing Co., 3301 Buffalo Drive, Houston, Texas. Subscription price $2.00 per year; 15 cents per copy. Entered as second-class mail matter December 23, 1916, at the post office at Houston, Texas, under act of March 3, 1879.

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BLADES ALWAYS CLOSE

The blades close downward into the body when their work is done, but if a piece of rock or steel should keep the blades from closing, they will shear through any such obstruction when the top of the blades contact the casing shoe while coming out of the hole.

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There are so many ways in which the Baker Wall Scraper will make *extra* profits for you that it should be available for every drilling well. Resourceful operators and engineers immediately will recognize savings and profits to be derived from the following advantages:

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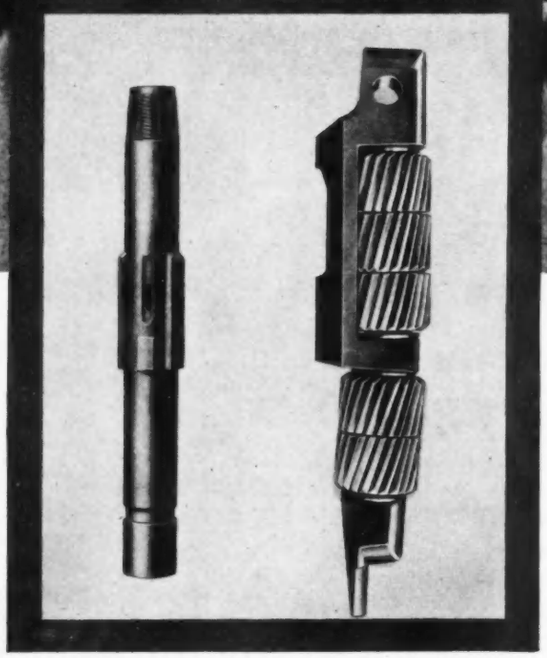
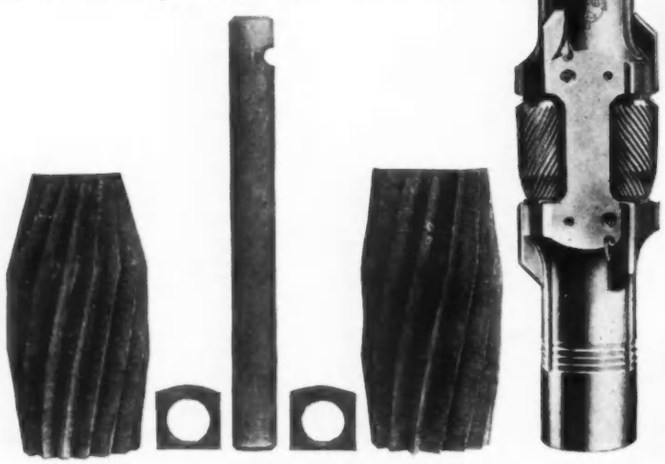


● New type of tool known as the "Type-M 3-Point Reamer." Mfd. by Globe Oil Tools Co., Los Nietos, Calif. The required strength and toughness in bodies are obtained by the use of S. A. E. 3140 Nickel-chromium Steel, heat treated. Cutters and pins, shown in detail, must have high wear-resistance on the surface and high toughness in the core, requirements that are met by the use of S. A. E. 4615, case hardened Nickel-molybdenum Steel.



● "Globe" underreamer, used for drilling in every oil producing country of the world. The high reputation of this tool is contributed to in large measure by the use of strong, tough, stress-resisting Nickel Alloy Steels. Picture shows details of Nickel Steel body and cutters.

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THE OIL WEEKLY

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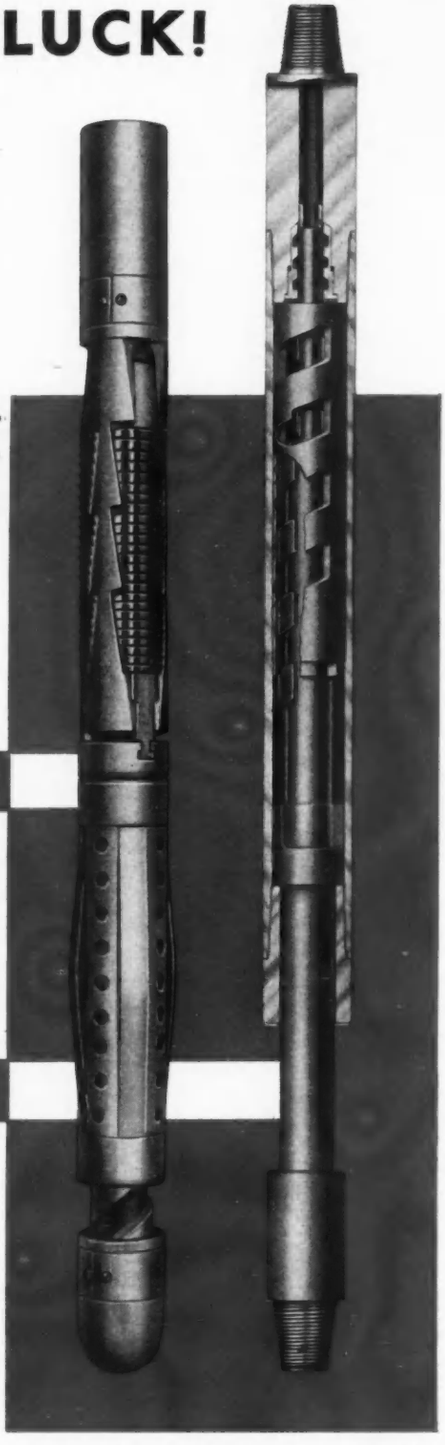
GOOD FISHING

DOESN'T DEPEND ON LUCK!



ROTARY RELEASING SPEAR

. . . . **A slight turn to the left—the spear takes a hold in casing or tubing and keeps it until the fish comes up or you decide to release it. Then—a turn to the right and the spear is ready to be withdrawn, as simple as that. Extra long slips, working in unison, are solidly backed up at three places on the stepped body—giving assurance that this spear will endure almost endless jarring without damage to the spear or the pipe.**

AUTOMATIC ROTARY JAR

Quick blows—as hard or as gentle as you want to make them—for as long as you want to keep pounding on the fish. The force of the blow delivered by the Baash-Ross Automatic Jar is determined by the torque created by taking a turn or more in the drill pipe after the fishing tool has been set. Then the jar is tripped and re-set by merely raising and lowering the fishing string.

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THE OIL WEEKLY
FOR OIL AND GAS PRODUCERS AND PIPE LINE MEN
ENGINEERING • NEWS • STATISTICS

WARREN L. BAKER, Editor

. . . this Week

LONG negotiations between officials of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company and Yount-Lee Oil Company came to a successful conclusion last week when the former purchased the oil properties of the latter for $41,600,000. The rise of Yount-Lee Oil Company is one of the most interesting stories of industrial growth in the oil business, which has more than the customary number of rapid expansions. Stanolind Oil & Gas Company assumed control and operation of the properties on August 1. **Page 8.**

THE Texas hot oil investigation committee quizz of the Railroad Commission members, which was expected to bring out some startling facts, took place last week. However, all the fireworks anticipated were missing. Three days of questioning brought out little information, with the exception of certain loose practices, particularly in the accounting department. **Page 10.**

DIRECTORS of the American Petroleum Institute, meeting in New York City August 1, drafted a tentative plan for a voluntary code for the marketing of petroleum products. After a series of meetings, it is hoped to write a permanent plan that will be submitted to the Federal Trade Commission for approval. **Page 10.**

AT Kettleman Hills, where two different grades of natural gas are produced, a mixing header has been successful in making a complete blend and in assuring a proper proportion of both types of gas to three gasoline plants. Some of the equipment installed is completely new in design, which increases the interest in the operation and construction of the central mixing unit. **Page 30.**

IF all the flights made by American aircraft last year could be laid end to end, it would be found that man flew almost far enough to reach the moon. As it was, the 210,309,400 miles of air travel represented 8000 trips around the world. Some 58,414,256 gallons of gasoline and 2,158,288 gallons of lubricating oil were consumed. The U. S. Bureau of Air Commerce estimates that in 10 years gasoline consumption by aircraft has multiplied 10 times, therefore, becoming an important assisting factor in developing larger consumption of petroleum products.

The Oil Man's Calendar

AUGUST

American Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association.

19-24 American Chemical Society, San Francisco, California.

SEPTEMBER

18-20 National Petroleum Association, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

OCTOBER

10-12 A.I.M.E. Petroleum Division, Mid-Continent Section, Houston, Texas.

16-17 American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Mid Year Meeting, Mexico City, Mexico.

NOVEMBER

4-5 Independent Petroleum Association of America, Annual Meeting, Dallas, Texas.

11-14 American Petroleum Institute, Annual Meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.

BECAUSE of its geological conditions and possibilities of becoming a major producing area the Edmond pool is one of the most interesting Oklahoma fields under development at this time. It is estimated that the per acre yield may reach 50,000 barrels, and that some sections may produce 100,000 barrels to the acre. Due to the high pressures and large gas volumes encountered in the Wilcox sand, some difficult drilling conditions are encountered. **Page 46.**

IN less than one year a company has welded more than 130 full and partially welded casing strings in East Texas. During this program engineers have developed new technique and equipment, which permits faster welding and safer running of the welded pipe into the hole. Developments by the company are of much interest. **Page 19.**

THROUGH the installation of a drilling rig of unique design, a drilling contracting firm has been able to satisfactorily operate previously purchased alternating-current equipment with engine-driven generating machinery. The hookup includes the use of three engines, any one or all which can be used at one time. The installation was designed so as to give proper consideration to transportation, rigging up, tearing down and low-cost operation. **Page 24.**

EXTENSION of the Dickinson pool, Galveston County, Texas Gulf Coast, 2½ miles, together with performances of recent completions in the field, indicate that it may be a major crude reserve. The field has a remarkable per acre foot saturation and is the deepest Frio formation production found in the Coast area. **Page 42.**

Yount-Lee Sale

ENDS COLORFUL CAREER FOR COASTAL PIONEER COMPANY

By GRADY TRIPLETT, Staff Writer

HOUSTON.

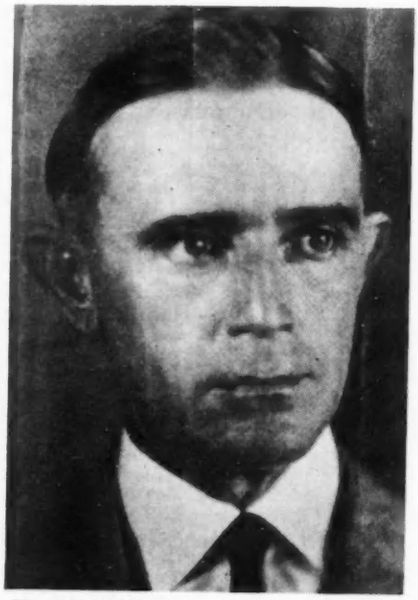
WHEN a transaction calls for figures in millions to picture the property involved there is scant tendency to deal with one acre and one well. Yet such were the beginnings of the concern which came to be Yount-Lee Oil Company, whose oil holdings passed to Stanolind Oil & Gas Company under a price tag of $41,600,000. There is real estate and other property yet to be liquidated and the realization from these finally will tell the industrial growth from a lone acre of oil producing land at Sour Lake.

Neither can that one acre be presented as the start of an oil producing giant without dealing with one man, Miles Frank Yount, who learned about drilling first in the rice country and later at Spindle Top and remained a driller until his death, November 13, 1933. Along with the knowledge of how to penetrate the crust of the earth he carried an uncanny vision of how a salt dome did its job of carrying oil sands upward so they could be reached by a drill.

Against the legendary touch that attends the combination of one man and one acre there are the cold facts of acres, wells, barrels of oil, storage tanks and pipe lines.

Yount made his first venture at Sour Lake in a partnership, one of the partners being J. H. Phelan, whose job was selling groceries. When Harry Phelan would visit Sour Lake the owners of the Sour Lake property would collect for lunch at some boarding house and later assemble on the veranda or under a live oak tree for a meeting of stockholders. Phelan served as secretary and treasurer, and these meetings came suddenly to the question of cash on hand. If it was sufficient a dividend was in order and the meeting adjourned. After one of these meetings Yount invited his partners to stroll out to the field, where he pointed out a likely spot for drilling. It was surrounded by dilapidated derricks and some dry holes. The prospect was such that Yount found his associates little interested in the venture.

He pressed the proposition no further but did move to Spindle Top to drill two dry holes. Finally this concern was liquidated and Frank Yount took a fling in the automobile business at Beaumont. In time other interests acquired the leases that Yount had picked at Sour Lake and the result was an oil well, just as Yount had anticipated.



FRANK YOUNT—
Got what others sought.

A Single Acre

Promptly there was a conference between Yount and Phelan in Beaumont, and the subject of discussion was a lone acre of leases which the other interests had failed to get. The acre was available through Ambrose Merchant, whose family owned it. Out of that came the Yount-Phelan Oil Company. Its ownership was a third to Yount, a sixth to Phelan, with eighth interests to Ambrose Merchant, Ras Pevito, Roy Hankamer and Tom Crosby. The well was a producer and the concern was on its way to write producing history in the Texas Gulf Coast.

By 1914 the assets had been expanded to the extent that the owners had a price of $25,000 on their properties. That this represented substantial

J. H. PHELAN—
Came from grocery business.

T. F. ROTHWELL—
First salary $90 monthly.

T. P. LEE—
Gave $12,500 for half interest.

WRIGHT MORROW—

Brought concerns together.

growth from their viewpoint is evident from the fact that the sixth interest of J. H. Phelan represented an investment of $750.

At the time T. P. Lee of Houston was looking for an opportunity to permit his daughter and son-in-law, T. F. Rothwell, to live nearer Houston than the Louisiana field where Rothwell worked. But the $25,000 price did not look right in some quarters, for W. S. Farish was approached on the proposition and declined. Finally Lee bought the eighth interests of Merchant, Pevito, Hankamer and Crosby and the concern again changed name as Yount-Rothwell Oil Company. Yount was head driller, salary $180 a month, and Rothwell became his assistant with a salary half that figure. E. F. Woodward of Houston acquired half the Lee holdings.

This combination of executive direction pushed the concern forward until its assets were considered in the half million dollar class and it was decided to incorporate. Then the concern became Yount-Lee Oil Company. Hull field gave the company one of its early boosts. By 1925 the assets had been expanded further and the stockholders considered the value at $3,000,000. Thus it stood when the Spindle Top venture proved the theories and the patience of Frank Yount to the end that 60,000,000 barrels of crude oil had been taken from this deep production at the time the concern was sold.

Expansion Was Rapid

Spindle Top was a case similar to the acre at Sour Lake, except that Yount got the leases he wanted there instead of permitting others to prove his theories and leaving him but a pittance of what he wanted. Even in 1918 Yount began acquiring property for deep flank drilling at Spindle Top. Meanwhile, major concerns with shallow production became discouraged over deep dry holes and the leases that looked good to Yount were in the hands of Marrs McLean.

Executives of the concern admit now that they had little faith in deep drilling at Spindle Top. Still they remembered what had come about at Sour Lake, and their attitude was such that the venture was not discouraged. The third well on the McFadden lease struck oil and the Yount legend had another fact for entry. While walking over their property at a pace sufficient to exhaust his associates, Yount predicted a recovery of 50,000,000 barrels. This was beyond the hope of his party. These men admit now that it was impossible to keep pace with Yount in stride or in estimating how nature had worked in building reservoirs for oil.

Deep oil from Spindle Top forced the concern into storage and marketing. With a prospect of lower prices, Yount engaged in a storage building program. The tank farm on the Neches river was built for 6,000,000 barrels capacity, and its executives began looking for outlets other than the buying agencies of the Gulf Coast district. Considerable of that oil went to Europe.

The year following the Spindle Top

[*Continued on page 59*]

A. W. PEAKE, Chairman

FRANK O. PRIOR, President

They conducted negotiations for Stanolind.

CODE AIDED STOCKS

States Ickes; expects no congress control action

WASHINGTON, D. C.

INVALIDATION of the oil industry's recovery code was this week charged by Secretary of the Interior Ickes with responsibility for losses of $700,000,000 to $800,000,000 in the value of oil securities in the recent past.

Discussing the oil-stock situation at a press conference July 30, the secretary said: "While I don't pretend to speak as an expert on the stock market, I might point out that the stocks' value was higher under federal regulation.

"I have always felt that federal regulation is for the benefit of the industry and its investors. Now it looks as if I were right."

The former oil administrator, however, gave no indication of hope for further oil legislation during the present session of Congress, which is expected to adjourn within three weeks.

Predicting that once Congress sees the end of its labors ahead it will act on such remaining measures as must be disposed of with rapidity and will reach adjournment quickly, observers in Washington declare that enactment of anything more than a mere ratification of the interstate compact is now impossible.

Congress, at this late date, it is said, will not stand for any controversial measure which might take weeks to dispose of. Any effort to inject into a compact-ratification bill anything in the way of federal control will mean its postponement until next session. A bill simply approving the compact, however, it is felt, might get by.

There is at the present time little interest in oil evinced by the great majority of members of Congress. So far, it is pointed out, the industry has shown no signs of returning to its pre-code chaos and there is, therefore, no argument on that score in favor of Federal control.

The crucial period, it is admitted, will be during the recess of Congress when, with fear of prompt action eliminated, interests in the industry may attempt to start price wars, over-run permissible production or in other ways sabotage the situation. Should this occur, it is predicted, Federal control legislation will be easy of enactment next winter.

It is no secret that Secretary Ickes and his associates have not abandoned their plans to control the industry. At the present time, however, the Secretary has probably as many enemies as friends in Congress and is wisely keeping his hands out of the legislative pot. Return of unsatisfactory conditions between now and next January, though, would make possible the building up of a "public demand" for regulation, and might induce President Roosevelt to ask for the legislation.

Commission Quiz

BEFORE TEXAS INVESTIGATORS DEVELOPS LITTLE INFORMATION

AUSTIN.

MEMBERS of the Texas House hot oil investigating committee last week conducted a lengthy examination of members of the Texas Railroad Commission. The three-day session constituted almost the only public examination of witnesses during the entire investigation, which began about three months ago and has continued intermittently since that time.

Each of the commissioners were examined separately, and were asked the same general questions. However, more than half the time of the hearing was devoted to questioning Commission Chairman Ernest O. Thompson, whom the committee members evidently thought dictated commission policies so far as the administration of oil and gas is concerned.

Three days of examination brought out little information, and nothing for which the commissioners might be condemned. Certain loose practices, especially in the accounting department, were apparent. However, most of the personnel was said to be efficient especially those with previous experience.

Voice Criticism

Much of the criticism of the committee was directed to the personnel selected by the commission, especially for work in the East Texas field. The committee found that the group concentrated there included some men without experience in the oil industry. They objected particularly to the presence of a former embalmer and former dancing master.

Another phase of activities with which the committee found fault was the method of keeping tender records at Kilgore. During hearings in the field the group found that these records were in such a condition that unused portions of tenders could not be carried forward as daily balances, and for that reason commission officials could never tell how much oil allowed under approved tenders was yet to be run. It was brought out also that tenders allowing movement of these balances were not recorded in any commission book.

They also found fault with commission estimates of the amount of hot oil run, especially during the period when Commissioner Thompson was in Washington opposing the passage of the Thomas bill, intended to effect federal control of oil. This was during the week beginning April 14, when commission members declared that hot oil had been reduced to "a mere trickle."

Representative Sidney Latham, who conducted much of the examination, read extensively from the records of executive sessions concerning the amount of oil run by some of the refineries during that month. His reports showed that some of the plants, reported to be operating on legal oil altogether, had reported runs of 30,000 or 40,000 barrels to the Railroad Commission, meanwhile reporting runs of 200,000 or more barrels to the state comptroller for purposes of tax payments.

The fact that the commission had no operative sufficiently familiar with refinery operations to determine plant recovery efficiency until last week was also a sore spot with the investigators.

A small portion of the hearing was devoted to an inquiry into the allowance of special exceptions to commission spacing regulations, known as Rule 37 cases. Committee members could not understand why a small group of attorneys had built up a lucrative practice in this work, and why a permit, once denied to one operator, might be allowed later after, but not because, another had purchased the property.

These questions were gone over generally with each member of the Railroad Commission.

Commissioner Thompson pointed out that in the selection of employees, the commission usually had many recommendations in letter form which were presented by each applicant. "Most of the men are recommended by several members of the legislature," he said. "Of course, we do not hire a man just on these letters. We know you gentlemen have to write a great many letters like that, and unless you bring him in personally, we generally presume

[*Continued on page 60*]

PASS THREE BILLS

Exposition, tax and land acts get Senate approval

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THREE oil measures, one of them authorizing the President to invite foreign nations to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, next May, and permitting the duty-free importation of exhibits, were approved by the Senate July 30 and sent to the House of Representatives for action.

One of the bills, introduced by Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma and designed to facilitate payment to that state of taxes on oil and gas produced from the restricted allotted lands of the Five Civilized Tribes, permits direct payment of the taxes to the state.

New Lease System

The third bill, introduced by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, provides for a new system of oil and gas leases in lieu of the present prospecting permits of the Interior Department.

It was explained by Senator O'Mahoney that under the present law, prospecting permits covering 2560 acres are issued upon application under terms which require the permittee to start drilling within six months and to proceed with development according to a specified schedule. Upon the discovery of oil or gas the permittee is entitled to a lease at a royalty of five percent upon one-fourth of the area embraced in the permit.

"It has been ascertained, as a matter of administration," he said, "that the continual extension of these permits has occasioned a great deal of uncertainty and instability. Of some 40,000 permits which have been issued, only about 308 have actually ripened into preferential leases with a five percent royalty. The others have, in great numbers of cases, been the subject of application for extension, and there has been much uncertainty as to what proper grounds of extension were.

"The bill, as reported by the committee, substitutes for this permit system a new system whereby leases are given in tracts of 640 acres for five years and as long as oil or gas may be produced upon lands which are not known to be productive at a royalty of 12½ percent when the production does not exceed an average of 50 barrels of oil per day, or, in the case of gas, an average of 5,000,000 cubic feet per day. Higher rayalties are to be charged when the production is greater.

"Leases on producing areas are to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior for ten years, and as long as oil and gas are produced, at competitive bidding at royalties from 12½ percent upward, according to production.

"Outstanding prospecting permits which have heretofore been extended and upon which no discovery has been made, amounting, as I recall, to approximately 4600, but under which the permittees have established equities, are given a statutory extension of one year with discretionary authority in the Secretary when diligence is shown to grant another extension to December 31, 1937."

DRAFT MARKET PLAN

A. P. I. directors study voluntary selling code

NEW YORK.

TENTATIVE draft of a proposed voluntary code of fair practices for marketing petroleum products for the petroleum industry was considered Friday by the American Petroleum Institute board and then passed on to the marketing branch of the industry for further consideration. The draft was placed before board by the Institute's Vice President for Marketing, C. E. Arnott, after preparation and a series of hearings participated in by members of the former sub-committee on marketing of the NRA Planning and Coordination Committee together with others representing independent dealers, jobbers, refiners and major interests from all sections of the country.

Beginning in September Arnott and committee will conduct a series of meetings throughout the country at which representatives of all marketing interests will express their opinions and make their recommendations for the code. At the conclusion of the meetings the draft is to be returned to the Institute's board for its approval, and then be placed before the Federal Trade Commission for final approval and authorization.

The Changing Panorama

THE OIL WEEKLY'S COMPOSITE VIEW OF INDUSTRY

Edited by JACK LOGAN, Associate Editor

PRESENT circumstances tend to prove the idea, generally accepted but sometimes temporarily forgotten, that the oil business is fundamentally hazardous to a great degree. Six months ago there was considerable anxiety over the fact new oil reserves were not being found as rapidly as known reserves were being used up. Some oil companies, peering into the future, and foreseeing a possible shortage of petroleum within several years, were especially desirous of acquiring proved or promised leases.

Since the beginning of this year, however, there has been a decided change in the reserves situation. Today, there is considerable fear that new fields are being found too rapidly; that new discoveries, if continued, may prove too great a strain on production control; that overproduction may come, despite all efforts, and bring low prices for oil.

Numerous New Fields Found

New fields have been coming in during 1935 in close succession. Discoveries have occurred in New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas. Several important fields have been added in New Mexico and West Texas. South Texas discoveries have been small, individually, as a rule; but they have been numerous, and together, they represent important additions to reserves. On the Texas Gulf Coast several unusually promising fields have been found lately. After having contributed in recent months several prolific coastal district fields, Louisiana has assumed an even more important role through the past few weeks' developments at Rodessa, northern portion of the state. Oklahoma and Kansas have had their reserves bolstered not only by finding of some new fields, but also by proving of deeper pay horizons in established fields.

Findings Ahead of Consumption

In 1932, 1933, and 1934, new oil reserves were not being found in the United States in nearly as great proportions as established reserves were being depleted. In 1935, however, the situation has been reversed. Reserves have been added to in substantially greater proportions than they have been drawn upon. In fact, estimates indicate that in the first seven months of 1935, there has been considerably more oil found than will be used during the whole year. Those inclined to be bearish in the matter point out, furthermore, that while new fields were comparatively rare in 1932, 1933, and 1934, such lagging of discoveries only compensated for the abnormally large discoveries in 1930 and 1931, when two new fields alone, East Texas and Conroe, represented around three billions of barrels of recoverable oil, or three years' supply.

In connection with the idea that discoveries have been running ahead of consumption in 1935, it is believed by some that over a billion barrels of oil, or more than a year's supply, has been added to existing reserves through only two discoveries that were made in recent weeks. Those two noteworthy discoveries were Anahuac on the Texas Gulf Coast and Rodessa in Northern Louisiana. In addition, of course, there have been the numerous other discoveries of the year, scattered over several states.

Anahuac and Rodessa

Some of the more generous estimates on Anahuac, Chambers County, Texas, indicate it will produce ultimately 800,000,000 barrels, or possibly a billion barrels. It is considered at least a 10,000-acre field. The oil sand is thick, and rates high with respect to porosity and saturation.

There is considerable skepticism regarding Rodessa, the big gas field, partially in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, and partially in Cass and Marion Counties, Eastern Texas, on whose flanks oil has been found. For heretofore there have not been in the Northern Louisiana region any remarkably prolific oil fields. Nevertheless, Rodessa now is being classed by the more enthusiastic as a half-billion barrel oil field. If it proves that important, it will be something unusual for Northern Louisiana, it is true. But similarly, there was no major oil

field in extreme Eastern Texas prior to opening of the famous East Texas field. Furthermore, if Rodessa bears out the enthusiastic predictions, it will be the first field of such importance for North Louisiana, but not for the general region. For Rodessa is about mid-way between the celebrated fields, East Texas and Smackover. And geologically, Rodessa bears a rather close relation to the East Texas field, being located along the north flank of the great Sabine Uplift, while East Texas is on the western flank.

The Rodessa oil production is from the Glen Rose limestone of the Trinity series of sediments, in the Lower Cretaceous. The discovery oil well, 6048 feet deep, has been flowing around 6000 barrels of 43 gravity oil daily. A second well has been completed as a gas producer; but that was expected, the location being high on the structure.

It is believed the oil production will be found throughout a mile-wide belt extending around the flanks of the big structure, the distance around the edge of the structure being about 20 miles. On that basis, the total area productive of oil would be over 12,000 acres. The pay zone is about 150 feet thick. About two thirds of the field lies in Louisiana and the other third in Texas.

Prior to the recent completion of the discovery oil well, Rodessa produced only gas and distillate, a score of gas producers having been completed in the field.

Overproduction Threat

Prospects of considerable competitive drilling have accentuated the fears that have arisen concerning opening of new fields this year. While the new fields are controlled in some instances largely by a few companies or a single concern, the ownership is split up in other instances among a considerable number of companies. The two fields discussed above, both have substantial acreage in the hands of varied interests, although one company controls a high percentage of Anahuac's area and several companies control most of Rodessa. The latter has only about four rigs now running, but a dozen new locations lately have been staked.

It is possible that difficulties may be experienced at both Rodessa and Anahuac in holding production down reasonably. Meanwhile, crude production above market demand already has been occurring in some other new fields. In South Texas, for instance, production was too high several weeks ago, leading to a slight cut in crude prices. Also, the steady rise of output of Coastal Louisiana in recent months has represented some strain on the markets; and the New Mexico and West Texas crude markets have been soft for considerable time. In California, the voluntary proration of production is partially but not entirely successful, and the crude market is soft, while refined oil prices are depressed.

Outlook Next Few Years

By virtue of the fears regarding overproduction, actual and threatened, some observers are decidedly bearish over the oil industry's outlook for the next several years. In fact, such an attitude is being taken by some even as regards the immediate future. In response to the assertion that today's oil prices are, nevertheless, comparatively favorable, the "bears" reply that prevailing prices are in some instances artificial and not justified. If the oil business is to get along reasonably well, they assert, there must be a slowing down of new oil field discoveries, and strict control of the numerous flush fields already in the picture.

Markets Show Improvement

Nevertheless, those actually buying refined oils from Mid-Continent refiners last week were willing to pay prices generally one eighth-cent per gallon higher than the quotations of the previous week. Prices were up on both gasoline and kerosene. Having recovered by the one eighth-cent per gallon, the gasoline prices last week were back up to the peak levels of the year, previously in effect in May, June, and early July. The quotations were about as in September, 1933, and were as high as any on record as far back as late 1930. Mid-Continent crude prices continue at the long-established and relatively favorable levels.

While there have been outbreaks of overproduction, it must be conceded that production control continues comparatively effective. This fact, coupled with relatively high consumption of oil products, especially gasoline, perhaps explains the continuing favorable prices.

While the Mid-Continent market in general tended last week toward improvement, it did so despite the handicap of continued substantial hot oil output in East Texas. The illegal production there is indicated to have risen to about 40,000 barrels daily, which is several thousand barrels per day more than a week ago. While most of such oil is confined within Texas, it is conceded that limited quantities are moving interstate.

Oil confiscated by the state and sold at auction is still denied access to interstate commerce, although permitted to move freely intra-state. The confiscated oil adds to the market difficulties within Texas.

Furthermore, there has come to light lately in East Texas, another loophole in the proration program, through which hot oil emerges onto the markets. This loophole concerns the percentage of gasoline recovery from crude processed. It appears that some refiners have been claiming to obtain 60 percent gasoline recovery, whereas in fact they have been getting only around 40 percent. The refiner furnishes proof of the legality of 100 barrels of crude, and asks for clearance papers on 60 barrels of gasoline. Actually, the 100 barrels of legal crude yields only 40 barrels of gasoline. Having authority to ship 20 more barrels of gasoline, however, he proceeds to do so, refining it from illegally produced crude.

Gas Conservation in Texas

Waste of natural gas in the Texas Panhandle ceased abruptly last week, when it became unlawful August 1, to release sweet gas into the air, a practice hitherto followed in stripping the gas for its gasoline content. The ban against the practice is embodied in the railroad commission's new gas conservation program, authorized under a new Texas law.

The gas conservation law has already been carried into the courts. But the state authorities so far have not been restrained from carrying out their program. Federal District Judge Robert J. McMillan at San Antonio, refused July 31, to issue an injunction against the program. The application will be heard later by a three-judge federal court.

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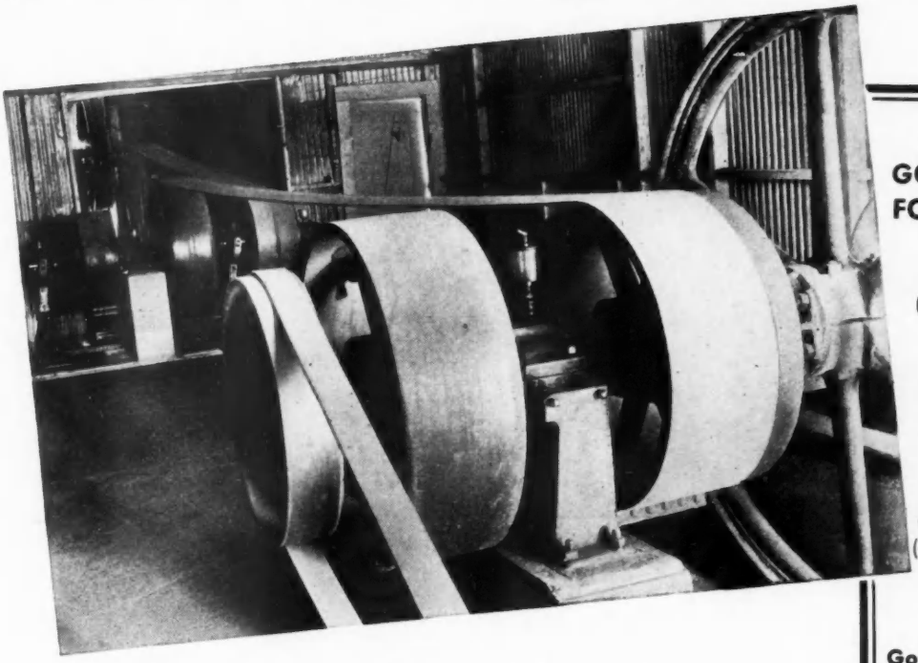

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MEN IN THE INDUSTRY'S NEWS

TWO IMPORTANT CHANGES IN PERSONNEL OF THE PURE OIL COMPANY

»

B. S. SoRELLE GOES TO WEST COAST AND R. B. KELLY NOW TEXAS MANAGER

»

B. S. SoRELLE

B. S. SoRELLE, manager of the Texas Producing Division of the Pure Oil Company since April, 1924, has been transferred from Fort Worth to Los Angeles, to take charge of the company's West Coast operations, which have heretofore been confined to the accumulation of wildcat protection and a limited volume of exploration work. The Fort Worth division has jurisdiction over all Texas outside the Gulf Coast region and also all New Mexico.

Raymond B. Kelly, who has been assistant manager of the Fort Worth division for the past three years, was named successor to SoRelle effective August 1. Kelly is well known in production engineering circles, having specialized in this particular field since completion of his college education at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. His first contact with the oil industry was made in 1919, when he qualified as an engineer for Empire Gas & Fuel Company in Oklahoma. After three years of duty he joined the Dallas office of the United States Bureau of Mines, and in 1924, was appointed supervisor of the Winnett, Montana, station,

R. B. KELLY

which had jurisdiction over field work on Government lands in Montana. His Government services were terminated in June, 1925, to become petroleum engineer for Pure Oil Company in Texas.

SoRelle launched his career in the oil industry with Gulf Refining Company in 1910 at Shreveport. When Gulf Production Company established a district office at Fort Worth on the heels of the Burkburnett and Ranger campaign he was placed in charge of the land and scouting department. He resigned in 1921 to accept a more lucrative position with Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation, and after two years became production manager for Simms Oil Company, a position held for one year prior to entering the services of Pure Oil Company.

HOWARD P. HOLMES, member of the Dallas sales office of The Continental Supply Company, and W. R. Hines, field salesman at Hobbs, New Mexico, have resigned to form Two-States Drilling Company to operate four heavy-duty rotary rigs purchased from G. H. Vaughn Drilling Company, Dallas. J. C. Crain, superintendent for the latter concern, will also be associated with the new firm, which will operate in Lea County, New Mexico.

R. S. CHRISTIE, petroleum engineer for Amerada Petroleum Corporation, has been transferred from Longview, Texas, to the company's district office at Fort Worth.

W. H. BERR, vice president of Standard Oil Company of California, was elected a director of the American Petroleum Institute at a directors' meeting held in New York City August 1. He will succeed Oscar Sutro, deceased, and will represent the production group. His term will expire in 1936.

M. T. HALBOUNTY JOINS GLENN H. McCARTHY DRILLING & PRODUCING CORPORATION

»

IS KNOWN FOR HIS WORK ON HEAVING SHALE AND ROTARY DRILLING MUD

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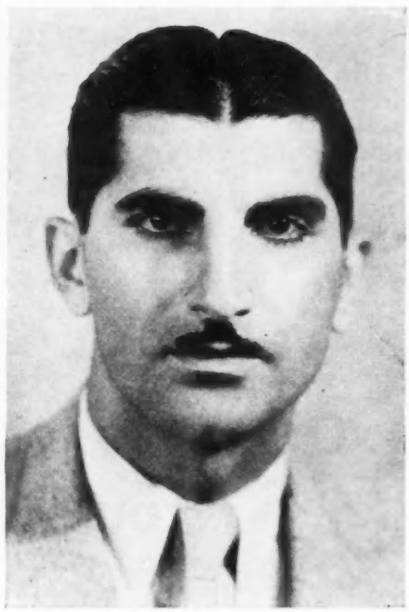


M. T. HALBOUNTY

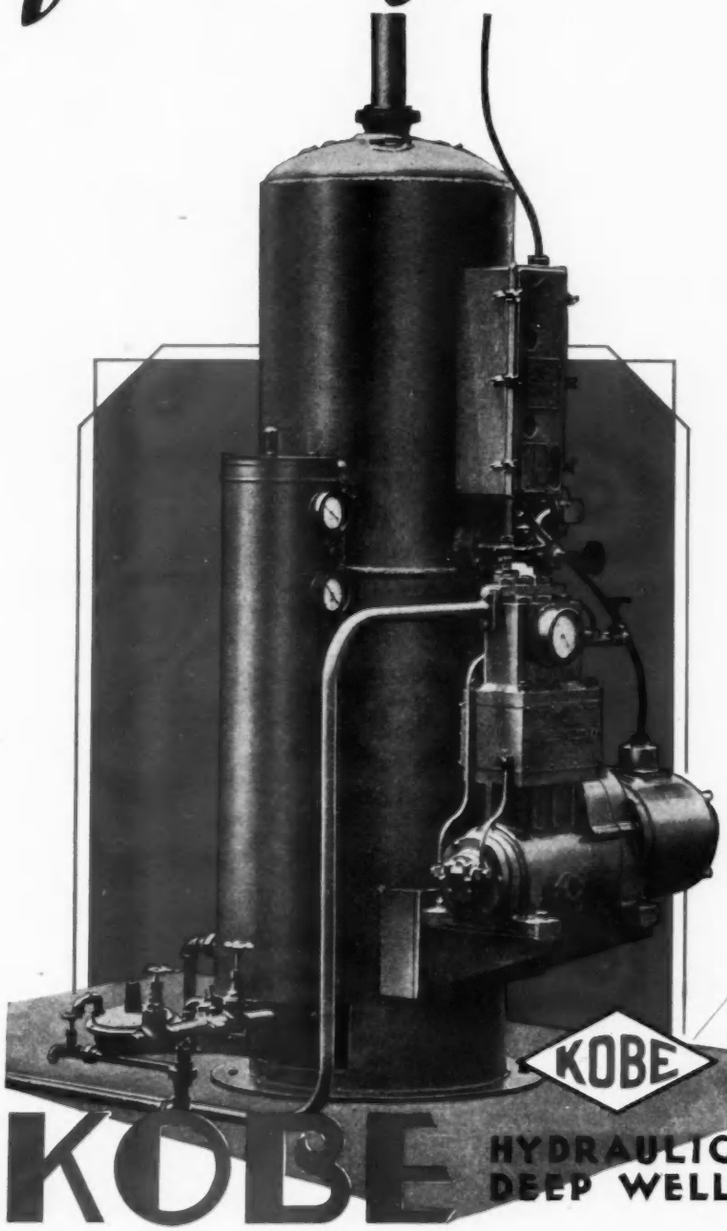
M. T. HALBOUNTY, for several years geologist and petroleum engineer with Yount Lee Oil Company, has become associated with Glenn H. McCarthy Drilling and Producing Corporation, Houston, in the same capacity. Mr. Halbounty is recognized as an authority on heaving shale drilling and on mud fluids. His work in successful penetration of heaving shale formation at High Island, Hull and Big Hill have been particularly noteworthy. Under his supervision, Yount Lee Oil Company penetrated 2300 feet of heaving shale in Boyt 1, Liberty County, Texas Gulf Coast.

Glenn H. McCarthy Drilling and Producing Corporation has constructed a chemical, mud and paleontological laboratory, where the corporation will do its own geological investigations and experiments under the direction of Halbounty. Glenn H. McCarthy, drilling contractor, plans to contract for the drilling of heaving shale formations.

Mr. Halbounty graduated from Texas A. & M. College in 1930, with a B.S. degree. Later he received a master degree

UNSURPASSED

for pumping crooked wells!



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in geology and petroleum engineering. He entered the employment of Yount Lee Oil Company on July 1, 1931, and remained with that company until his resignation August 1, 1935.

GRADY VAUGH, drilling contractor and oil operator of Dallas, has been a recent visitor in Shreveport and to the new Rodessa, Louisiana, oil field.

TORKILD RIEBER, vice president, The Texas Company, New York, has been elected to the board of directors of the American Petroleum Institute, representing the at large group. He succeeds C. B. Ames, deceased, on the at large group, with his term expiring in 1936. His election took place August 1.

GEO. W. CHAPMAN, clerk in the crude oil runs department of Sun Oil Company, Dallas, has been transferred to scouting duty and will be stationed at Palestine, Texas, relieving W. B. Davis, who has been assigned to the lease and rentals department in the Dallas office.

JACK HESTERLY has been placed in charge of the land office opened by Shell Petroleum Corporation last week in the Slattery Building, Shreveport.

FRED VAN COVERN has resumed his duties as director of the Department of Statistics of the American Petroleum Institute, and again is occupying his office in the Institute's headquarters at New York. For some time Mr. Van Covern has been in Washington, D. C., where he directed the staff of statistical subcommittee "A" of the Planning and Coordination Committee. He also was assistant treasurer of the company. Joseph Buder, who accompanied Mr. Van Covern to Washington as assistant, returned with him to the staff of the Institute's Department of Statistics.

C. S. JONES, executive vice president of Rio Grande Oil Company, Los Angeles, has been appointed general chairman of the committee organization now making local arrangements for the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in Los Angeles, November 11 to 14. Other committee chairmen include: finance, R. D. Matthews, Union Oil Company of California; reception, W. C. McDuffie, Richfield Oil Company of California; hotel reservations, C. E. Olmsted, The Texas Company (California); banquet, W. L. Stewart, Jr., Union Oil Company of California; transportation, J. U. Stair, Shell Oil Company; publicity, H. E. Britzman, Rio Grande Oil Company; golf, J. A. Jones, Associated Oil Company; at large, W. L. McLaine, General Petroleum Corporation; and wildcats, J. A. Dunn, National Supply Company of California.

KENNETH B. BARNES has resigned from the faculty of the petroleum engineering department of the Pennsylvania State College to become engineering manager for Geologic Standards Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

JAMES LaRUE, chief of the geophysical department of Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, and W. K. Eagen, division geologist for the company, San Antonio division, were in Corpus Christi last week.

HAROLD BOYD, chief scout for Magnolia Petroleum Company, Dallas, and secretary-treasurer of the National Oil Scouts Association of America, departed last week for a vacation in California.

J. W. KAYE is in charge of Frick-Reid Supply Corporation's South Texas division which has opened offices at 2112 Alamo National Building, San Antonio. Mr. Kaye has been handling sales in the territory for the past ten years. The concern has four stores in the San Antonio division, they being at Freer, Luling, Refugio and Sinton, the last being opened only a few days ago to handle the new producing district there.

J. B. GRAHAM, superintendent of field work for National Tube Company, passed through Tulsa during the week, spent a short time in Oklahoma City and returned to Pittsburgh. A. C. Temmel, field engineer for the company, has returned to Fort Worth after a short business trip to Pittsburgh. The Temmels have a new son who arrived in Fort Worth on July 9.

ANGUS McLEOD, geologist for Shell Petroleum Corporation, Houston, has been transferred to Shell Oil Company of California, Los Angeles.

R. J. S. McCALL, S. Elder, J. G. Child and L. M. McLennan, recently were appointed to the members of the field staff of Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in Iran.

H. C. FOWLER, Washington, D. C., assistant chief engineer of the petroleum and natural gas division of the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, headed a party of engineers making a reconnaissance of oil and gas reservoir conditions and production problems in South Texas and Gulf Coast districts. Others in the party included E. L. Rawlins, senior petroleum engineer, and M. A. Schellhardt, associate natural gas engineer, both of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and Gustav Wade, petroleum engineer, Dallas. The purpose of the tour was to provide material for publication.

L. K. LANEY, consulting engineer for The Texas Company, returned to headquarters at Fort Worth the past week from a business trip to Denver, Colorado.

FRANK R. CLARK, chief geologist for Marathon Oil Company and a former president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, is on an inspection trip through Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas.

ROBERT H. DOTT, recently appointed director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey and for a number of years a consulting geologist in Tulsa, addressed the Oklahoma City Geological Society on Monday, July 29, when he spoke on "The Present Operations of the Oklahoma Geological Survey."

GEORGE PRESCOTT has been made production superintendent in the East Texas district for Continental Oil Company. Mr. Prescott was recently transferred from Coleman, Texas, to East Texas, where he succeeds the late Thomas W. Wilson.

C. W. HANLEY, scout for Gulf Production Company in West Central Texas with Fort Worth as headquarters, has returned to duty after spending the past two weeks in Arizona and California on vacation.

M. P. "PAT" NORWOOD, formerly scout for the old Prairie Oil & Gas Company, has become field representative for Petroleum Statistical Guide, Incorporated, according to Vance E. Rowe, president of the company. Rowe was formerly chief scout for Carter Oil Company and had served the Standard subsidiaries for a long period.

T. E. "GENE" WEIRICH, regional geologist for Phillips Petroleum Company, has been transferred back to Oklahoma after studying the Tennessee-Kentucky region for a number of months. Weirich was formerly chief geologist for Tidal Oil Company in the Tulsa office.

T. P. THOMPSON, JR., Bradford, Pennsylvania, has been elected to succeed Ralph Zook of Sloan and Zook as a representative of the at large group on the board of directors of the American Petroleum Institute. Mr. Zook resigned from the Institute directors. The election of Mr. Thompson was made at the board of directors' meeting held in New York City on August 1.

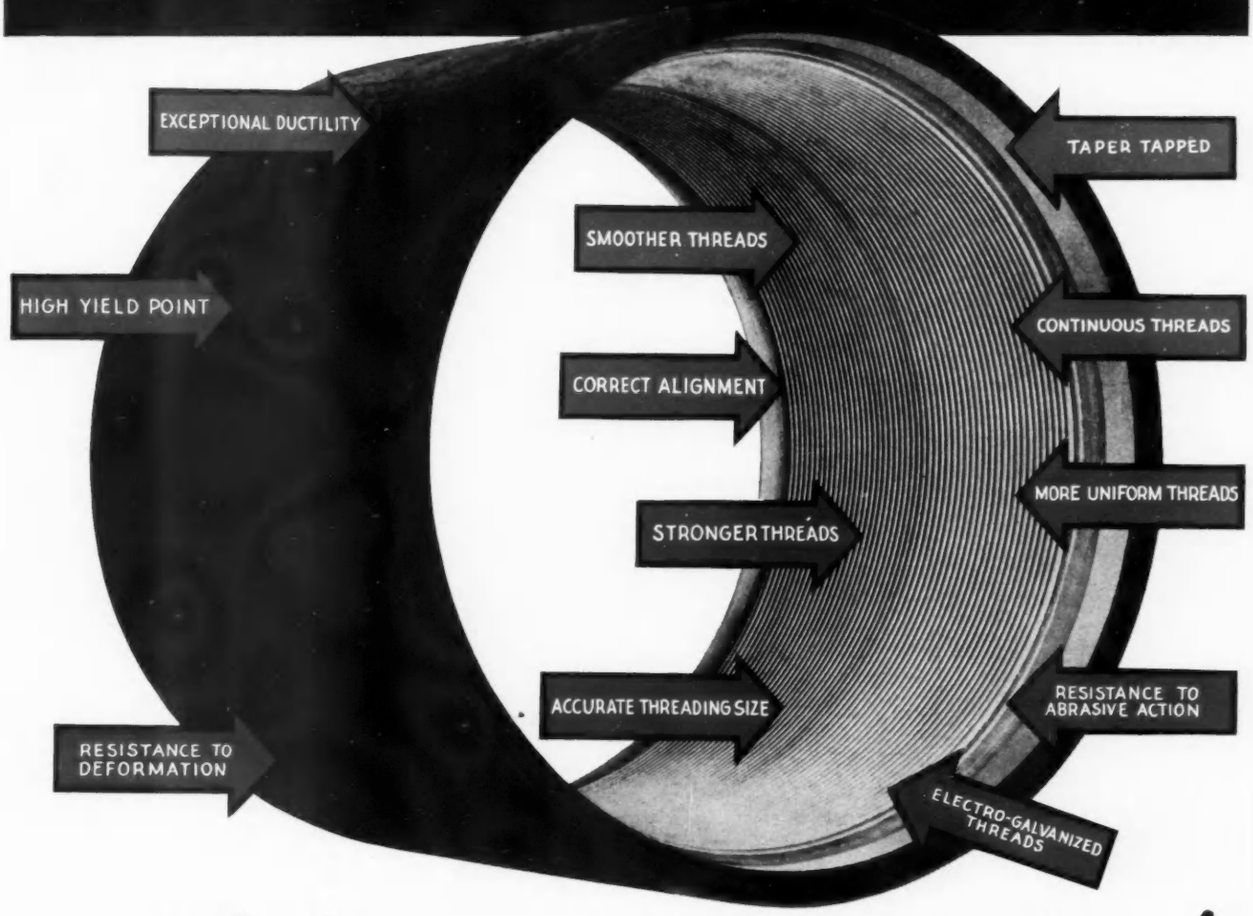
A. C. WRIGHT, formerly located at Laredo, Texas, has been transferred to Shreveport, where he will be in charge of geological work in the recently opened office of Shell Petroleum Corporation.

W. L. GORDON, petroleum engineer, formerly with the Pennsylvania State College, has accepted a position with Geologic Standards Company of Tulsa. Mr. Gordon will be in charge of porosity and permeability tests.

DIED:

THOMAS W. WILSON, production superintendent in the East Texas district for Continental Oil Company, died at Temple, Texas, July 17, where he was undergoing examination and diagnosis in a medical clinic. Mr. Wilson was born at Dallas, August 8, 1885, and started his oil career in the Spindletop field in 1902 as fireman. He subsequently became a rotary driller and production foreman, during which time he worked in such early Gulf Coast fields as Goose Creek and Batson as an employe of W. C. Turnbow and Gulf Coast Oil Corporation. He was actively in charge of drilling and producing operations for Western Oil Company, Mutual Oil Company and Texhoma Oil Company the Corsicana and Mexia development. Mr. Wilson had been in the employ of Continental Oil Company and its predecessors since 1923. At the start of the East Texas field, he was transferred to Gladewater in charge of the company's drilling and producing operations in the East Texas pool, and retained supervision over the Mexia-Corsicana, Arkansas and North Louisiana properties of Continental Oil Company until the time of his death.

COUPLING *facts*



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EXPERIMENTS LEAD TO DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AND INTERESTING TECHNIQUE IN EAST TEXAS

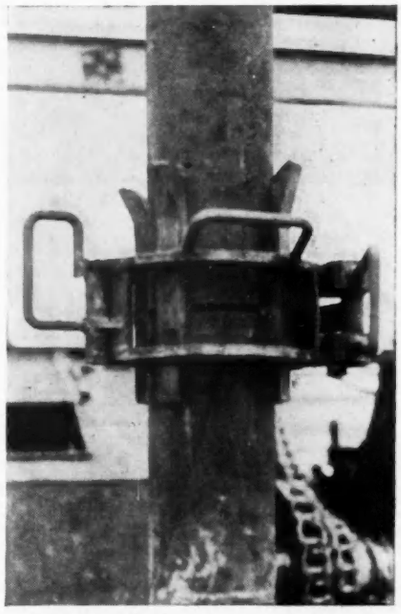
Welded Casing Practice

By BRAD MILLS, Associate Editor

SINCLAIR Prairie Oil Company is carrying out a very successful welded casing program in the East Texas field, following experiments that indicated the value of the practice under certain conditions. In less than a year, more than 130 full and partially welded casing strings have been run and cemented in all parts of the field, and the company has helped to develop a technique that may have a far-reaching effect on casing practices of the future. Unusual circumstances, however, led to the use of welded casing, but in adopting this practice the company did not attempt to sidestep or eliminate the use of ordinary screw casing.

A surplus of 6⅝-inch O. D., 20-pound, plain-end line pipe was created when a pipe line of considerable length was uncovered and the pipe salvaged. This pipe was the correct size for use as casing in East Texas wells, and was on the average much stronger than a large number of strings of used screw casing that had been run and approved in all parts of the field.

Use of the salvaged line pipe as casing has enabled the company to convert an idle surplus product into a useful commodity. The 6⅝-inch pipe meets all requirements, and is more than equal, in point of strength, to the medium weight used screw casing that has been successfully run in many fields.



A jig holds the pipe in place and spacers facilitate tacking

The welding of casing as it goes into a well is not a new practice, but most of this work has been done in connection with larger casing strings. In preparing to weld smaller casing strings on a large scale, it was necessary to develop and prove a new technique that would facilitate handling pipe under new conditions. A greater speed than had been attained under old methods was required, and it was necessary to improve and design equipment for running and holding the casing in place during actual welding operations. The company has developed at least two pieces of equipment that have greatly facilitated welding operations.

The 6⅝-inch line pipe is brought to the company's main pipe yard and shop near Troup for inspection, testing, beveling, and welding into correct lengths for running into the well. After a visual inspection, the pipe is subjected to a cold water pressure of 900 pounds per square inch. When the pipe comes to the yard in 40-foot joints, it is inspected and beveled, and made ready to run in those lengths. When 20-foot and 25-foot joints are salvaged and brought to the yard, they are welded into 40-foot or 50-foot sections before they go to the well. Use of longer joints at the well obviously speeds the welding operations where time is an important factor.

Before running the first string of welded casing, the company experimented for several weeks with all types of welds and combinations. Both fast and slow cooling methods were used, and the men were trained and coached for two or three weeks in a school that discussed problems to be expected in a welded casing program. All types of coupons and patterns were welded in the pipe, and under tests the welds were found to be stronger than the pipe. Cooling with water was tried in an effort to reduce the loss of time between welds, but natural cooling was found to offer a number of advantages.

In running the welded casing strings, the conventional float and guide shoes are used. Slip type elevators and spiders are used in the absence of collars. To eliminate the possibility of slippage in the spider, the company welds four short beads around the joint, near the upper end. In the case of creeping or outright slippage, the beads will catch against the slips and prevent dropping the casing in the hole, as has been done while running welded, plain-end pipe.

Development of a special jig, or guide, for holding the pipe in place and aligning the two joints being welded has speeded operations and added to the accuracy of the spacing between joints. This jig is made of flat bar steel, and has a row of spacers around the center to hold the joint being welded in the correct position. After tacking or spotting the joints, the jig is removed and the full weld completed. The jig somewhat resembles a light elevator.

A very fast welding rod is used, permitting the weld-

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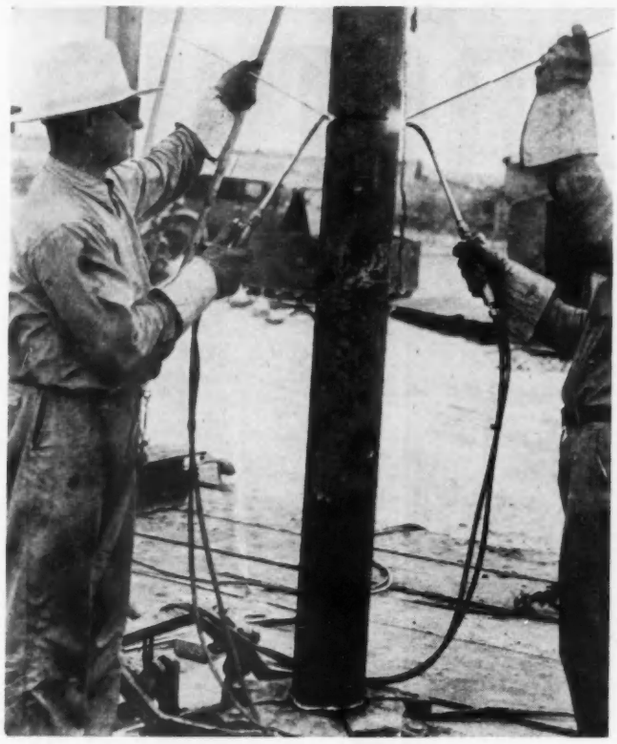
ers to keep the torch ahead of the rod. The complete weld can be made in a little over two minutes. Each weld is allowed to cool three minutes, and as the hold is kept full of mud, the weld is semi-quenched before it completely cools. With this method the casing string



may be run and welded at the rate of four welds per hour. The time required for running and cementing a full string is about 24 hours, as compared to eight or nine hours for screwed casing strings. The shorter strings have been run and cemented in from 17 to 20 hours.

Length of the 130 strings that have been welded varied from 2500 to 3800 feet. Several combination welded and screw casing strings have been run, however. It has not been unusual to run and weld about 2400 feet of the 6⅝-inch, 20-pound, plain-end pipe on bottom, with about 1200 feet of seven-inch O. D., 24-pound screw casing on top. Where large wells are expected and long casing strings are needed, the company occasionally runs the welded and screw combinations.

Each casing string is cemented with about 750 sacks of cement, which is enough to fill up behind the casing to a point about 1000 feet from the surface. A water sand is encountered at this level, and usually no attempt is made to force the cement above the 1000-foot level.

Special batteries of acetylene and oxygen tanks have been assembled to permit uninterrupted welding operations. The tying together of these several tanks gives an adequate supply for welding a full casing string.

The welding of small casing strings opens a new field, and has proved a very interesting large-scale experiment. The welding method employed has been almost identical with that developed and placed in use about four years ago in connection with pipe line work. It has been necessary to adapt this method to running casing in wells, however, and in doing so several original short cuts have been developed by Sinclair Prairie Oil Company.

Use of plain-end casing for welding seems to have a good future under certain conditions, the company believes. New casing may be manufactured at a lower cost when couplings and threading are not included. Since it requires considerably longer to run the welded casing, the time element favors screw casing. Conditions, such as those affecting Sinclair Prairie Oil Company, often determine the nature of a casing program in any field.

Fast rods are used, as pictured above, and a weld is completed in about two minutes

Acetylene and oxygen drums are connected in groups to insure uninterrupted welding

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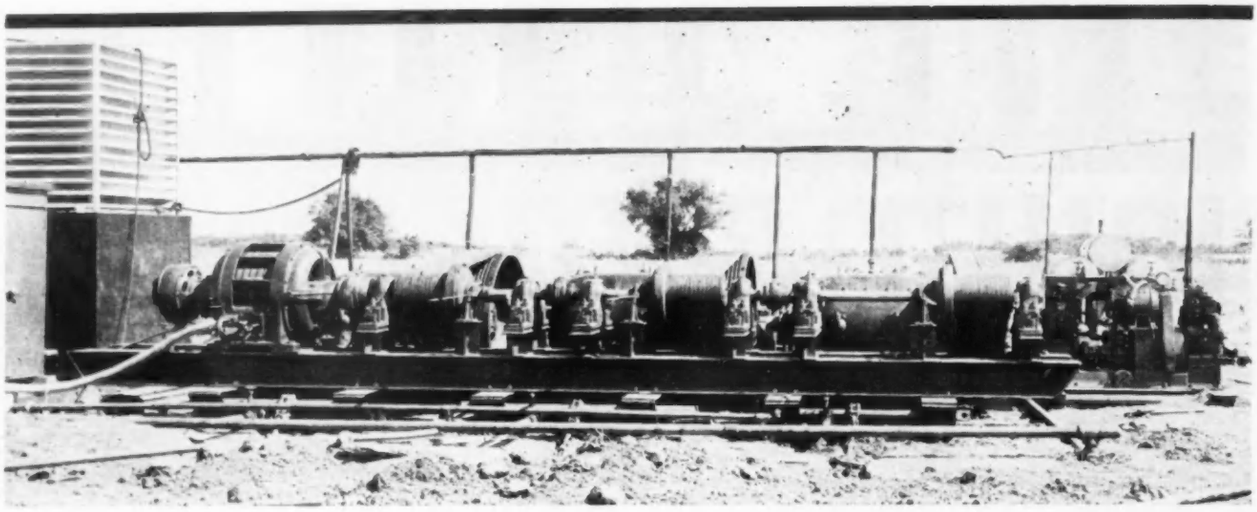

Figure 1—General view of installation

ALTERNATING-CURRENT EQUIPMENT EQUIPPED SATISFACTORILY WITH GENERATING UNIT BY

Unique Rig Hookup

MANY DRILLING CONTRACTORS own alternating-current rotary drilling equipment they have been using by obtaining power from high lines. With the present interest in engine rotary power and increased amount of wildcat operations, where frequently high lines are not available, a number of these contractors have been wondering if it is practical to equip these already purchased alternating-current rigs with engine generating equipment. This would permit them to make use of the alternating-current electric pump, drawworks motors and control equipment in which they have invested already.

The idea is entirely feasible and, although alternating-current electric rotary drive does not have the inherent steam-like operating characteristics of the direct-current rotary drive, sufficiently satisfactory operation within the capacity of the rig or generating equipment is procurable to justify consideration of the purchase of generating equipment within a reasonable price range.

Recently Noble Drilling Company purchased and has rigged up such equipment on a test it is drilling for Watchorn Oil & Gas Company near Arkansas City, Kansas. Because of the attention being given to rotary rig powers at this time the rig becomes of exceptional interest. In the Noble Drilling Company installation the multiple-twin engine alternating-current electric generating set heavy-duty power equipment was obtained at a moderate first cost in a unique hookup of standard machines with standard transmission equipment, in which the problems of transportation, rigging up, tearing down and low-cost operation have been given first consideration. These requirements and others have been met in the Noble Drilling Company new rig.

Unusual Hookup

Briefly, the hookup consists of three horizontal twin-cylinder engines mounted on individual heavy steel skids, which are extended sufficiently on the crankcase ends of the engines so that the generator lineshaft unit, which also is mounted on an individual steel skid, rests on the engine skids and is firmly bolted to them. The hookup can better be understood by examining Figures 1 and 2.

The lineshaft unit is composed of three pieces of shafting connected together and to the alternator with suitable flexible couplings and with roller bearing lineshaft bearings. The alternator, with direct-connected exciter, is mounted directly on the lineshaft structural skid.

The engines are equipped with grooved flywheels and drive to three roller bearing lineshaft friction disc clutch sheaves with V-belts. The engines are arranged to slide on their bases so as to take up the slack in the V-belts.

This hook-up provides a wide margin of safety against engine trouble and in giving additional power to meet the different rig operations. The manner in which they are connected permits any one, or two, or all three engines to be run at one time, ac-

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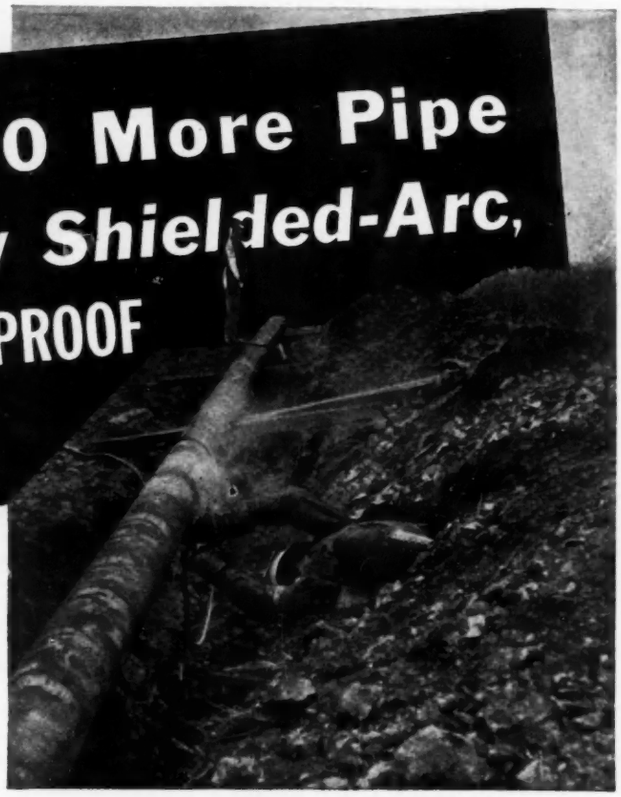

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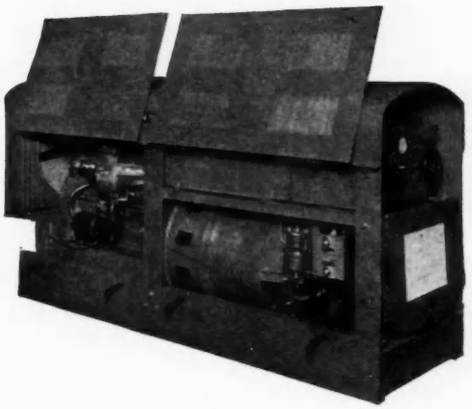

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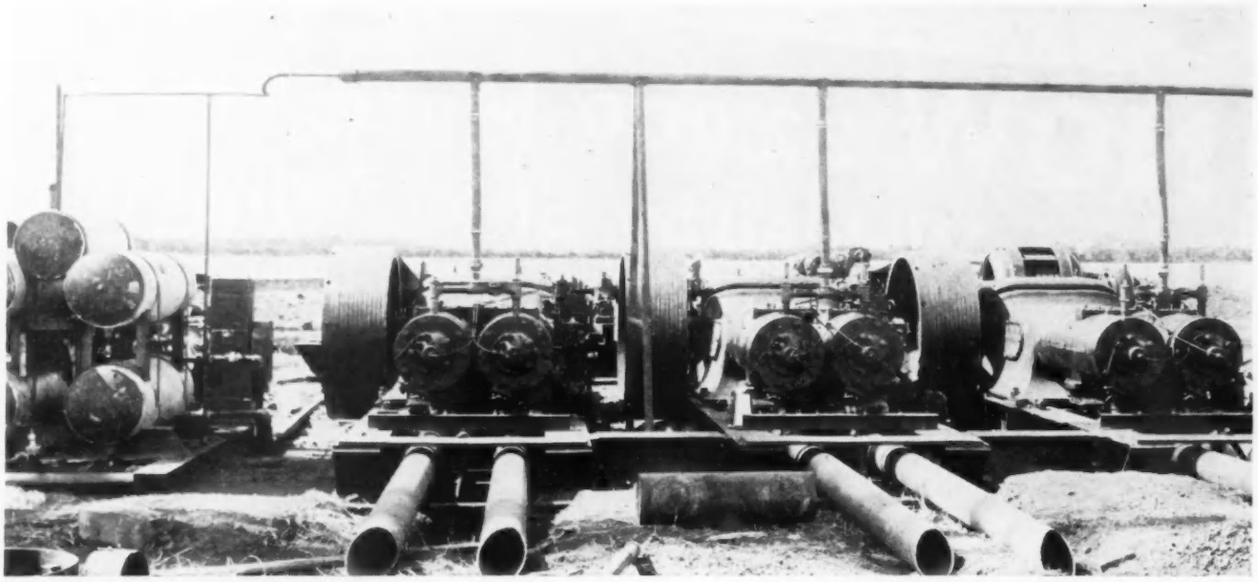


Figure 2—Front end view of engine installation. Note space base members and engine exhaust piping

cording to the load requirements, or in case of engine shut down being necessary for adjustment or repair. Operation of the rig has shown that the governors with which these engines are equipped parallel the engines onto the lineshaft under the varying load conditions of rotary drilling very satisfactorily.

Piping has been reduced to a minimum and the main generating plant is moved as four truck loads. Air filters are piped into the engines and mounted on the bases as well as fuel float regulators and fuel filters.

The electric switch gear is mounted in a weatherproof switch house that is readily moved as a unit. The housing includes all necessary meters, switches, voltage, regulators, etc.

All engine auxiliary equipment, which consists of a 10-horsepower Diesel engine driving a standby direct-current generator, rotary wash-down pump and starting compressor together with starting air tanks and fuel tank, is mounted on a steel base. Like with other machinery, this arrangement makes it readily handled as a unit, as shown in Figure 3.

All steel skid bases extend beyond the machinery. This gives sufficient protection in case of wench line breakage or similar accidents during loading or unloading.

Capacities and Specifications

The three engines are 14 x 18 twin-cylinder oil engines that are convertible to gas. They have a continuous horsepower rating on oil of 150 horsepower each at 300 revolutions per minute, and develop a peak horsepower for hoisting of 225 horsepower each. As gas engines the continuous horsepower rating is increased to 170 horsepower at 300 revolutions per minute, and the peak hoisting horsepower is increased to 250 horsepower each. The combined maximum horsepower capacity of the three engines is in excess of the maximum power required by the 375-Kva alternator.

After due allowance for transmission and electrical losses, and taking into consideration average rotating horsepower and peak hoisting horsepower required, this generating plant is capable of handling a rig equipped with a 150-horsepower drawworks motor and 200-horsepower pump motors. The alternator capacity and engine horsepower are sufficient to deliver the maximum current taken by the 150-horsepower drawworks motor under peak hoisting conditions.

It has been shown in actual operation that in hoisting when the full load of the drawworks motor is almost instantly imposed on the generating equipment, that voltage drop is negligible and the frequency drop is only from the idling frequency down to 59½ to 60 cycles.

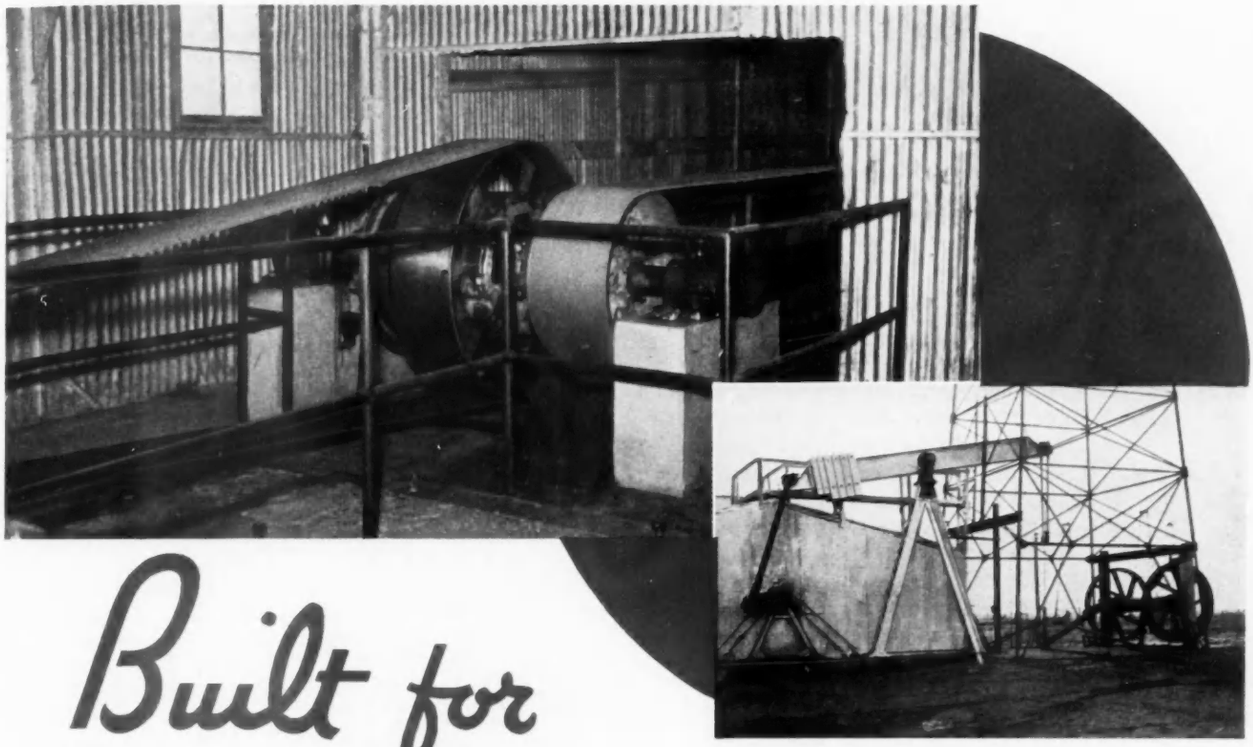
The three engines are equipped with 60-inch pitch diameter 12-inch grooved special electric sheave flywheels with turning bars, and with special electric mechanical paralleling governors. Other engine auxiliary equipment includes: fuel float regulators, mounted and piped without day tanks being required; dual fuel filters, also mounted and piped; two-unit air filters with manifolding to engines and mounted and supported in engine bases; and 1½-inch centrifugal circulating pumps mounted on engine bases with discharge piping from pumps piped to engine inlet circulating water connections.

The exhaust pipes from the engines are mounted and supported in the engine bases, as can be seen in one of the photographs.

Electrical Equipment

The electrical equipment has a 375-Kva, 300-kilowatt, 480-volt, three-phase, 60-cycle, 1200 revolutions per minute alternator, with a five-kilowatt, 125-volt, 1200 revolution per minute direct-connected exciter.

Other generator line shaft unit equipment includes three 12-inch grooved friction disc clutch sheaves with shifter levers, seven roller bearing line shaft bearings with wedge adjustment sole plates, three



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flexible couplings and three sets of twelve 270-inch section V-belts.

The lineshaft itself consists of three pieces of shafting, which are connected with the alternator by the flexible couplings. Self aligning non-expansion and self-aligning expansion type lineshaft bearings are alternately placed. This construction prevents any binding or bending that might occur from deflection in the base due to spring or twist.

The electrical control equipment consists of an outdoor generator control unit for use with the above generator and exciter, and consists of the following equipment mounted and inter-wired: one alternating-current ammeter, five ampere with 600 ampere scale; one alternating-current 600-volt voltmeter; one 115-volt, 60-cycle frequency meter; one drilling and mounting for exciter field rheostat; one 100-ampere field switch, back of board type; one 7500-volt, 600-ampere oil circuit breaker, mounted directly back of panel and furnished with manual operated mechanism with two coil over-current time delay trip; two 600/5-ampere current transformers; two 460/115-volt, 50-volt ampere, 60-cycle potential transformers with fuses; one voltage regulator; one potential transformer for use with voltage regulator; one watthour meter; and one voltmeter switch.

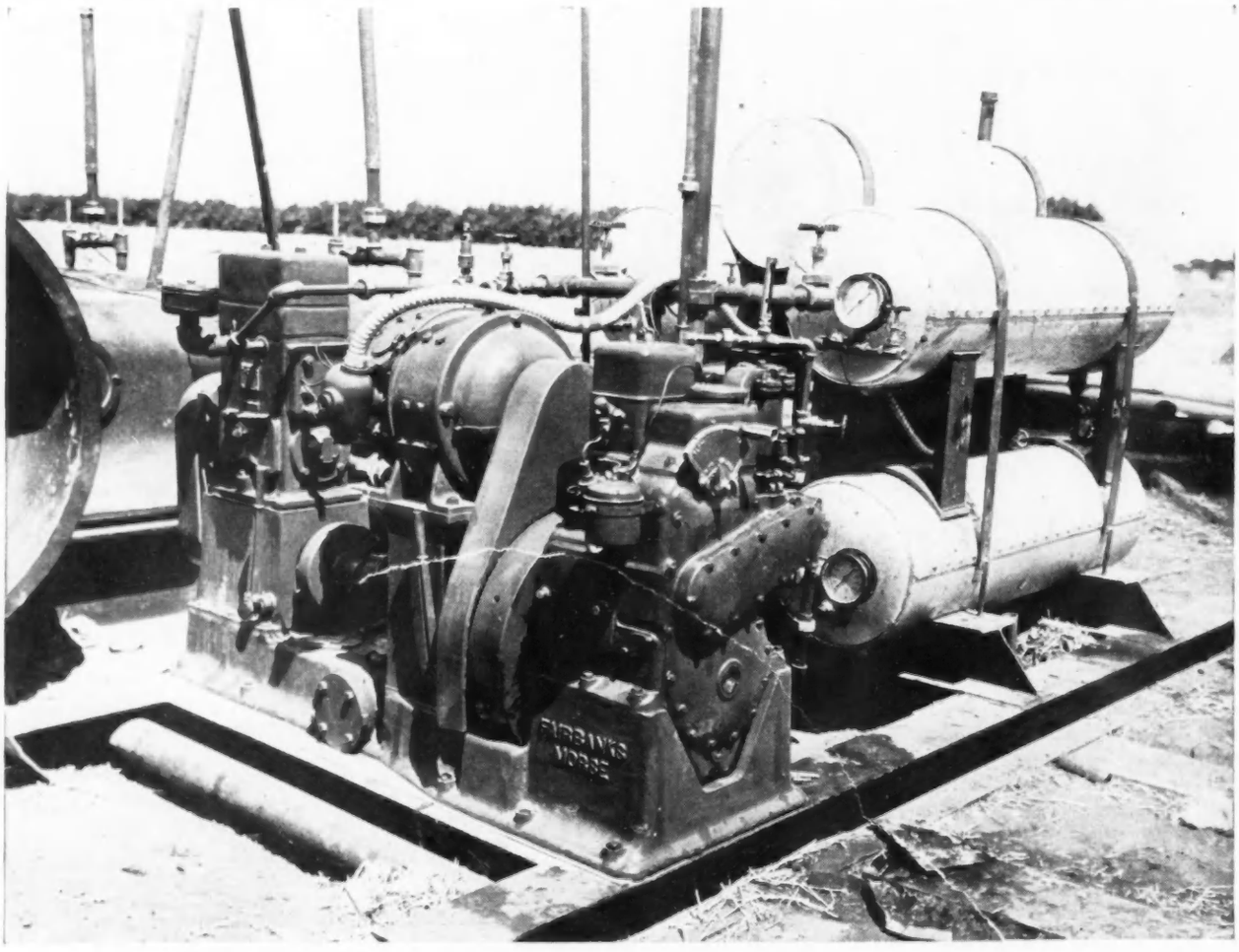
The engine and line shaft unit base specifications are quite interesting. Each engine base is constructed of longitudinal 16-inch, 88-pound I-beams that are cross braced. The beams have machined top pads and adjusting screws for sliding engine to take up the V-belts. They are boiler plated on bottom with 5/16-inch plate, backed up with cross beams and T-sections.

The generator line shaft base is constructed of longitudinal 12-inch H-beams, heavily cross braced and with line shaft bearing stands and alternator pad machined in one operation.

Spacer members are provided for rigidly tying engine bases together.

It can be seen from the foregoing description that the rig has been carefully designed to meet modern drilling conditions and requirements. It provides a sufficiently satisfactory capacity range, permits use of already purchased equipment, has a wide safety margin, allows interchangeability in operation of engines and compounding of their power when needed, as well as supplying the desired ease of transportation.

Figure 3—Auxiliary engine equipment unit, which also is mounted on individual steel base



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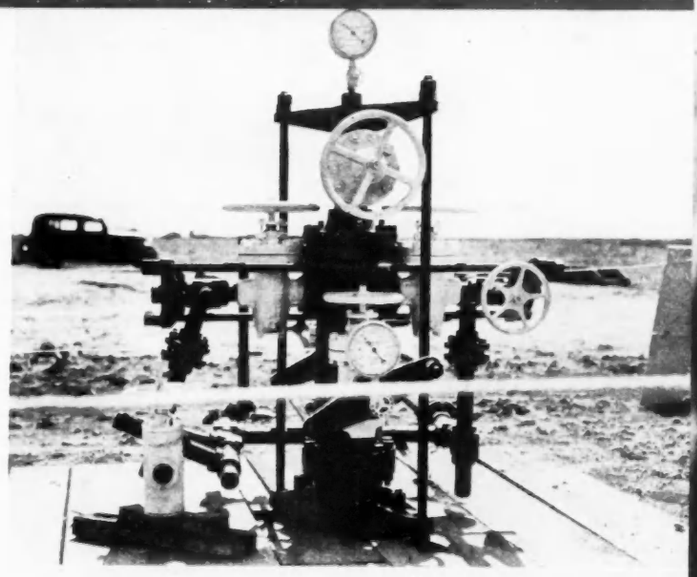

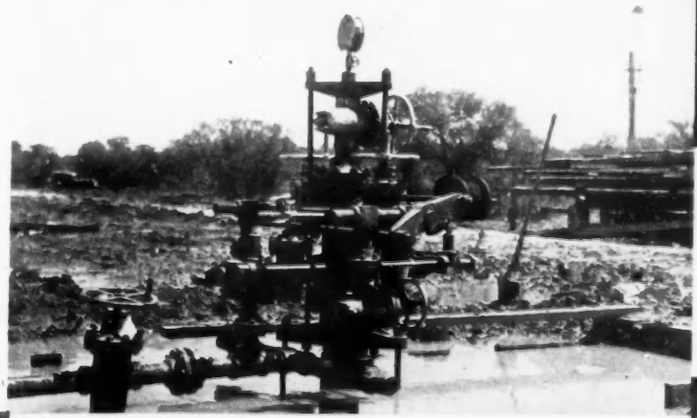

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Above: Steinberger Pet. Corp.'s discovery oil well at Port Lavaca.
Below: Halliburton Oil Prod. Co. well, this field's third producer.

Gas Mixing Station

AT KETTLEMAN HILLS APPORTIONS TWO QUALITIES OF GAS TO THREE CONCERNS

By J. C. ALBRIGHT

BECAUSE of the varying amount of white sand gas produced in Kettleman Hills by Kettleman North Dome Association it was decided to construct a mixing header, through which all of the gas produced must pass before it finally is distributed to the companies taking the wet gas.

The installation is described in detail, showing the construction, metals used in fabricating the units and the manner in which it is assembled in the field. The metering and sampling devices are described, some of the equipment being new in design.

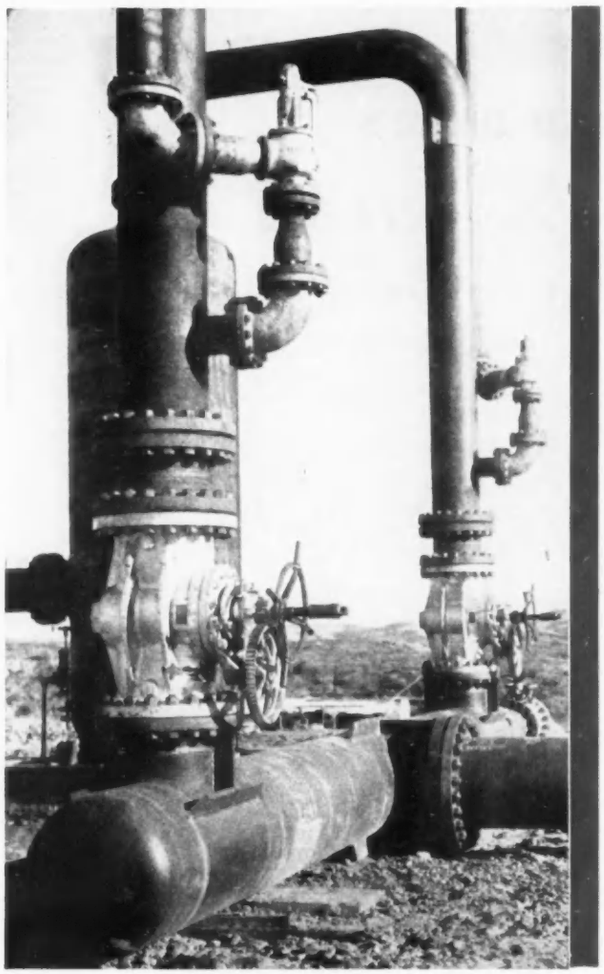
The gas must be delivered in the proper percentages of volume to three companies at all times, regardless of the amount of gas being produced, and the method of determining the amount and controlling it is described.

The mixing header has been successful in making a complete blend of the "white sand" gas from the crest of the structure and the "black sand" gas from the lower Temblor formation.

KETTLEMAN North Dome Association formerly distributed the wet gas gathered from wells to the gasoline plants in the field through individual lines tapped into the common main. During this period preceding, each gasoline plant received its percentage of the gas, but the percentage of the "white sand" gas and the "black sand" gas varied continually. When conditions were favorable for the maximum amount of fuel gas to be consumed in the more populous centers, a greater amount of "white sand" gas was produced. Gasoline plants that were taking gas from any point nearer the confluence of the two streams, naturally received more of the "white sand" gas than they did of the "black sand" gas. Others farther up stream on the "black sand" gas line received a minimum of the "white sand" gas. Because of this varying condition, and the accompanying varying composition of the wet gas treated, the plants were continually rearranging the operating procedure in order to produce the desired quantity and quality of natural gasoline.

To solve this problem and insure each plant its proper proportion of both types of gas, a central mixing header, through which all the wet gas is passed, was installed. This device is located at a point where the two qualities of gas are about equally divided, and where the three principal processors take their supply. Los Nietos Producing & Refining Company and Western States Gasoline Corporation have their plants in the same section with the header, and Standard Gasoline Company's pipe line passes near by. Superior Oil Company does not receive gas from the header, because of distance of its plant, and further it does not take a large amount from the association.

Extensive research was made by gas engineers of the participating companies to determine what results had been obtained by other companies when mixing gases having different composition. Perhaps no other field has been operated that produced such volumes of gases which required mixing before being processed. It was desired to completely blend the two gases produced wtihout causing too great a pressure drop through



Gas mixing station showing how gas is brought from scrubbers to a 24-inch header through 20-inch risers.

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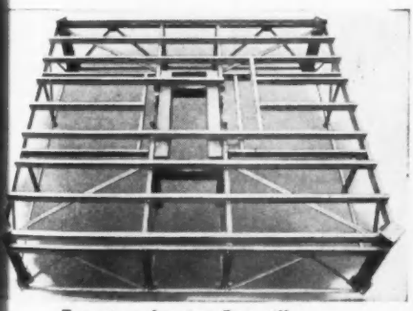
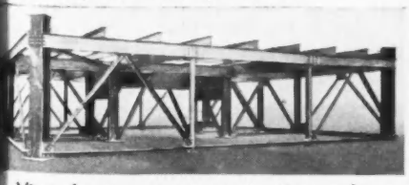
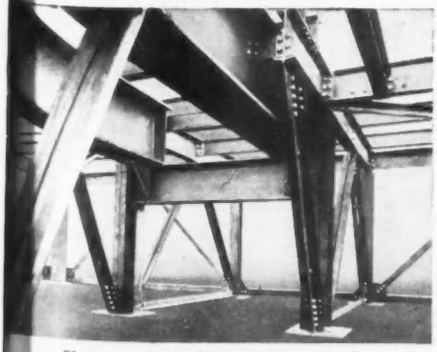


Top view showing floor sills.



View showing corner construction and removable panel in the side.



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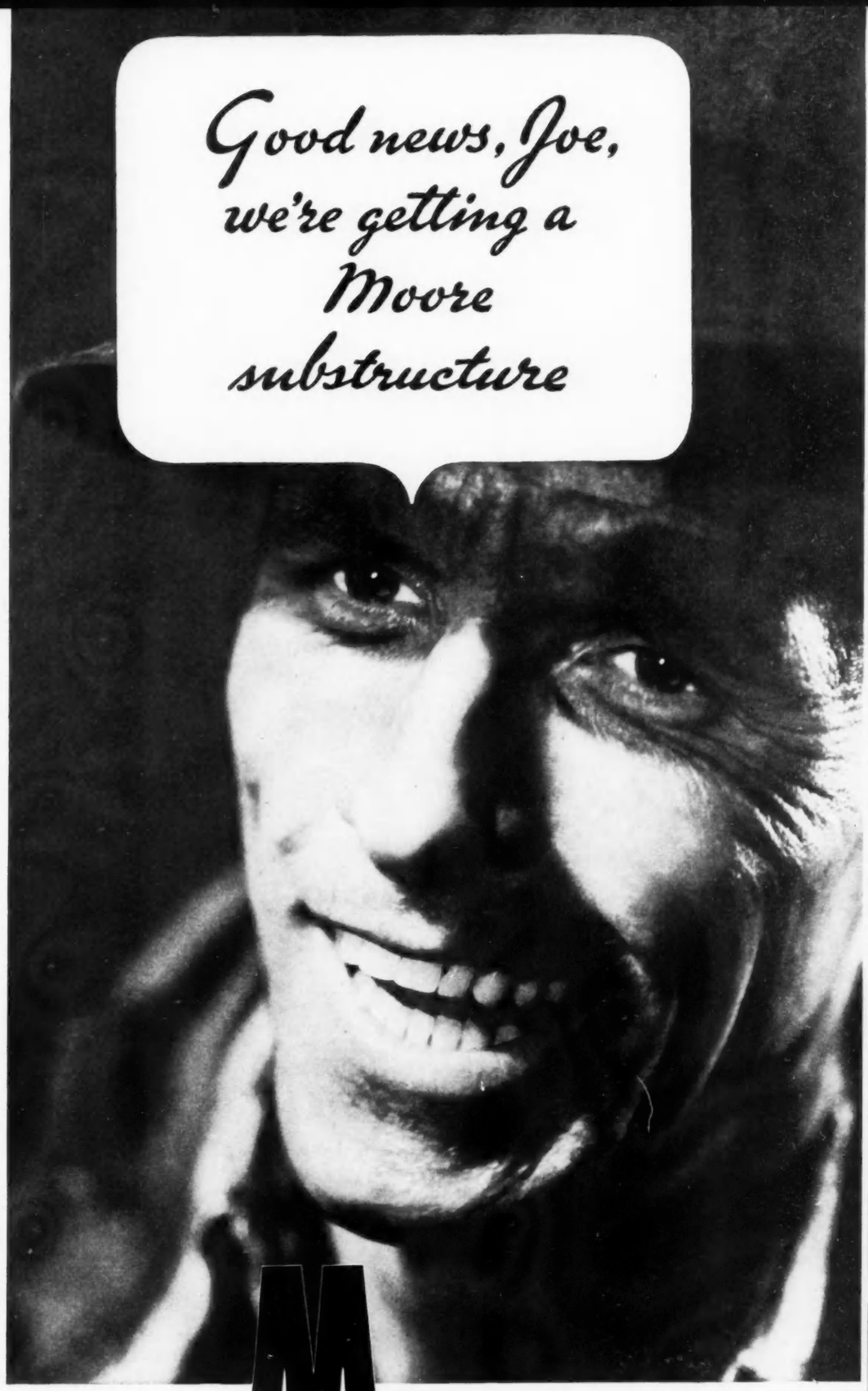

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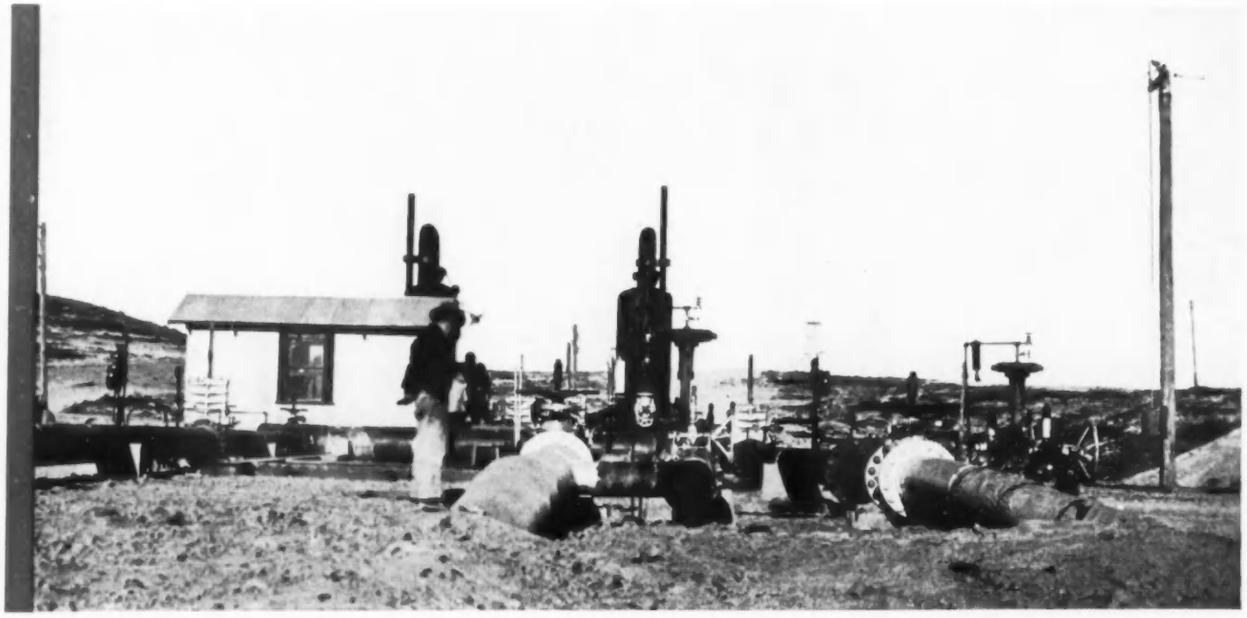

View of Kettleman North Dome Association gas mixing station, Section 2-P, Kettleman Hills, where all gas is mixed prior to distribution to gasoline extraction plants.

the headers and mixing equipment, and to bring the blended gases back into a straight line flow so the whole could be measured by metering before and after distribution to the gasoline plants.

The white sand gas is brought into the location through a 14-inch transmission main from the crest of the structure and from wells not producing from the lower two zones in the Temblor. The black sand gas is moved from the northwest end of the field through a 20-inch main which serves all of the wells that are producing gas and oil from all of the five zones which do not contain the high gravity white oil. The black sand gas is produced with a more or less regular flow, depending upon the allowable amount of oil to be produced in the field, but the volume of white sand gas depends altogether upon the amount of stripped dry residue gas required by the utility companies taking fuel from the field.

From previous experience in delivering dry gas to the utility companies, it has been found that peak loads some times reach the total volume of 200,000,000 cubic feet daily. To handle this amount it was necessary to design the mixing header with units sufficiently large to carry the load without difficulty. The first problem was encountered in bringing in the white sand gas line in order that the first stage of mixing with the black sand gas could be easily accomplished, and that the condensate carried along with the gas after it had passed the last of the pipe line drips could be separated and disposed of.

The two lines are connected on opposite sides to a short stub header nine feet four inches in length. This header was fabricated especially for this installation, as was all other piping and vessels, and is made from fire box quality steel, one-inch thick, and is 24 inches inside diameter. A 16- by 23-inch flanged steel welding neck is attached to the side where the white gas enters, and an 18- by 28-inch similar fitting is welded to the side to attach the black sand line. The white sand line is swedged up from 14 inches to 16 inches, while the 20-inch black sand line is reduced in a similar manner to 18 inches. Adequate control fittings are placed in the lines where they are attached to the stub header by spur gear-operated plug cocks with heavy flanges.

This stub header in turn is connected to another header which is also 24 inches in diameter, inside measurement, by welding the open end to the second header at its longitudinal center. This welded joint is stiffened and made more secure by welding flat bars of steel to the fabricated pipe. One bar is welded to the stub header lengthwise so that one end of it appears at the seam on the upper side where the two headers are joined together. This bar is one inch thick, four inches wide and 26 inches in length. The other bar has the same thickness and width, but is 52 inches long and is welded to the second header in such a position that the end of the first bar touches its side, at which point the two are welded together. A like procedure was carried out on the opposite side of the joint where the two headers were connected. This presents a connection both stiff and strong.

The second section of the header assembly is 24 feet long, having two connections attached to the side opposite to where the stub header is connected. Each of these is made by welding a flanged steel neck, 16 inches by 25½ inches, with walls ¾-inch thick, located with 10-foot centers, which place each connection two feet from its respective end, center of connection to end of pipe header. Each of these welded joints is stiffened with one-inch by four-inch steel bars in a manner similar to the first connection.

The next units in line consist of two vertical vessels which serve a dual purpose. One is in assisting in more thoroughly mixing the two gases, and the other to remove moisture and condensate from the gas as it passes through them. As each vessel is designed to handle an equal amount of gas, the construction is the same for both units. These vessels were designed and fabricated in accordance with the A.P.I.-A.S.M.E. Unfired Pressure Vessel Code. They are 60 inches in diameter by 12 feet in length. The walls of the vessels are firebox quality plate steel 1½ inches thick, which provide a corrosion allowance of 0.156 inches. Each end is made convex by using the same grade and thickness material. As they are designed to operate in a

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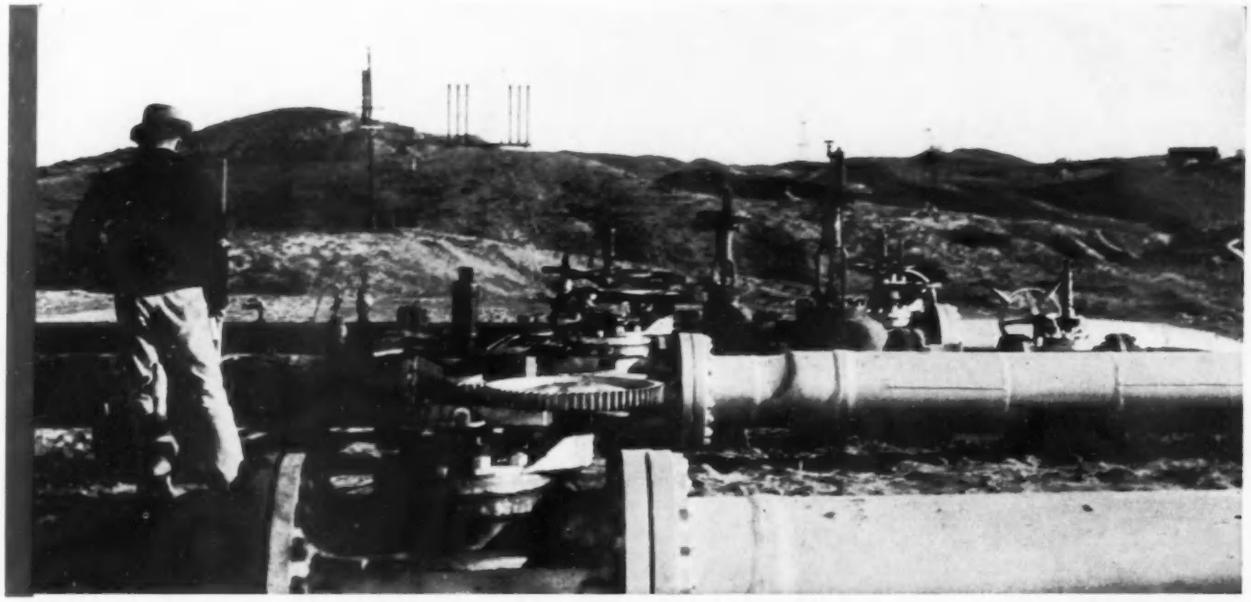
A DIRECT LINE—FROM THE WELL, THROUGH THE DEHYDRATOR, TO DRY STOCK



Mixing header, looking across the distribution header lines and showing valves on by-passes to control volume.

vertical position, the end designated as the lower is provided with a skirt welded to it and which is fitted with a flanged rim upon which the vessel rests.

Two flanged openings were made in the lower section, one of which is designed for the gas inlet, having a flanged steel welding neck, 15 inches by 25½ inches, attached and reinforced with a circular plate 30 inches in diameter by 1½ inches thick welded to the neck and sides of the vessel. Ninety degrees around from this connection, the other flanged opening was made to be used as the liquid level float manhole. It is attached in a similar manner and reinforced with a circular plate of steel. The outlet through which the condensate is removed, was made by welding a two-inch extra heavy connection 45 degrees from each flanged connection. The drain connection is made in a like manner, but the pipe extends through this fitting and reaches to the lowest point of the bottom head.

Gauge glass fittings are provided so the operators of the station can see the amount of liquid in the vessel while in operation. The upper end of each vessel is fitted with a flanged steel welding neck 18 inches by 28 inches in dimensions, reinforced with a circular plate of steel 30 inches in diameter by two inches thick, used as the gas outlet. The two vessels are erected on 20-foot centers, six feet eight inches from the first header assembly, upon five-foot concrete foundations. The first header assembly is attached to each vessel by two 90-degree extra heavy steel welding ells, fitted with a 16-inch lapped welding nipple, to which is welded a 16- by 25½-inch steel lapped flange on each end of the reverse bends. Spur geared lubricated plug cocks are fitted between the flanges of the header assembly and the connecting piping leading to each vessel, for control purposes.

To insure removal of all condensate entering the vessels with the mixed gases, each unit is equipped with mist extracters, made by using a bundle of one-inch pipe placed in a vertical position, running from the bottom of the vessel to a point near where the semi-elliptical heads are joined to the shell of the unit. A heavy oak baffle plate is between the pipe bundle and the opening through which the gas enters the vessel, two feet one inch in length, to deflect the liquids toward the base of the vessel.

The outlet connections are made by using two 90-degree extra heavy welding ells connected to a joint of 16-inch outside diameter pipe, four feet four inches long, running horizontal from the outlet connection, and dropping with a riser made from the same kind of steel pipe, 11 feet long, which is also flanged with a similar connection. Eighteen inches up from the last flange is welded a six- by 12½-inch flanged steel slip on nipple as a connection for safety valves.

An extra heavy plug valve is placed between the lower end of the riser and the next header. It rests upon connections made in a similar manner to those in the first header unit—to which the vessels were connected—which in turn are welded to the 24-inch inside diameter pipe and reinforced with bars of steel. This header is made from steel plates having a wall thickness of one inch, and an overall length of 31 feet six inches, but one end forming an extension five feet six inches long, swedged from 24 inches inside diameter, to 12 inches, which in turn is connected to a vent stack through which the gas may escape when it is found necessary to turn it to the air. A 22-inch flanged steel connection is placed in the longitudinal center of this header, ignoring the swedged extension, 90 degrees over from the vertical ones to which the risers from the vessels are bolted. This in turn is bolted to a meter run 22 inches inside diameter and 70 feet long.

The meter run is fitted with straightening vanes made by using seven annular rings of No. 16-gauge, 3½-inch outside diameter seamless steel tubes, held in place by the usual method in accordance with Southern California Meter Association details. An orifice fitting is in this meter run so that the entire amount of gas passing through the mixing header may be measured. To determine the temperature of the gas being metered, a half-inch by 12-inch extra heavy total emersion thermometer well, made from cold rolled corrosion-proof metal is installed down stream from the orifice fitting, but near enough that the temperature of the gas can not change appreciably. A recording instrument in this well records the temperature of the gas.

This meter run in turn connects to a distribution

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header made from one-inch steel plate 28 feet long, to which four flanged openings are connected. One is 16 inches, the next two are 14 inches, and the fourth, and the one on the opposite end, 12 inches. Meter runs of the same size pipe were laid from these connections, each being fitted with straightening vanes similar to the one used in the master meter run. At a point just before the master meter run is joined to the final distribution header, is a sampling connection to enable the gas testers to determine whether or not the gas has been thoroughly mixed before it is finally placed in the lines leading to the gasoline plants. Five sample cocks, with 1½-inch centers, extend downward into the pipe line 4¾ inches farther than the one above. The first takes gas one half-inch from the upper inside of the pipe line, and the fifth, or last one, takes gas one half-inch from the lower inside of the pipe. The gas enters each sampling connection squarely through the opening of the quarter-inch pipe, each having been bent 90 degrees, with successively longer ends so the gas may be removed from a common vertical line. Each opening looks directly up stream.

Three of the distribution pipe lines are in use, the larger (which is 16-inch) being used to transfer Western States Gasoline Corporation's quota to its plant. The one next to this, a 14-inch line, delivers gas to Standard Gasoline Company. The fourth is used to transfer gas to Los Nietos Producing & Refining Company. The Los Nietos and the Standard lines are each fitted with volume rate controllers, attached to the lines on a by-pass, which in turn are operated by instruments placed in a control room nearby. Western States Gasoline Corporation, by not being furnished with a volume rate controller, takes the remainder of the gas not delivered to the first two, but as the rate controllers are functioning at all times, the amount of gas handled is delivered in the proper percentage.

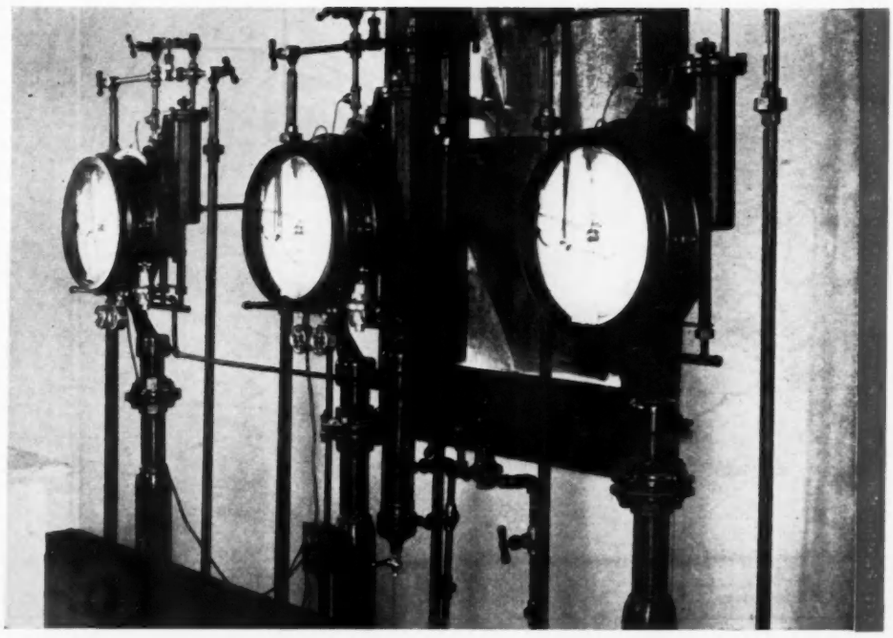
Separate meters are maintained on each distribution line, each company taking gas from the mixing header maintaining its individual measuring instrument, while Kettleman North Dome Association has attached a check instrument to the same orifice fitting, the lines of which lead to the control room. Static and differential piping leading from the orifice fittings to the instruments in the control room are all laid with a definite slope to prevent moisture and condensate from collecting in low places. The slope is gradual from the orifice fittings to a point approximately half way between the fittings and the control and recording instruments, where they terminate in drip pots, and take a definite slope from this point to the meters. Drip pots are large enough to contain any reasonable amount of fluid but are blown regularly by the control man stationed at the mixing header.

As the gas metered to Los Nietos Producing & Refining Company and Standard Gasoline Company must be known at all times in order that the Western States Gasoline Corporation may receive its proper amount, the controlling instruments which operate the volume regulators on the by-passes are equipped with electrical clocks. Telephones are likewise placed in the control room so that the operator may be in touch with the dispatcher and gas engineers at all times, and if and when a "cut" comes through from the utility companies showing that less gas is required, the control operator may set the volume rate controllers to deliver the proper amount of gas to the companies.

Condensate is removed from the mixing header at four points, one of which is located in the first header, the next in the vertical scrubbing vessels, another in the header immediately following the vessels, and the last in the header to which the distribution lines are connected. The liquid in the scrubbers, or vertical vessels, is removed through float controls which operate mechanically and maintain a predetermined level in the vessels. The other points are operated manually, so to drain these points, the operator must visit this header and open the drain valves. All of the condensate removed is blown through a three-inch line to the common condensate storage tanks from which it is measured and pumped to the respective gasoline plants in the same volume percentage as the wet gas.

When this data was secured in the field in February, 1935, the mixing header had not been in service a sufficient time to enable the interested companies to have an analytical test made of the wet gas after it had been passed through the mixing header, but according to field tests made in the routine manner, the gas was constant in its characteristics when a definite amount of white sand gas was blended with the black sand gas.

After the gas passes through the mixing header, it is distributed to the three gasoline companies, who in turn process it for the desired gasoline, and return the dry residue gas belonging to Kettleman North Dome Association to utility company meters that measure it into the lines of the utility companies taking fuel gas from the field.



Recording and controlling instruments in the control room at the mixing station. Two on the right are equipped with telechron movements and regulate and control the amount of gas going to two of the three receiving companies.

Variable Generator

SUCCESSFULLY USED TO PROVIDE DIRECT CURRENT LIGHTING FOR DRILLING RIGS

By W. C. LAYNE, Electrical Engineer

DURING the last two years a demand has arisen in the oil industry for an electric generator that will supply energy at a constant voltage when driven at widely varying speeds. The two distinct fields for such a generator are the lighting of drilling rigs powered by internal combustion engines mechanically connected to their load and the generation of electric current by wind power for the protection of pipe lines from electrolysis.

The voltage of a standard generator, unless it is equipped with a very complicated regulator, varies widely under such speed variations as those which occur when a generator is driven from an engine used to operate a drilling rig. It is doubtful whether a commercial regulator of sufficient flexibility and ruggedness can be constructed that will function long under the conditions imposed on it. The exact voltage variation for a given change of speed cannot be calculated mathematically but it is well known that its magnitude is such that it is impossible to utilize electrical energy produced in this way. The reason for this is that the voltage of a generator varies directly as product of the speed and the field strength. Any increase due to the former will cause an indeterminate increase in the latter so that the resultant effect is cumulative and the result is that the voltage literally runs wild.

In reading over the specifications published in a recent number of an oil magazine for the light rotary drilling rig designed by the engineers of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company probably there are others besides the writer who were puzzled by the description of the lighting unit included in the installation. It is stated that a 1½ kilowatt specially designed generator unit driven from one of the main engines is used which delivers a constant voltage and constant amperage throughout a rotating range of from 600 to 3200 revolutions per minute. Those who have attempted to operate a generator from an engine or a wind mill where the speed varies throughout such a range will recognize that it is impossible to control the voltage of existing designs under such conditions.

When a request for such a unit reached the local office of a major electrical manufacturing company it was forwarded to the factory as a matter of routine, but the engineer to whom the inquiry was made had no idea that the unit could be built. He was much surprised when advised that though the cost of such a generator would be rather high an order might be accepted if tendered.

The unit was delivered in schedule time and installed on the portable rig then on the assembly floor of a Tulsa manufacturer. An inspection showed

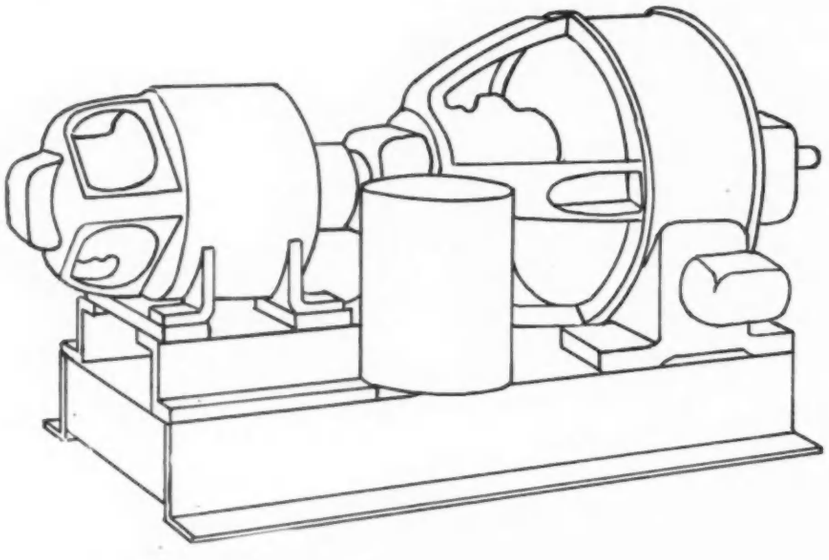


FIGURE 1

1½ kilowatt, 110/130 volt, 600/3600 R. P. M. variable speed D-C generator unit used to generate electrical energy for lighting light portable rig of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company.

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that it is made up of a main 110/130-volt direct-current generator and a small direct-current exciter coupled to the shaft of the main generator. A field rheostat and what appears to be a lightning arrester unit assembled in a small tank constitute the regulating equipment. The unit is shown in Figure 1 and the wiring connections for it in Figure 2.

It will be observed from Figure 2 that the field of the main generator is energized from the armature of the exciter and that the field windings of the exciter are energized from the terminals of the main generator. In order for the main generator to maintain a constant terminal voltage the product of its speed and field flux, i.e., strength of its field magnets must be constant. It follows from this principle that as the speed of the generator increases its field must in some way be caused to decrease at the same rate. When the speed is high the field must be weak and vice versa.

Exciter Windings

A further study of Figure 2 will show that the exciter has two distinct field windings one of which is connected in series with the rheostat. For a given setting of the rheostat the current through it will remain practically constant since the voltage of the main generator changes but little. The other winding is connected differentially with respect to the first and the effect of the current in it is to reduce the exciter field but the effect of the first winding is always the greater. The device resembling a lightning arrester, known as a thyrite unit is connected in series with the differential winding and is the medium by which the voltage regulation is made possible.

The name thyrite (or gate) was given to a material developed by the research department of an electrical manufacturing company while in search for a material to be used in lightning arresters. The search covered several years and the material as developed behaves unlike any other known alloy or compound and seems to refute the principle that Ohm's Law is universal. It resembles porcelain somewhat and can be moulded into convenient forms. The units used on this generator are composed of several short stacks of discs formed from the substance. These stacks are insulators until a certain critical voltage is impressed over them at which time they become conductors and allow current to pass. A slight increase in the voltage in the range above the critical voltage value will cause a current to pass that may be several times greater than that which would flow if the unit were composed of ordinary resistance materials instead of thyrite.

Maintaining Voltage

In starting up the set the rheostat is set so that the voltage of the main generator is 110 volts when it is driven at the lowest speed at which it is to be operated. As the speed of the driving engine or wind mill increases the tendency is for the voltage of the main generator to increase at an indefinite rate. However, a slight increase in the voltage will cause the thyrite unit to permit the passage of a current through the differential winding of such a magnitude that the field of the exciter is weakened materially thus causing the exciter voltage to decrease. Decreasing the exciting current of the main generator in this manner will cause its voltage to be maintained within the usual limits maintained by an ordinary compound d-c generator. When the speed is high and decreases, the reverse action takes place.

The unit installed on the rig of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company is said to be the first one of its kind to be applied to a commercial job in an oil field. The reports concerning its operation are favorable for it is said to function so well that the drillers have come to regard it as just another rig lighter. This is about the best recommendation that can be given to a device.

It is said that units are now available having a capacity of from 1½ to 7½ kilowatts and that a number of speed ranges are available. Since there are no complicated parts to get out of adjustment and all parts are rugged and are of such a nature that they deteriorate very slowly, it appears that the units have a definite place on drilling rigs, pipe lines and on kindred work where the speed varies widely.

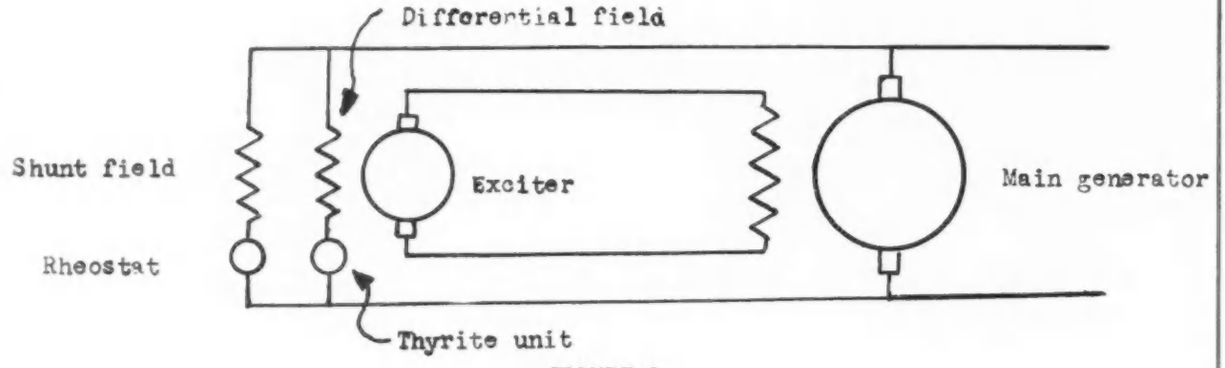

FIGURE 2

Wiring diagram of direct current unit that generates a constant voltage throughout a speed range of 600 to 3600 R.P.M.

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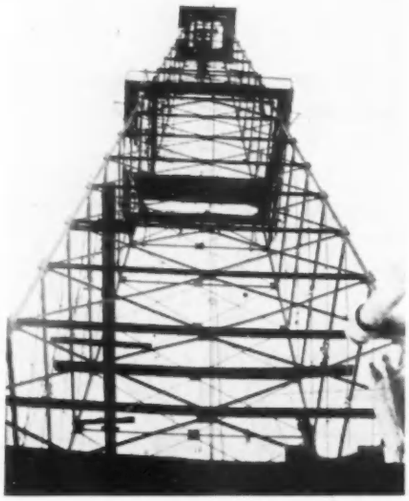
WITH RECENT 2½-MILE EXTENSION TO CAUSE EXPLORATION CAMPAIGN

By CHARLES LEYENDECKER, Staff Writer



Looking up the derrick of Coast Petroleum Corporation's Maco Stewart 1, which extended the Dickinson field 2½ miles.

THE completion last week of a three-mile extension well, coupled with performance of other recent completions in the Dickinson field, Galveston County, indicate existence of a field which ultimately will be classed as a major crude reserve. Moreover, completion of the extension well substantiates prognostications of a remarkable per acre foot saturation for the Frio formation, which incidentally furnishes at Dickinson the deepest production from that member of the Lower Oligocene in the Texas Gulf Coast.

Extension Test

Coast Petroleum Corporation's Maco Stewart 1, W. K. Wilson Survey, 2½ miles southwest from the discovery well, was finaled in the Frio formation at 8543 feet, after perforating five-inch casing from 8510 to 8535 feet with 36 shots. The well came in making gas with a trace of distillate through a 10/64-inch choke on July 26. Tubing pressure was 2800 pounds; casing 1650 pounds. The well is estimated making 25 barrels of 52 gravity distillate daily. It is reported that another test will be drilled in the same survey to the northeast of the present producer.

Several sources of information have called this strike a new field, but the concensus of opinion among leading geologists is that the well is an extension to the Dickinson field. They also state that the sands are the same. With the drilling of Humble Oil & Refining Company's Maco Stewart A-6, which will be the deepest test drilled in the Dickinson field, it will be determined if Coast Petroleum Corporation's Maco Stewart 1 discovered a new field or is an extension. It is believed that the same condition exists at Dickinson that arises in the Anahuac

Geological and Production Data on Completed Dickinson Field Wells

Company	Well	Discorbis	Heterostegina	Marginulina	Frio	Daily Initial Prod.	Chokes	Gravity	Total Depth	Remarks
Humble	Maco Stewart 1	6538	6786	7003	7789	....	....	....	7789	Discovery well, blew out and caught fire, later abd.
Humble	Maco Stewart 2-A	6361	6816	7235	7580	....	....	....	9181	Well plugged back from 9181 to different levels and perforated. Now waiting cement set at 8510 feet.
Humble	Maco Stewart 3-A	6536	6775	7010	7980	744	¼	38.4	8146	Oil showed six tenths of one percent B. S. and water.
Humble	Maco Stewart 1-B	6575	6810	7052	7998	129	⅛	37.6	8070	Salt water at 8036, plugged back to 8024 feet.
Humble	Maco Stewart 2-B	6546	6813	7035	7990	648	¼	36.2	8053	
Humble	Schafer 1	6386	7330	7620	8050	Abd.	....	....	9360	Four drill stem tests showed mud and salt water. Gas sand 8788-8790 feet. Lowest well in the field.
Humble	Jones 1	6530	6934	7207	7990	960	⅜	37.5	8039	Considered the best producing well in the field.
Humble	Fugger 1	6582	6883	7217	8070	283	⅜	37.4	8081	Perforated casing from 8075-81 feet.
Humble	Townes 1	6408	6812	7137	7925	500	¼	35.4	8037	The furthest northeast producer.
Humble	Danielson 1	6360	6630	6784	7550	648	¼	35.2	9360	The deepest producer on the Texas Gulf Coast and also highest well structurally in field.
Turnbull and Irwin	Piazza 1	6520	6905	7260	8010	wet gas	....	....	8418	Well later worked over and made some oil. This well is a farm out of Gulf Production Company.
Pure Oil Co.	Schelor 1	6555	6848	7082	7937	60	¼	58.	8037	Completed at 8016 feet for a distillate well and was drilled deeper to 8037 feet.
Coast Pet. Co.	Maco Stewart 1	6850	7190	7590	8190	25	10/64	52.	8542	Well extended the field 2½ miles southwest.

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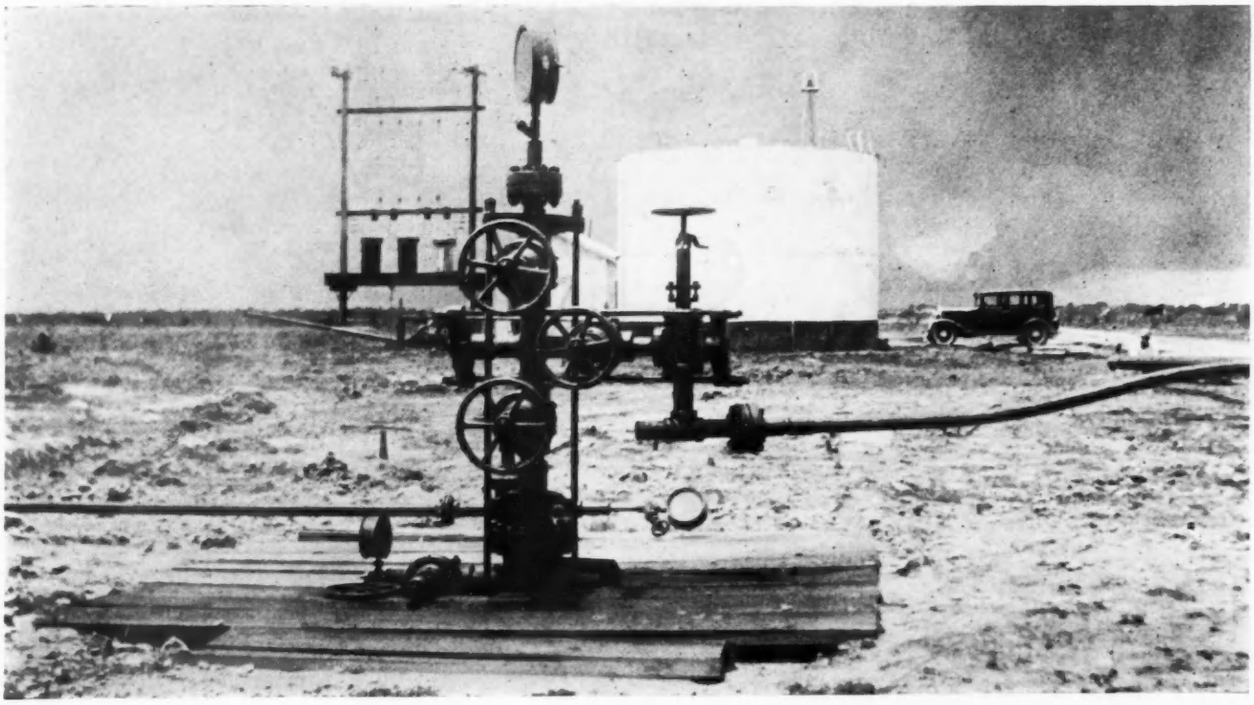


Humble Oil & Refining Company's Danielson 1, Dickinson field, Galveston County, the deepest producing well on the Texas Gulf Coast. The well is 9360 feet deep and initially was rated at 648 barrel per day.

field, Chambers County. A fault or "graben" exists in the latter field. Geophysics show a large deep-seated structure at Dickinson covering a large area with a dip to the southwest. However, a faulting condition could account for the dip, as at Anahuac.

Dickinson Discovery

Humble Oil & Refining Company's Maco Stewart 1 discovered the Dickinson field, August 3, 1934, when it blew out and caught fire from the Frio sands topped at 7789 feet. The well later bridged over after destroying the equipment, and was reworked but was abandoned later. A soft shaley sand was logged at 7824 feet. It is reported that the well had oil sand from 7778 to 7782 feet, however, while the well was burning it did not show any trace of oil.

The second well was drilled immediately by Humble Oil & Refining Company. Maco Stewart 1-B, 2500 feet west of the discovery well, was completed after setting 49 feet of screen at 8025 feet. The top of the sand was found at 7998 feet. The initial production was 32 barrels of 37.6 gravity oil through small chokes and three days later the well was flowing 129 barrels daily.

The third test drilled in the Dickinson field, was Pure Oil Company's Schelor 1, 2200 feet north of the discovery well, which was completed in November, 1934. The well made a large volume of gas along with 60 barrels of distillate daily through a 13/64-inch choke. A 91 foot section of screen was set at 8016 feet. Later the well was killed and was drilled to 8037 feet and it came in for 115 barrels of 58 gravity distillate daily.

Geology Work

The field was first made known by Pure Oil Company, who located the structure with seismograph reflection shooting in 1928, and later checked with torsion balance. Several other major oil companies worked the area with geophysical instruments.

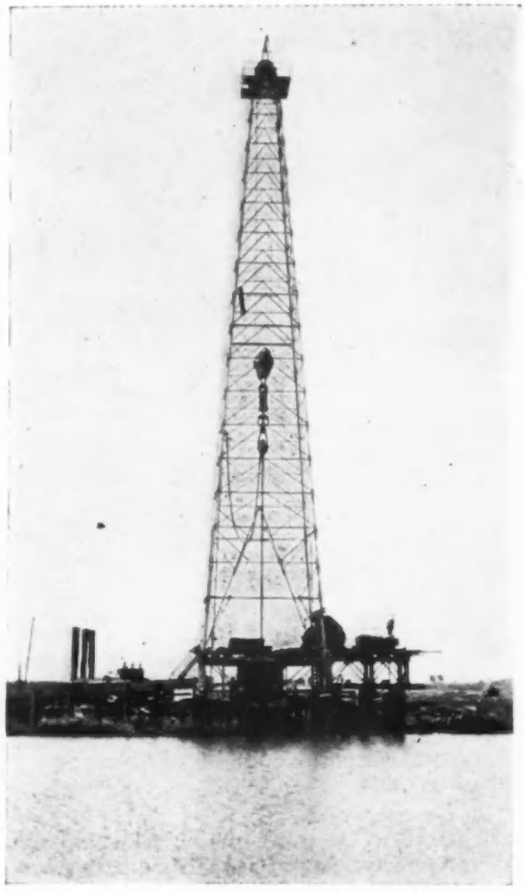
With the drilling of Pure Oil Company's Schelor 1, a slope or dip in the northward direction was reflected, and is shown by geological markers. Drilling of five wells on the north side of the field also showed a drop of over 100 feet in that direction. The wells that were drilled on the north and northwest side of the field showed a slope, but contained 51-foot oil intervals and 226 feet of gas sands.

Humble Oil & Refining Company's Schaffer 1, which was drilled approximately 3500 feet west of the discovery, is the lowest well structurally in the field. The well had sands with shale intervals from 8137 to 8915 feet. Several drill stem tests were made at different depths, but the well failed to show anything of commercial value. It encountered a gas sand from 8788 to 8790 feet, but was abandoned later at 9360 feet, as one of the deepest wells drilled in the field.

To the southeast of the discovery well, Humble Oil & Refining Company's Danielson 1, is the highest well in the field structurally, and is one of the best producers to date.

Wells drilled in the Dickinson field so far have shown only a thin sand body. There are several sand sections connected closely with shale, which make it difficult to make a proper setting.

Humble Oil & Refining Company's Jones 1, which is considered the best producer in the field, found a sand showing oil from 7990 feet to 8005 feet. Different sand tops were found at 8010 feet, 8019 and 8024 feet. Seven-inch casing was set at 8010 feet with the bottom of the hole at 8039 feet. The well came in making 40 barrels per hour through a 3/8-inch choke, with 1550 pounds on the tubing and 1950 pounds on the casing. The gravity was 37.5. This well indicated



Stanolind Oil & Gas Company's State 1, drilling on Dickinson Bayou, Dickinson field.

completed one well in the field. Turnbull & Irwin acreage is a farm out from Gulf Production Company.

Humble Oil & Refining Company's Maco Stewart A-6, is one of the most important tests in the field. At the close of the week the operators were waiting on cement to set at 7170 feet, after setting a protection string of 9⅝-inch casing. The same operators are completing Hanscon 1, on the north flank of the field.

Humble Oil & Refining Company has a large field camp located in the field and are doing additional camp construction work. Nine five-room houses have been built on Bayou Development Company lease. One large office building and warehouse have been finished. In addition to the nine houses already built the company is constructing 17 new one- and two-room houses. Water supply is received from a 500-barrel tank elevated approximately 100 feet.

Dickinson Bayou runs through the north side of the field and is used by large tugs. Most of the drilling in the field has been near the Bayou. Humble Oil & Refining Company has two 1000-barrel storage tanks in the field, which are used to store water to supply the different rigs while operating.

The Dickinson field is located 15 miles inland from Galveston, Texas, and three miles southwest of the town of Dickinson on United States Highway 75, running from Galveston to Houston. It centers around the John Sellers, W. K. Wilson, J. S. Sherman and B. B. B. & C. R. R. Survey. It is located on flat land with an average elevation from 13 to 25 feet above sea level.

that only a small sand section was in evidence with streaks of shale.

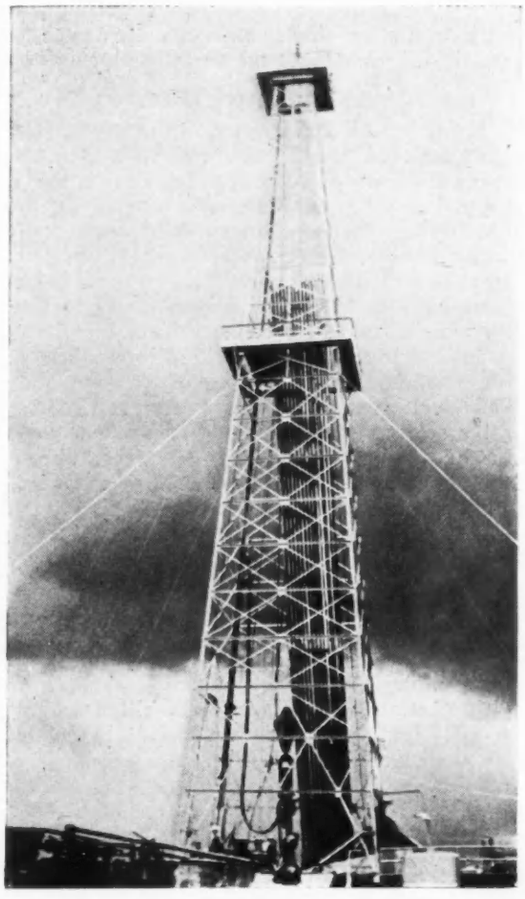
Two Oil Sands

The field has two present producing horizons, both are in the Frio formation. The upper sand is found around 8000 feet, and the second is found below 9000 feet.

Humble Oil & Refining Company's Danielson 1, J. Sellers Survey, approximately 2500 feet southeast of the discovery well, is the deepest producer on the Texas Gulf Coast. When first completed it showed a small amount of water, but this fluid has decreased since the well has been flowing. The well had a showing of gas at 7708 feet, and from that depth had sand and shale down to 9360 feet. On a drill stem test from 9040 to 9127 feet, the well showed 800 feet of oil and a 400-pound pressure in 15 minutes through a quarter-inch choke on top and bottom. The well was plugged back from 9360 to 9140 feet and seven-inch casing set at 9070 feet. The well came in for 27 barrels per hour of 35.2 gravity oil, showing one percent basic sediment and water. Tubing pressure was 1200 pounds; casing pressure 1575 pounds. The gas oil ratio was 298 to 1.

Present Activity

Humble Oil & Refining Company is drilling four wells in the field, and has location for three additional tests. Pure Oil Company is drilling one test, while Stanolind Oil & Gas Company is drilling one on its State lease and has location for two others. Turnbull & Irwin has



Humble Oil & Refining Company's Maco Stewart A-6, which is extending the Dickinson field 4000 feet southward.

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Edmond Pool Important

OKLAHOMA NEW RESERVE WITH GEOLOGIC AND DEVELOPMENT FACTORS OF INTEREST

By FLOYD SWINDELL
Staff Writer

AMONG the pools now under development in Oklahoma the Edmond pool of northwestern Oklahoma County is one of the most interesting, both from the standpoint of the difficulty in geologic interpretation and because of its excellent possibilities for becoming a major producing area of considerable extent. The pool, which now has 18 producing wells ranging initially from 732 barrels to an estimated 22,452 barrels, is located four miles west and slightly south of the town of Edmond, within sight of and to the west of U. S. Highway 77. State Highway 74, also a paved highway, runs westward from Edmond through the northern portion of the area, turns south and skirts the present western edge of development. Edmond is served by the Santa Fe railroad and by Oklahoma Railway, an interurban electric line connecting Oklahoma City and Guthrie.

The pool was discovered by Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Company, now Marathon Oil Company, when it completed Agnes Messer 1, SW SW SW 32-14n-3w, flowing 732 barrels along with 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas in 16 hours on September 15, 1930. The well was shut in the greater part of four years and no attempts were made to further define the structure or determine its importance until the middle of 1934, when Marathon Oil Company staked H. J. Dahl 1, SE SE SE 31-14n-3w, a west offset to the discovery well. Interest which had subsided during the long period of inactivity was intensified on August 30, 1934, when this well came in flowing 3929 barrels in eight hours. It went from Oswego lime into Upper Simpson formation, missing Hunton lime, Sylvan shale, and Viola lime, and was 294 feet structurally higher than the discovery well.

Two other offsets to the discovery well were completed before the end of 1934. All were structurally higher and had considerably greater initial production than the discovery well. Development has been slow and orderly and on July 15, only 19 tests had been completed. Eighteen of these were producers and one was a dry hole one mile south of production. On July 20, there were nine drilling wells, two below 5000 feet, three below 6000 feet and four at various depths above 5000 feet.

General Geology

The structure was found in a reconnaisance study of the contact between Garber sandstone and the overlying Hennesey shale, both of Permian age. The normal regional contact, projected northwestward, would follow a line approximately two miles west of Edmond. The actual contact is four miles west of Edmond, showing an abnormal westward swing of approximately two miles. Structurally the pool is similar to that of the Oklahoma City pool, 11 miles to the southeast, where an abnormal westward swing of four miles on the Garber-Hennesey contact called attention to the structural possibilities of the area and resulted in discovery of the Oklahoma City pool.

There are four distinct beds in the Hennesey shale, one approximately 25 feet above the Garber, the second about 45 feet above, the third about 60 feet above and the fourth about 150 feet above. These sandstone members are characteristically very similar to the Garber sandstone and can be easily mistaken for it. For this reason surface work can be carried on successfully only with the utmost of care. The geologic section, with exception of great irregularity of intervals between key beds, is the same as that of the Oklahoma City pool down to the base of the Pennsylvanian. In the Edmond pool there is a break in the Wilcox sand, the upper sand being of no commercial importance and of little value for correlation purposes since it is absent in some tests and badly eroded in others. Interval between top of the first and second sands is approximately 75 feet.

A wide difference of opinion exists as to the exact nature of the surface struc-

General view of field looking southeast. Pure Oil Company's big Malm well in left foreground

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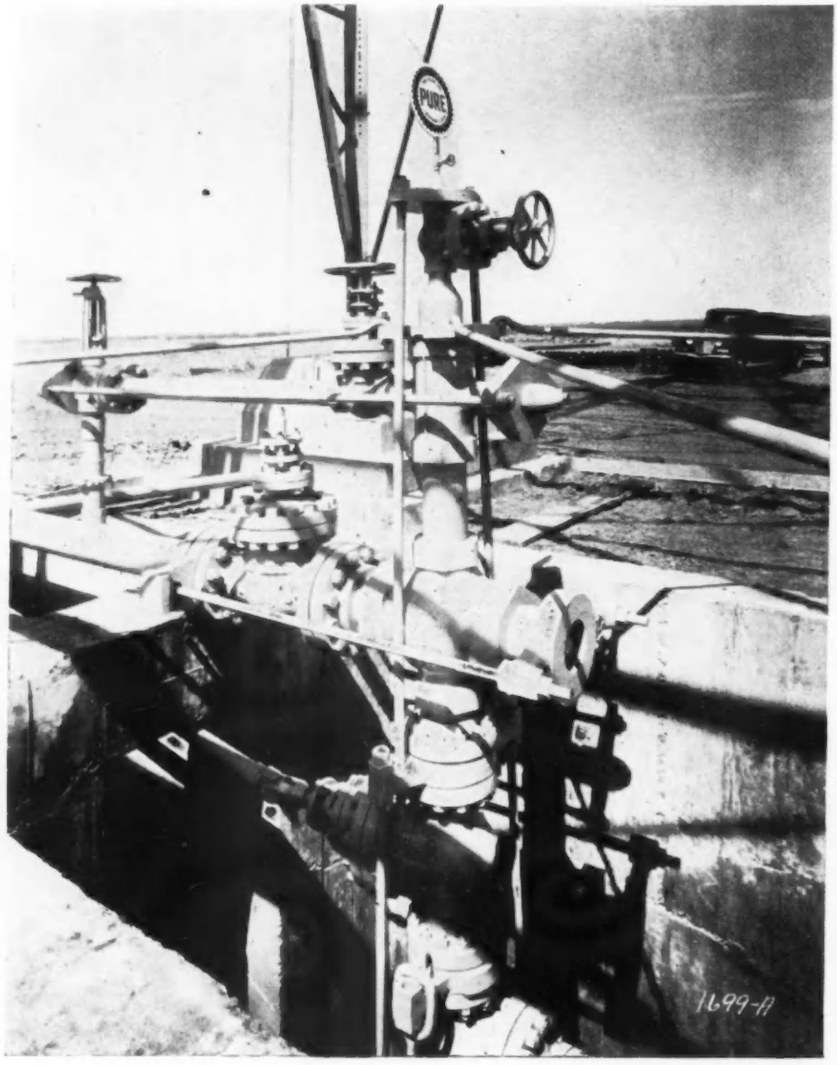


Hookup on only Edmond well as yet completed by pressure method

ture. Some geologists have mapped a nose, others a closed anticline and others failed to show a structural condition. According to the general belief at present the subsurface structure is a truncated, faulted anticline resembling the Oklahoma City structure in many ways. There are indications that the suspected faulting at Edmond is younger in age than that at Oklahoma City but the control is meager and the condition also may be explained by lesser throw. As near as can be determined throw of the Edmond fault is approximately 350 feet while in the southern portion of the Oklahoma City pool the fault was found to have a throw of approximately 2000 feet, decreasing rapidly to the northwest. Surface evidence of faulting is found between the two structures in good alignment with the strike of the Oklahoma City fault and in alignment with what appears to be the most likely strike of the Edmond fault.

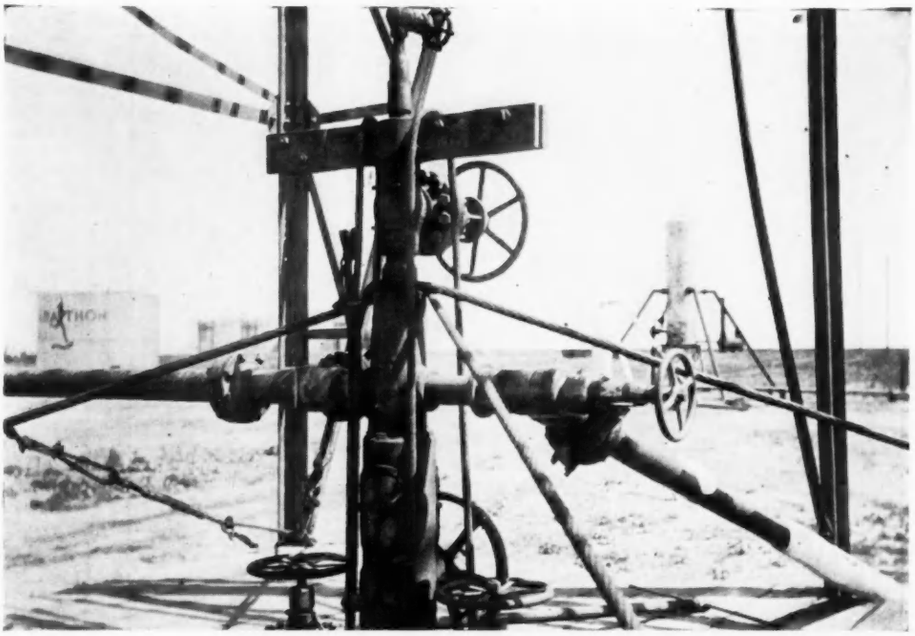
Southeastward toward Oklahoma City there is an abnormal eastward swing in the Garber-Hennesey contact in the eastern portion of 13n-3w, indicating a low area for several miles to the east and northeast of Oklahoma City. This low was further indicated by Ramsey Petroleum Corporation and Magnolia Petroleum Company's Johnson 1, NE NE SW 35-13n-3w, which topped Viola lime at minus 5728 feet, 433 feet lower than in the discovery well of the Edmond pool. In view of the difficulties and the probability of being generally incorrect, no attempt is made herein to definitely interpret the sub-surface structural condition. Table 1 presents all of the available data as to formation tops.

Probable Future Importance

It is difficult in the present stage of development to make with any degree of certainty predictions as to the probable

TABLE 1—RECORD OF WELLS DRILLED

Company and Farm	Well No.	Description	Date Commenced	Date Completed	Total Depth	Initial Prod.		Gas Volume
						Barrels	Hours	
Carter, Chas. et al, Suenram	1	ne ne ne 7-13n-3w	11-20-34	2- 5-35	6858	Dry		
Continental, Young	1	se se nw 31-14n-3w	2- 4-35	3-31-35	6705	1470	4	16,300,000
Continental, Young	2	ne se nw 31-14n-3w	5- 5-35	6-19-35	6718	735	1	12,600,000
Continental, Young	3	se ne nw 31-14n-3w	7- 5-35	7- 4-35				
Continental, Young	4	ne ne nw 31-14n-3w	7- 8-35					
Gulf Prod. (Okla.), Lindsay	1	ne ne sw nw 6-13n-3w	11- 1-34		6742?	60 swb.	4	No record
Huston, W. E. et al, Ketchum	1	csl nw ne se 32-14n-3w	8- 7-33	10-13-33	6853	Dry		
Marathon, Dahl	1	se se se 31-14n-3w	5- 9-34	8-30-34	6533	3929	8	79,600,000
Marathon, Dahl	2	ne nw se 31-14n-3w	12-11-34	4-10-35	6682	2038	4	9,564,000
Marathon, Dahl	3	nw nw se 31-14n-3w	1-31-35	3-26-35	6695	1127	4	13,747,000
Marathon, Dahl	4	nw ne se 31-14n-3w	4-24-35	6-19-35	6582	1512	3	58,000,000
Marathon, Dahl	5	sw se se 31-14n-3w	4-16-35	6- 2-35	6714	2479	5 1/3	12,000,000
Marathon, Dahl	6	se sw se 31-14n-3w	6- 3-35					
Marathon, Dahl (account 2)	1	ne ne sw 31-14n-3w	4-11-35	5-28-35	6718	756	4	3,400,000
Marathon, Keefer	1	nw nw nw 5-13n-3w	8-21-34	11-27-34	6585	951	24	76,000,000
Marathon, Messer	1	sw sw sw 32-14n-3w	5-24-30	9-15-30	6776	732	16	2,000,000
Mid-Continent, Young	1	se sw ne 31-14n-3w	10-11-35	12-28-35	6628	2411	4	15,417,000
Mid-Continent, Young	2	sw sw ne 31-14n-3w	1-29-35	4- 3-35	6694	3742	4	27,500,000
Mid-Continent, Young	3	sw se ne 31-14n-3w	4-10-35	6-10-35	6575	828	2	35,000,000
Mid-Continent, Young	4	nw sw ne 31-14n-3w	4-24-35	6-19-35	6700	1831	3	12,500,000
Mid-Continent, Young	5	sw nw ne 31-14n-3w	6-26-35					
Mid-Continent, Young	6	nw nw ne 31-14n-3w	6-28-35					
Pure, Berquist	1	sw sw se 30-14n-3w	7-17-35					
Pure, Malm	1	se se sw 30-14n-3w	5- 2-35	7-10-35	6702	3431	4	27,500,000
Rapp, H. E. et al, Price	1	cel ne sw 19-14n-3w	7-24-33	10-29-33	6708	102	24	No record
Riddle, W. H. et al, Price	1	sw se nw 30-14n-3w	5- 1-35					
Shell Smith	1	sw sw nw 32-14n-3w	Location					
Slick-Urschel, Suenram	1	ne nw ne 6-13n-3w	4-10-35	6- 5-35	6720	1520	4	25,700,000
Slick-Urschel, Suenram	2	nw nw ne 6-13n-3w	6-20-35					
Slick-Urschel, Suenram	3	se nw ne 6-13n-3w						
Stanolind-Amerada, Suenram	1	ne ne ne 6-13n-3w	5-12-34	8- 5-34	6668	1355	4	7,500,000
Stanolind-Amerada, Suenram	2	nw ne ne 6-13n-3w	3-23-35	5-22-35	6718	12,086	24	11,000,000
Stanolind-Amerada, Suenram	3	se ne ne 6-13n-3w	6-12-35					
Stanolind-Amerada, Suenram	4	sw ne ne 6-13n-3w						



Hookup used on largest gas well in Edmond field. It had a formation pressure of 2780 pounds

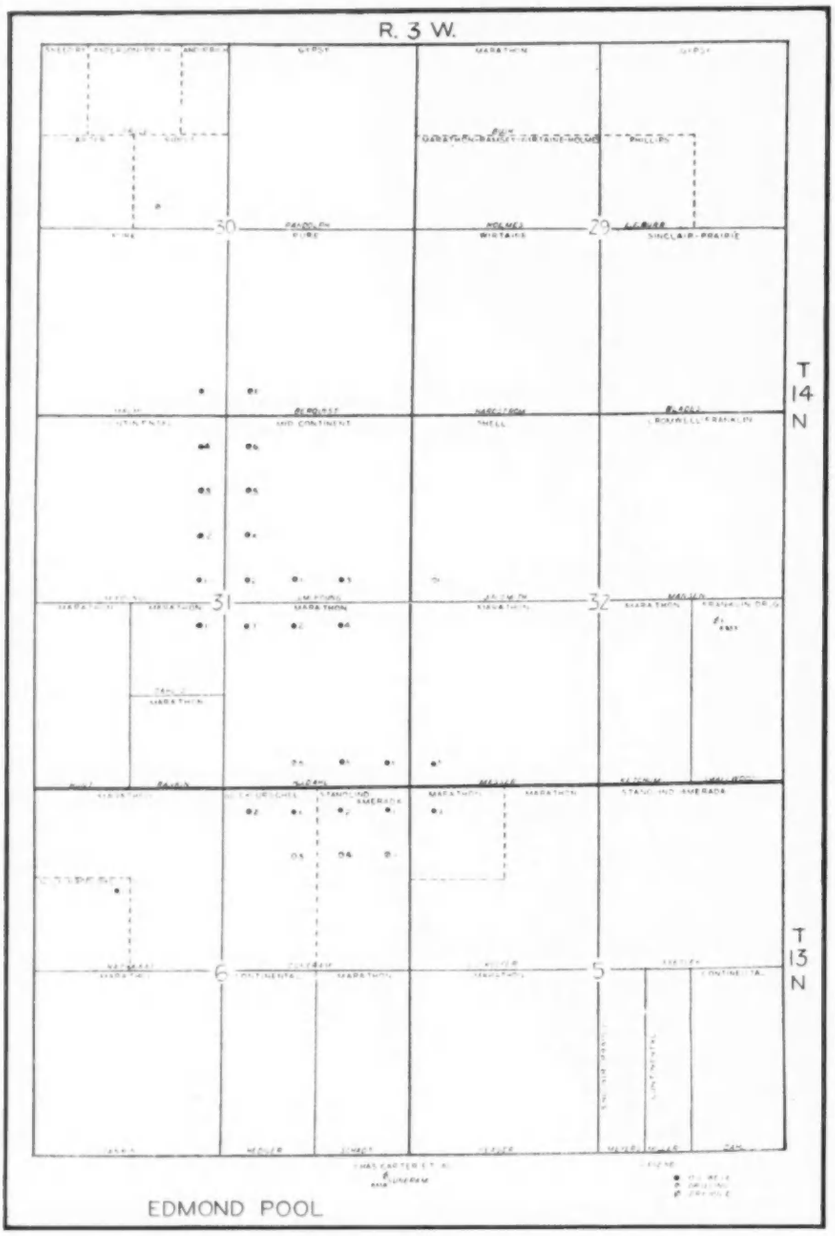
future extent of production and its probable relative importance. With the information at hand it does not seem logical to expect the drilling of more than 100 wells in addition to those already completed and those now being drilled. The Wilcox sand evidently has a saturated thickness in excess of 175 feet. The discovery well and five others are now being produced through tubing. When pressures and volumes have declined sufficiently it is likely that the entire pool will be produced in this manner since it is controlled by companies who appreciate the importance of conservation of gas and gas energy. With these assumptions it does not seem overly optimistic to predict an average recovery of not less than 50,000 barrels per acre. The more favorably located leases can be expected to exceed 100,000 barrels per acre based on Oklahoma City Wilcox experience. The 100 additional anticipated wells will involve an expenditure of approximately $8,000,000, exclusive of tubing and lease equipment. Assuming further that the productive history will parallel to some extent that of the Oklahoma City pool with gas lift and later pumping installations, the future expenditures should exceed $12,000,000. Approximately 75 percent of this should be spent within the 12 months. These figures rate it as second in importance in the state, both from the standpoint of new reserves and development expenditure.

Development and Production

Because of the high pressures and large gas volume encountered in the Wilcox sand it is necessary to use only the very best of equipment. The discovery well, completed September 15, 1930, was drilled to 6702 feet with rotary tools and completed at 6771 feet with cable tools. It was cased with 300 feet of 15½-inch, 70-pound casing, cemented with 300 sacks; 6304 feet of 9-inch, 40-pound, cemented with 1700 sacks; and 6510 feet of 6⅝-inch, 26-pound, cemented with 400 sacks. In a deviation from vertical survey made subsequent to completion it was found to have a maximum cumulative drift of 551 feet and a vertical correction of 45 feet, being off two degrees at 500 feet, three degrees at 1000 feet, 12 degrees at 1500 feet, 13 degrees at 2000 and 2500 feet, six degrees at 3000 feet, two degrees at 3500 and 4000 feet, one and one-half degrees at 4500 and 5500 feet and one-half of a degree at 6000 feet. Direction of the deviation was not determined so the position of the bottom of the hole with ref-

IN THE EDMOND POOL, OKLAHOMA

Pawhuska Lease	Oread Lease	Checkerboard Lease	Oswego Lease	Hunton Lease	Viola Lease	Simpson Dense	Second Wilcox Sand	Surface Pipe	Oil String
No record	No record	—4290	—4980	—5250	—5435	—5465	—5688		
—2193	—3193	—4250	—4930	Absent	—5231	—5274	—5487	13″ 50# 593′ 660 Sks.	7″ 24# 6435′ 1800 Sks.
—2230	No record	No record	—4930	Absent	Absent	No record	—5483	12½″ 631′	6⅝″ 6435′
								13½″ 597′	
								15½″ 600′	
No record	No record	—4226?	—4886	—5281	No record	No record	—5546?	15½″ 300′	8¼″ 6480′
—2179	—3205	—4230	—5005	—5190	—5400	No record	—5656		
—2180	—3166	—4215	—4858	Absent	Absent	—5083	—5255	12½″ 50# 280′ 365 Sks.	6⅝″ 26# 6312′ 1800 Sks.
—2142	—3129	—4254	—4873	Absent	—5127	—5162	—5392	12½″ 50# 308′ 463 Sks.	6⅝″ 26# 6320′ 2000 Sks.
—2207	—3200	—4247	—4920	Absent	—5202	—5242	—5472	12½″ 50# 600′	6⅝″ 26# 6402′ 1500 Sks.
—2176	—3186	—4246	—4886	Absent	Absent	Absent	—5209	12½″ 586′	6⅝″ 6302′
—2187	No record	No record	—4882	Absnet	—5167	—5215?	—5420	12½″ 594′	6⅝″ 6355′
								12½″ 672′	6⅝″ 6431′
—2192	—3200	—4252	—4916	Absent	—5242	—5282	—5495	12½″ 50# 583′ 660 Sks.	6⅝″ 26# 6452′ 1500 Sks.
—2174	—3159	—4229	—4889	Absent	Absent	Absent	—5159	12½″ 50# 282′ 475 Sks.	6⅝″ 26# 6317′ 1200 Sks.
—2192	—3171	—4244	—4906	Absent	—5287	No record	—5529	15½″ 315′	6⅝″ 6510′
—2180	—3160	—4220	—4864	Absent	—5103	—5125	—5390	15½″ 70# 214′ 400 Sks.	7″ 26# 6266′ 2000 Sks.
—2201	—3070	—4261	—4896	Absent	—5176	—5216	—5439	13⅜″ 54# 605′ 800 Sks.	7″ 26# 2000 Sks.
No record	—3148	—4235	No record	Absent	Absent	—5164	—5220	13⅜″ 600′	8¼″ 6306′
No record	No record	—4270	—4900	Absent	—5190	—5220	—5450	13⅜″ 600′	8⅝″ 6358′ 1500 Sks.
								13⅜″ 586′	
								13⅜″ 582′ 500 Sks.	
—2219	—3202	—4274	—4949	Absent	Absent	No record	—5479	13⅜″ 642′	7″ 6379′ 2000 Sks.
—2184	—3194	—4219	—4869	—5129	—5293	No record	—5574	15½″ 70# 250′ 250 Sks.	7″ 24# 6424′ 1500 Sks.
—2219	No record	—4269	—4974	Absent	Absent	No record	—5541		
No record	No record	—4224	—4881	Absent	—5242	—5269	—5521	13⅜″ 584′	9⅝″ 6406′
								13⅜″ 582′ 600 Sks.	
—2171	—3170	—4214	—4861	Absent	—5206	—5235	—5459	15½″ 70# 207′	7″ 26# 6349′
—2180	—3177	—4213	—4885	Absent	—5210	No record	—5480	12½″ 50# 228′ 260 Sks.	7″ 26# 6361′ 1500 Sks.
								12½″ 251′	



erence to the surface location is unknown. There is, therefore, the possibility that the hole drifted a considerable distance down dip and that it does not represent the actual productive capacity of the sand at a point directly beneath the surface location. It did not yield a large volume of gas and the formation pressure was relatively low so it was completed with cable tools without difficulty.

A total of 114 days elapsed between date of spudding and date of reaching total depth. Of this elapsed time it was shut down two days for cement to set on the surface pipe, 10 days on the nine-inch and six days on the 6⅝-inch. In the lower portion of the hole the formations were of such physical characteristics as to indicate a fault zone and the probability of its being located on the downthrown side of a northwest-southeast trending fault seems unquestionable.

Drilling and Casing Practices

No uniformity of drilling or casing practice has been established other than the tendency to drill smaller hole from below the surface pipe to top of the sand. Marathon Oil Company drills 8¾-inch hole with four-inch drill pipe and sets 6⅝-inch casing in the Viola lime or upper Simpson formation. It drills the plugs with a 5⅞-inch bit, cores the sand to 5¼ inches and underreams to 5⅞ inches. Stanolind Oil & Gas Company and Amerada Petroleum Corporation and Continental Oil Company drill 8¾-inch hole with four-inch drill pipe and set seven-inch O.D. casing in the Viola lime or upper Simpson. On its first well Slick-Urschel Oil Company drilled 12⅛-inch hole and set 5⅝-inch casing near the top of the Wilcox sand. Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation has followed the practice of drilling 11-inch hole with six-inch drill pipe and setting seven-inch O.D. casing in the Viola lime or upper Simpson.

Drilling speeds are normal with rotary table speed averaging about 150 revolutions per minute, and relatively light weight is carried on the bit to insure straight hole. The general practice is to carry 10 to 10½-pound mud most of which is made in the hole. Some artificial weighting and colloidal agents are used where proper weights and viscosities cannot be obtained with the natural mud. Up to the present time only one well has been completed with pressure control equipment but this method is likely to gain in popularity since this one well is the second largest in the pool. Normal two-plug cementing is the general practice and even where seven-inch O.D. casing is set in 8¾-inch hole no abnormal pressures are set up in the cementing pumps.

Cementing practice varies with the operators. Surface strings range in size from 12½ to 15½ inches and from 250 to 800 sacks of cement are placed behind the pipe. Oil strings range in size from 6⅝ to 9⅝ inches, there having been set nine strings of 6⅝-inch, 26-pound; one string of seven-inch, 24-pound; six strings of seven-inch, 26-pound; one string of 8¼-inch; one string of 8⅝-inch; and one string of 9⅝-inch. From 1500 to 2000 sacks of cement are placed behind the oil string. A nine-inch intermediate string was set in the discovery well at 6304 feet. The discovery and one other well are the only cable tool completions in the field, having been drilled to a point near the sand and standardized. Marathon attempted to complete its second well, H. J. Dahl 1, with cable tools but lost them without making any hole. After a long fishing job rotary tools were reinstalled.

Recovery Yield

As shown in Table 1, initial production varies widely depending upon the position on structure. Gravity of the oil likewise ranges from 38 to 53 degrees with an average of about 40 degrees. The wells high on structure which make large volumes of gas have the higher gravities, especially where the oil production is small and the gas volume high. Marathon Oil Company's Keefer 1, NW NW NW 5-13n-3w, is the best example of this, having yielded 951 barrels of oil and 76,000,000 cubic feet of gas initially. Gravity of the oil is 53 degrees. The same operator's H. J. Dahl 1, SE SE SE 31-14n-3w, west offset to the discovery well, produces 49-gravity oil with a large volume of gas. On July 15, 1935, the pool had a potential rating of approximately 193,000 barrels from 19 wells, excluding Rapp's Price 1, C EL NE SW 19-14n-3w, which some geologists believe is on a separate structure. It is the belief of this writer that the well is near the northern limits of production on the Edmond structure and that the pool proper will be extended to it. Two wells in the pool take their allowable under continuous flow and the others as needed but usually in a short time early in the month. Bottom hole pressures have ranged from 2734 to 2893 pounds, considerably higher than pressures thought to have existed originally in the Oklahoma City pool.

Acknowledgment is gratefully made for the assistance rendered by the development and geological departments of the various operators, especially J. J. Frommer, Oklahoma City superintendent of production for Marathon Oil Company and Clyde Wagner, consulting geologist of Oklahoma City who prepared one of the early maps of the surface structure.

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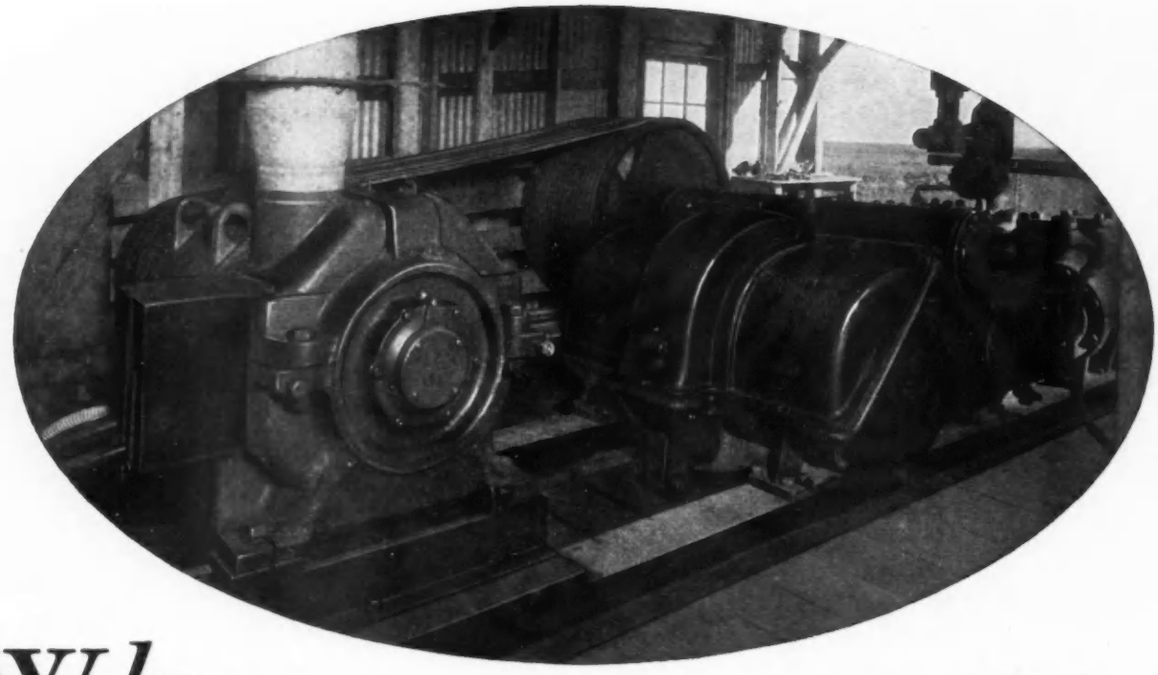


Why General Electric D-c Drives Keep Drilling Costs Low

OIL-WELL drilling is a gamble, but you don't have to gamble on the cost of drilling. G-E direct-current drives for rotary rigs — using internal-combustion-engine- or motor-driven generators — keep drilling expense low.

These drives require little maintenance, and save actual drilling time by their ability to give long, trouble-free service under heavy loads.

This equipment is easy to move from job to job, and motors and control are designed to withstand hard usage. They are easy to install, easy to dismount, and may be transported with low equipment losses.

The salvage value of this type of drive is high because of low installation requirements in material and labor. And speaking of repair cost—one prominent Western oil company drilled nine wells (maximum depth, 3000 feet), and in three years' drilling operations on these wells spent only $18.00 for repair parts. G-E equipment stands up.

Furthermore, you can obtain your entire electric equipment from one concern. Complete equipment from one concern means better-matched units, better-engineered assemblies, and centralization of service responsibility.

For complete information on General Electric equipment for the oil industry, write to the G-E sales office nearest you, or to General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

008-22

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Markets Improve

GASOLINE AND KEROSENE PRICES REGISTER GAINS

FEATURING the market last week was the improvement which materialized on tank car prices of gasoline and kerosene in the Mid-Continent. That improvement occurred despite much talk recently to the effect that the undertone of the markets is weak.

The price gains apparently resulted primarily from the fact crude production allowables have been reduced lately, while demand for oils continues comparatively strong, with gasoline consumption being now especially heavy, due to the seasonal influence.

Output Declines

For the United States as a whole, in fact, crude production control has continued comparatively effective. Last week the output dropped sharply, falling under indicated market demand, as estimated by the Department of the Interior.

Texas had been adding to storage in July, with production above current requirements. But late in the month the state's allowable was reduced substantially, in conformity with advice of the federal government. Consequently, the state is now more in line with market demand for its oil.

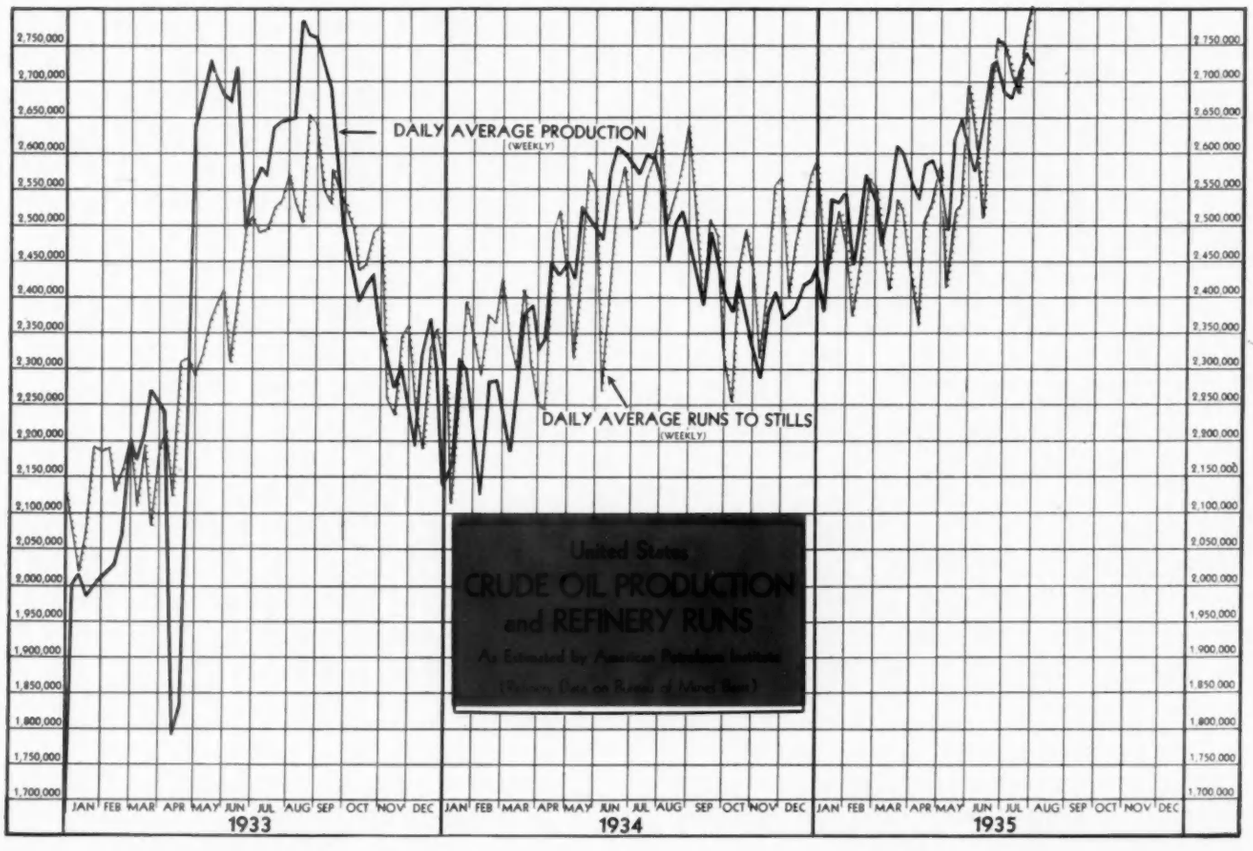
California has been having the most conspicuous difficulties in controlling crude production, having been obliged to revert to voluntary proration, following invalidation of the oil code. Yet even that state has not shown much actual excess production, above market requirements. The Bureau of Mines, in its June report on the Pacific Coast territory, indicated that a large increase in production in California for June resulted in a virtual balance between production and utilization. The state's production increased to 557,000 barrels daily in June from 495,000 barrels daily in May. During June a total of 49,000 barrels, or 1634 barrels daily, were added to storage. In May 2,144,000 barrels, or 69,166 barrels daily, were withdrawn from storage.

Tank car prices on gasoline and kerosene at Mid-Continent refineries were generally one-eighth cent per gallon higher last week than in the previous week. The gasoline prices were back up to the peak levels of the year, previously maintained in early July and in June and late May. These prices are the highest since late 1930, although they were about equaled for a brief period in September, 1933.

East Texas Price Up

In the latter part of last week, U. S. motor gasoline was bringing the following prices in East Texas, all having been one-eighth cent better than in the previous week: below 62 octane, or third grade, 4⅝ cents per gallon; standard grade, 62-67 octane, 5 cents; and premium grade, 68-70 octane, 5½ cents. Corresponding grades in North Texas, also up one eighth cent in each instance, were priced at 4⅝, 5⅛, and 5⅝ cents. In the Group Three (Oklahoma) region, however, prices were unchanged from a week previously, being the same as the new prices in North Texas.

Kerosene was up one quarter cent in East Texas, being quoted at 3⅛ cents per gallon. That same price also applied in North Texas, where there was no change from the previous week, and in Group Three region, where a one eighth cent gain had occurred.



PRICES ADVANCE

In East Texas as plants turn to legal crude

GASOLINE price distributing element within the ranks of the East Texas refiners took to cover the past week, resulting in the price for third-grade motor fuel advancing on August 2 to four cents per gallon, exclusive of taxes. All of the 25 plants reported to be in operation were credited with processing oil supported by tenders approved by the Texas Railroad Commission's board, although no claims have been advanced that every plant was confining runs entirely to legally produced crude. Approximately one-third of the active plants are utilizing illegally produced crude repossessed for from 20 to 30 cents per barrel after being confiscated by the state. Approved tenders are automatically supplied by the state after the completion of such transactions, but the federal tender board has not sanctioned interstate movement thereby making it necessary to restrict sales to within the state.

Due to the large volume of confiscated oil being handled by East Texas plants an estimate on the current volume of illicit production in the field is highly speculative. The supply was reported to be at a low level the past week because of members of the Railroad Commission being cross-examined by the legislative committee. This investigation may also be indirectly responsible for the sudden improvement in the gasoline price situation as the same material which advanced to four cents late last week in selling to tank truckers, was available early in July at two to 2½ cents per gallon in some instances and around three cents most of the month.

Tank truck shipments of gasoline for the week ending July 29 rose to 4,204,200 gallons, according to field check made on movement from the field. This sets a new high mark for the year. Tank car shipments of motor fuel for the same period declined to 4,660,051 gallons, with only 84 of the 368 cars consigned to Texas points.

CALIFORNIA SAME

Market situation shows but little change

THE market situation in California has shown practically no change since the big break in retail gasoline prices several weeks ago. One large independent refiner widely marketing a well-known brand of gasoline last week reduced the tank wagon price to nine cents, including the four-cent tax, and this product is now being retailed at 11 cents throughout Southern California. This refiner's dealers had previously operated on a three-cent margin.

Third-grade gasoline is holding at 12.5 cents at major company owned and controlled stations, with a tank wagon price of 9.5 cents. Retail prices in the San Joaquin Valley continue at about the figure obtaining in Southern California. There has been no further breaks in the San Francisco area.

July Production

Daily average crude oil production in California during July probably will run close to 560,000 barrels, but increased shipments in June and a fairly heavy tanker movement in July should help to take care of the increased production. Gasoline consumption is running ahead of last year.

The new movement seeking to stabilize the production of crude oil and the marketing of gasoline is occupying the attention of executives of all companies, large and small. No announcement has been made as to plans being worked out and there is feeling that publicity might hinder the movement. That the Pacific Coast Petroleum agency continues to maintain a small office indicates that many think the agency will again be used in some manner.

The number of small independent shut down refineries is showing a small increase, due to their unwillingness to operate at a loss.

There has been no change in quotations for fuel oil, with independents holding at 60 to 65 cents, while the majors want 95 cents for local sales.

LOUISIANA NOT CUT

Shreveport.—North Louisiana's Oil allowable for August remains at 21,000 barrels, the same as the July allowable, according to the August proration order issued today by Dr. J. A. Shaw, director of the minerals division, Louisiana Conservation Commission, in charge of Louisiana allocations. According to custom since the beginning of Louisiana proration there is no division of the North Louisiana allowable among fields. No mention is made of Rodessa in August allowable order and no allocation was made for this field.

South Louisiana's August allowable was cut from July allowable of 118,950 barrels to 117,700 barrels.

East Texas Tank Car Shipments

Week Ending July 28, 1935

PRODUCTS	No. Cars	Estimated Gallons
Gasoline	576	4,660,051
Fuel Oil	253	2,363,412
Casinghead Gasoline	197	1,697,988
Distillate	85	694,796
Topped Crude	39	327,368
Gas Oil	39	317,988
Naphtha	34	275,709
Kerosene	33	268,331
Residuum	12	97,954
Total	1,268	10,703,597
Total Previous Week	1,430	12,011,686
Interstate	535	.....
Intrastate	371	.....
Coastwise	362	.....
Total	1,268	.....

UPHOLD SECURITY ACT

Texas law is validated by court decision

Austin, Texas.—The new Texas securities act applies to all oil interest transactions where the party making the sale makes a business of dealing in such properties.

This was the ruling of Assistant Attorney General W. W. Heath in a prepared statement which he has issued. The statement was issued after the Federal Court at New Orleans had handed down a decision upholding the statute.

"I construe the opinion of the Court," Heath said, "as holding that any person disposing of any certificate or any instrument representing any interest in or under an oil, gas or mining lease, fee or title, as being within the meaning of the Securities Act, unless it be made by or in behalf of the vendor in the ordinary course of bona fide personal investment of his personal holdings or change of such investment if the vendor is not otherwise engaged either permanently or temporarily in selling securities."

PRORATION MEETING

Next Texas hearing to be held on August 19

Austin, Texas.—The Texas Railroad Commission has announced the next statewide proration hearing on oil and gas to be held in Austin on August 19.

The commission has requested operators to file nominations for crude oil, sweet and sour gas.

Revision in the method of allocation of gas in the Texas Panhandle area may follow this hearing, as the order effective on August 1 will have been in effect for a period sufficiently long to allow commission engineers to find possible defects.

TANKER LOADS UP

Los Angeles.—Offshore tanker shipments of crude oil and petroleum products from California to points outside the states' natural domestic trade territory during June totaled 5,644,882 barrels, exceeding previous months since May, 1934, when the total was 5,680,784 barrels. These figures do not include 401,903 barrels of package shipments.

The movement in June included 1,793,117 barrels of crude, 1,456,925 barrels of fuel and 1,584,490 barrels of gasoline.

Of the total movement of all products, Pacific foreign drew 3,360,589 barrels, with 847,192 barrels going to Atlantic foreign points. Only 857,831 barrels, nearly all gasoline, went to Atlantic domestic.

H. P. DUNN, representative for E. L. Smith Oil Company, Dallas, was in the South Texas district during the week.

PRODUCTION FALLS

Four percent drop recorded last week

UNITED STATES crude oil production last week, ending August 3, was 116,925 barrels per day lower than in the previous week, and 33,000 barrels per day under indicated market demand, as estimated for July by the Department of the Interior. The output for the week of August 3 averaged 2,627,000 barrels daily.

The seven percent reduction in the allowable for Texas, effective July 22, showed up in its full strength last week, the production in Texas falling from 1,067,200 barrels daily for the previous week to 998,800 barrels per day last week. That represented an approximate reduction of seven percent, conforming to the announced allowable cut.

The East Texas field took the lead with a cut of around 31,100 barrels. Large cuts were also noticeable in the Van, Conroe, Barbers Hill, Big Lake, Yates, and Samfordyce fields. Some of the very few fields to increase their allowable production a small amount include: Loma Novio, Hastings, Fisher, South Ward and Spindletop. These estimates on Texas do not include surreptitious production, which is estimated at 35,000 barrels again this week.

Louisiana Up

Louisiana again showed an increase over the previous week, distributed about equally between the northern part of the state and the Gulf Coast. Previously the rise in production for the state as a whole had been due to the increased production for the Gulf Coast section.

The Rocky Mountain States remained virtually unchanged, with the gain recorded in Wyoming and Colorado about offset by the loss in Montana. New Mexico, the Eastern States and Michigan also showed very little change.

California Drops

California showed a general decline of 18,500 barrels, or a little over a three percent drop from last week. The only fields there to record gains were Ventura Avenue and Kettleman Hills. Seal Beach and Mountain View remained the same while all the other fields showed a general decline, which speaks well for the voluntary proration arrangement now working on the West Coast.

Oklahoma took a general and decided drop in production last week, every field falling under the amount for the previous week. The whole state was 25,175 barrels under the preceding week, with the most decided drop in those fields unclassified. Oklahoma City was also prominent with the other fields conforming to the general average drop for the state, which was about five percent.

The loss in Kansas was approximately the same percent as in Oklahoma, being 7325 barrels under last week. Here also the most decided drop was in fields unclassified with the Burrton-Haury field also declining considerably.

ED BUCKLEY of Midland Oil Company, San Antonio, has just returned from a trip to Tampico, Mexico.

United States Crude Oil Production

Estimates Compiled by THE OIL WEEKLY

DISTRICT OR STATE	BARRELS DAILY FOR WEEK ENDING August 3	July 27
TEXAS—		
Texas Panhandle	56,800	62,200
North Texas	56,200	59,100
West Central Texas	24,400	25,700
West Texas	146,800	156,500
East Central Texas	47,100	50,200
*East Texas Field	434,700	465,800
†South Texas	54,500	58,100
†Texas Gulf Coast	178,300	189,600
*Total Texas	998,800	1,067,200
OKLAHOMA—		
Oklahoma City	136,850	152,325
Seminole Area	125,200	133,000
Tatums	4,775	4,800
Luclen	10,250	12,000
Fitts	24,450	25,525
Edmond	3,750	4,750
Others	153,550	191,550
Total Oklahoma	498,775	523,950
KANSAS—		
Ritz-Canton	7,525	7,500
Voshell	4,550	5,025
Nikkel-Hollow	7,400	8,200
Sedgwick	7,725	7,925
Burrton-Haury	20,375	22,325
Lorraine	4,750	4,925
Others	93,400	97,150
Total Kansas	145,725	153,050
LOUISIANA—		
North Louisiana	22,600	22,325
Louisiana Gulf Coast	121,200	120,800
Total Louisiana	143,800	143,125
ARKANSAS	30,700	30,500
CALIFORNIA—		
Long Beach	74,500	75,000
Santa Fe Springs	37,000	41,500
Huntington Beach	38,500	43,500
Dominguez	20,000	21,000
Inglewood	10,000	12,500
Ventura Avenue	36,000	29,000
Seal Beach	7,000	7,000
Midway-Sunset	50,500	51,000
Elwood	15,500	16,500
Kettleman Hills	61,000	60,500
Mountain View	30,000	30,000
Playa del Rey	18,000	21,000
Others	152,000	160,000
Total California	550,000	568,500
MOUNTAIN STATES—		
Wyoming	38,800	38,600
Montana	11,300	11,700
Colorado	4,300	4,200
Total Rocky Mountain States	54,400	54,500
NEW MEXICO	53,400	53,500
EASTERN STATES	106,200	106,200
MICHIGAN	45,200	43,400
*Total United States	2,627,000	2,743,925
*Surreptitiously produced oil in East Texas, not included in above figures, estimated at	35,000	35,000
Grand Total, including surreptitious production	2,662,000	2,778,925

†Output of Coastal Section of Soutn Texas included with Texas Gulf Coast.

Crude Runs to Stills; Finished and Unfinished Gasoline; Gas and Fuel Oil Stocks; and Cracked Gasoline Production, Week Ended July 27, 1935

(Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

DISTRICT	Daily Refining Capacity of Plants			Crude Runs to Stills		Stocks of Finished Gasoline			(a) Stocks of Unfinished Gasoline	(b) Stocks of Other Motor Fuel	Stocks of Gas and Fuel Oil	Daily Charging Capacity of Cracking Units			Cracked Gasoline Production
	Potential Rate	Reporting		Daily Average	% Operated	At Refineries	Bulk Term in Trans. & Pipe Lines	Total at Refys. Term., etc.				Potential Rate	Reporting		Daily Average
		Total	%										Total	%	
East Coast	612	612	100.0	507	82.8	5,138	10,107	15,245	828	265	12,409	534	534	100.0	*108
Appalachian	154	146	94.8	111	76.0	1,215	910	2,125	292	135	878	79	78	98.7	24
Ind., Ill., Ky	442	424	95.9	363	85.6	5,388	3,648	9,036	683	55	5,109	349	348	99.7	*128
Okla., Kans., Mo	453	384	84.8	293	76.3	2,853	2,215	5,068	573	605	4,746	256	228	89.1	69
Inland Texas	330	160	48.5	95	59.4	1,053	79	1,132	250	1,490	1,834	148	105	70.9	27
Texas Gulf	617	595	96.4	588	98.8	4,737	146	4,883	1,960	260	10,943	399	393	98.5	127
Louisiana Gulf	169	163	96.4	116	71.2	669	422	1,091	286	.....	4,097	77	74	96.1	20
North La.—Ark	80	72	90.0	40	55.6	180	78	258	37	155	399	46	44	95.7	7
Rocky Mountain	97	60	61.9	45	75.0	773	.....	773	97	60	802	46	39	84.8	13
California	852	789	92.6	505	64.0	6,617	1,929	8,546	1,006	2,890	64,256	280	280	100.0	59
TOTALS WEEK: July 27, 1935	3,806	3,405	89.5	2,663	78.2	28,623	19,534	48,157	6,012	5,915	105,473	2,214	2,123	95.9	582
July 20, 1935	3,806	3,405	89.5	2,598	76.3	28,841	19,906	48,747	6,160	5,870	103,810	2,214	2,123	95.9	*571

Below are set out estimates of Crude Runs and Cracked Gasoline Production on B. of M. Basis for Week Ended July 27, 1935 compared with July 1934 Bureau figures.

Estimate B. of M. Basis, July 27, 1935	2,825		610
Estimate B. of M. Basis, July 20, 1935	2,760		605
U. S. B. of M. July, 1934: Daily Average Crude Runs	2,575	U. S. B. of M. July, 1934: Daily Average Cracked Prod.	532

(a) Amount of Unfinished Gasoline contained in Naphtha Distillates.
(b) Estimated. Includes Unblended Natural Gasoline at refineries and plants; also Blended Motor Fuel at plants.
*On new basis. Production for week ended July 20th, was: East Coast, 100,000 bbl.; Ind., Ill., Ky., 127,000 bbl.

PETROLEUM DISPLAY

Being planned for Texas Centennial in 1936

Dallas.—With Walter D. Cline, a veteran oil operator, at the helm as managing director, The Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas in 1936 will give a part of prime importance to the petroleum industry.

Plans are being completed by architects for a Petroleum and Gas Building, which will house displays dealing with all phases of the oil industry. A giant steel derrick is to be erected near the building and, with the use of flood lights playing on a stream of water, the vivid picture of a flowing gusher will be reproduced.

Cline Veteran Oil Man

Walter Cline, who began his career in the oil fields in Louisiana in 1902, has served in every capacity from driller to executive. His experience will aid him in depicting the various interesting phases of the industry at the Centennial Oil Show.

Cooperation of oil companies in all sections of the country has been enlisted in the task of setting up one of the biggest petroleum displays ever assembled in America. It will form a major feature of the $15,000,000 Exposition, the Southwest's first World's Fair.

Largest crude oil producing state in the United States, Texas supplies 40 percent of the nation's oil and one-fourth of that consumed in the world. Within three hours' drive of Dallas is the East Texas field, largest producing area ever discovered. Natural gas piped from Texas wells furnishes 30 percent of the nation's consumption total.

Oil has given Texas a large portion of her wealth and annually pays more than half the state's tax bill. Every year Texas oil land lessors and royalty holders collect over $100,000,000 from their holdings. The state itself has developed vast petroleum interests. From its 2,000,000 acres of land, the University of Texas has reaped $20,000,000 in oil rentals and royalties, and much state school land is considered ripe for future development.

In the 40 years since the first producing well of the state was brought in, oil has literally seeped into the daily lives of Texans until now hundreds of thousands of her 6,500,000 citizens depend on the liquid gold for their livelihoods, either directly or indirectly.

More than half a million Texans are occupied in the oil industry. This does not include the hundreds of thousands employed in affiliated trades, such as supply firms, manufacturing plants, refineries, service stations and other businesses dependent upon the production of petroleum.

CASPIAN SEA

Soundings will be taken of the bottom of the Caspian Sea to determine geological connections between the oil bearing strata in Caucasia and Turkmenia.

A group of geologists from the Central Administration of the Oil Industry of U. S. S. R. has left Moscow to supervise this undertaking.

Russian press dispatches state these geologists will also attempt to define the oil content of the shallow zones of the Caspian Sea near the islands close to Apsheron and along the Turkmenian coast.

Comparison of Permits Granted for New Wells

STATE—	Week Ending July, 27	Total this Mo.	Total this Year	Total this Date Last Year	1934 Year Total
Arkansas	1	8	25	36	100
California	25	101	543	312	629
Louisiana	28	89	500	473	799
Kansas	16	75	590	558	1,015
Michigan	35	75	322	277	460
Oklahoma	25	180	1,296	1,220	2,045
Texas	224	1,094	6,588	6,163	10,550
Total	354	1,622	9,864	9,039	15,598

CRUDE OIL PRICE QUOTATIONS

(Figures Represent Basic or Flat Prices—Revised to August 2, 1935)

DISTRICT	Low Grav.	Dif.	High Grav.	Date
Oklahoma-Kansas	28—$ .84	2¢	40—$1.08	9-29-33
N. and N.-C. Texas	28— .79	2¢	40— 1.03	9-29-33
Texas Panhandle				
Gray County	34— .79	2¢	40— .91	9-29-33
Carson-Hutchinson	34— .69	2¢	40— .81	9-29-33
West Texas				
Ector, Pecos, Wk'lr	*.75			9-29-33
Crane, Upton, Howard and Glasscock	*.70			9-29-33
East Texas	*1.00			9-29-33
Texas Gulf Coast				
Conroe	35— 1.09	2¢	40— 1.19	9-29-33
Tomball	*1.15			9-29-33
Cleveland	*1.00			1-11-34
†Geose Creek, Hull Liberty, Orange, Pierce Junction, Moss Bluff, Raccoon Bend, Sour Lake, Spindletop, Sugarland, West West Columbia,	Below			
Humble, Rabbs Ridge	20— .82	2¢	34— 1.12	9-29-33
South and S.W. Texas	Below			
Refugio (Light)	20— .82	2¢	34— 1.12	9-29-33
Refugio (Heavy)	*.80			6-29-35
Saxet	*.80			6-29-35
Mirando	*.75			6-29-35
Pettus	*1.05			9-29-33
Salt Flat	*.87			9-29-33
Darst Creek	*.87			9-29-33
Arkansas				
El Dorado (Light) and Rainbow	29— .79	2¢	40— 1.03	3-17-34
El Dorado East Field and Smackover	*.70			9-29-33
North Louisiana	29— .79	2¢	40— 1.08	9-29-33
Urania	*.85-*.87			1- 1-34
South Louisiana	Below			
Lockport	20— .80	2¢	34— 1.10	9-29-33
Iowa, Cameron Mds	Below 20— .70	2¢	34— 1.00	9-29-33
Rocky Mountain States				
Salt Creek	29— .84	2¢	40— 1.08	9-29-33
Elk Basin	*1.17			9-29-33

* All gravities—flat rate.
† Gulf Coast prices as posted by Humble Oil & Refining Company.

DISTRICT	Low Grav.	Dif.	High Grav.	Date
Grass Creek (Light)	*$1.17			9-29-33
Big Muddy	*1.01			9-29-33
Rock Creek	*1.02			9-29-33
Sunburst	*1.20			7-19-35
Lance Creek	*1.02			8-25-33
Osage	*.62			8-25-33
Cat Creek	*.45			8-25-33
Pondera	*.65			8-25-33
Hog Back, N. M.	*1.00			9- 8-33
Lea County, N. M.	*.75			9-29-35
Mid-West States				
Lima	*1.15			2- 1-35
Illinois	*1.13			1- 5-34
Princeton	*1.13			1- 5-34
Western Kentucky	*1.13			5-22-35
California				
Signal Hill	14— .65	1¢	16— .66	9- 6-33
	17— .69	2¢	22— .84	9- 6-33
	23— .88	3¢	30— 1.09	9- 6-33
Seal B., Alamitos Hts.	19— .65	3¢	20— .68	9- 6-33
	21— .72	4¢	22— .76	9- 6-33
	23— .81	4¢	26— .93	9- 6-33
	27— .98	4¢	30— 1.10	9- 6-33
Huntington Beach	14— .65	4¢	15— .69	9- 6-33
	16— .72	3¢	19— .81	9- 6-33
	20— .83	3¢	28— 1.07	9- 6-33
	29— 1.09	3¢	30— 1.12	9- 6-33
Inglewood	14— .65	4¢	16— .73	9- 6-33
	17— .76	4¢	18— .80	9- 6-33
	19— .83	4¢	20— .87	9- 6-33
	21— .90	4¢	22— .94	9- 6-33
	23— .97	4¢	24— 1.01	9- 6-33
Playa del Rey	14— .65	1¢	15— .66	9- 6-33
	16— .69	4¢	17— .73	9- 6-33
	18— .76	4¢	19— .80	9- 6-33
	20— .83	4¢	21— .87	9- 6-33
	22— .90	4¢	23— .94	9- 6-33
	24— .97	3¢	25— 1.00	9- 6-33
			26— 1.04	9- 6-33
Olinda-Brea Canyon	14— .65	4¢	16— .73	9- 6-33
	17— .76	3¢	28— 1.10	9- 6-33
Athens-Rosecrans: Domingues	23— .83	3¢	24— .86	9- 6-33
	25— .90	4¢	26— .94	9- 6-33
	27— .97	3¢	29— 1.04	9- 6-33
	30— 1.08	4¢	31— 1.12	9- 6-33
			32— 1.15	9- 6-33
Elwood (fob ship)	33— 1.03	3¢	37— 1.15	9- 6-33
Torrance	14— .65	1¢	15— .66	9- 6-33
	16— .69	3¢	20— .81	9- 6-33
	21— .83	3¢	26— .98	9- 6-33

* All gravities—flat rate.

DISTRICT	Low Grav.	Dif.	High Grav.	Date
Richfield	15—$ .65	2¢	16—$ .67	9- 6-33
	17— .70	4¢	20— .82	9- 6-33
	21— .85	4¢	22— .89	9- 6-33
	23— .93	4¢	24— .97	9- 6-33
	25— 1.00	4¢	27— 1.08	9- 6-33
	28— 1.11	4¢	29— 1.15	9- 6-33
Whittier-LaHabra	15— .65	3¢	18— .74	9- 6-33
	19— .78	3¢	24— .93	9- 6-33
Montebello	19— .65	1¢	20— .66	9- 6-33
	21— .69	3¢	22— .72	9- 6-33
	23— .76	4¢	24— .80	9- 6-33
	25— .85	4¢	26— .89	9- 6-33
Coyote Hills	16— .65	3¢	19— .74	9- 6-33
	20— .78	3¢	29— 1.05	9- 6-33
	30— 1.09	3¢	34— 1.21	9- 6-33
Santa Fe Springs	21— .72	4¢	22— .76	9- 6-33
	23— .79	4¢	25— .87	9- 6-33
	26— .90	4¢	28— .98	9- 6-33
	29— 1.01	4¢	30— 1.05	9- 6-33
	31— 1.08	4¢	33— 1.16	9- 6-33
	34— 1.19	4¢	35— 1.23	9- 6-33
	36— 1.26	4¢	38— 1.34	9- 6-33
New Hall, McKittrick, Kern River	14— .57		19— .57	9- 6-33
Midway-Sunset, Elk Hills, Buena Vista Hills	17— .57	4¢	18— .61	9- 6-33
	19— .64	3¢	22— .73	9- 6-33
	23— .77	4¢	33— 1.17	9- 6-33
Lost Hills	17— .57	4¢	21— .73	9- 6-33
	22— .76	3¢	30— 1.00	9- 6-33
Coalinga	17— .57	1¢	18— .58	9- 6-33
	19— .62	3¢	21— .68	9- 6-33
	22— .72	3¢	25— .81	9- 6-33
Wheeler Ridge	17— .57	1¢	18— .58	9- 6-33
	19— .61	3¢	25— .79	9- 6-33
Kettleman Hills	33— .93	3¢	39— 1.11	9- 3-33
Pennsylvania				
Bradford	*1.95			7-16-35
Sw. Pa. Pipe Line	*1.67			7-16-35
Eureka Pipe Line	*1.62			7-16-35
Buckeye Pipe Line	*1.52			7-16-35
Corning Grade	*1.32			10- 2-33
Michigan				
Central Michigan	*1.20			9-30-33
Muskegon	*.70-1.00			12-31-32
Canada				
Petrolia	*2.10			9- 9-33
Oil Springs	*2.17			9- 9-33

* All gravities—flat rate.

Summary of Wells Completed in the United States

Week Ending July 27, 1935

	Completions	Oil Wells	Gas Wells	Failures	Initial Production	Total Completions 1935	Total Completions this date 1934
Alabama	1	...	...	1	.....	4	2
Arkansas	...	...	...	...	.....	86	43
California	15	13	1	1	10,225	472	213
Colorado	...	...	...	...	.....	6	10
Illinois	...	...	...	...	.....	9	9
Indiana	9	4	...	5	95	108	97
Kansas	29	21	1	7	16,365	793	516
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	.....	92	78
Louisiana	14	10	2	2	6,425	428	428
Michigan	20	11	2	7	760	269	276
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	.....	13	18
Montana	5	5	...	...	185	76	81
New Mexico	9	7	...	2	6,785	161	55
New York	...	...	...	...	.....	...	4
Ohio	23	9	11	3	135	833	520
Oklahoma	50	32	...	18	79,310	1,356	1,158
Pennsylvania	2	...	1	1	.....	76	195
Texas	260	192	5	63	506,205	6,913	5,630
Utah	...	...	...	...	.....	...	3
West Virginia	6	...	3	3	.....	277	222
Wyoming	2	2	...	...	30	36	28
Total this week	445	306	26	113	626,520	12,009	9,586
Total last week	431	278	37	116	597,925	...	...
Total this year	12,009	7,918	999	3,102	21,978,945	...	...

MAJOR PRICE CHANGES

	Penna. (Nat. Tr.)	Mid-Cont. (36 Gr.)	Calif. (26 Gr.)
March 5, 1933	.....	.....	Cut 24
May 2, 1933	.....	Cut 19	.....
May 9, 1933	Cut 20	.....	.....
May 22, 1933	Up 10	.....	.....
June 19, 1933	Up 10	Up 19	.....
June 26, 1933	Up 10	.....	Up 9-12
July 6, 1933	Up 13	Up 10	.....
July 17, 1933	Up 15	.....	.....
July 28, 1933	Up 15	.....	.....
August 11, 1933	Up 10	.....	.....
August 24, 1933	.....	Up 10	.....
August 30, 1933	Up 15	.....	.....
September 6, 1933	Up 10	Up 10	Up 15
September 8, 1933	.....	Up 15	.....
May 1, 1934	Up 10	.....	.....
November 6, 1934	Cut 25	.....	.....
December 6, 1934	Cut 25	.....	.....
January 4, 1935	Up 15	.....	.....
February 4, 1935	Up 15	.....	.....
May 16, 1935	Cut 15	.....	.....
June 26, 1935	Cut 15	.....	.....
July 16, 1935	Cut 10	.....	.....

CRUDE PRODUCTION TAXES

Oklahoma—Five percent of gross value less royalty interest.

Texas—Two cents or 2 percent, whichever is higher.

Louisiana—From four to 11 cents a barrel, depending upon gravity.

Arkansas—2.6 percent of gross market values.

Montana—Three percent of gross value at well and ½-cent per barrel.

Wyoming and New Mexico—Production tax based upon state and county assessments.

California—.66443 mills per barrel of oil produced and 17.39 cents per acre on proved oil lands.

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IN THE 1935 COMPOSITE CATALOG

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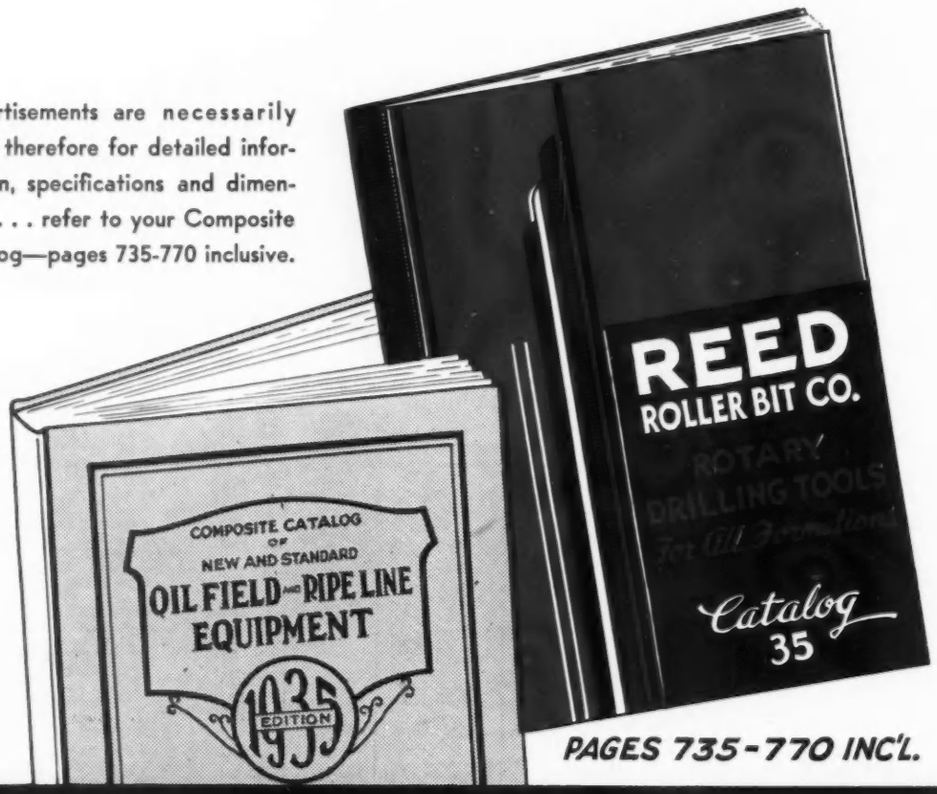


PAGES 735-770 INC'L.

REED ROLLER BIT CO., Houston, Texas, U. S. A.

Yount-Lee Sale

[*Continued from page 9*]

strike J. H. Phelan left the active management of his grocery concern and devoted his time to financial and marketing problems of the oil company.

High Island was another case of patience and deep drilling. If all the losses of other operators there could be collected they would amount to several million dollars to charge against the efforts to get substantial production at this point. When all this was over Yount-Lee Oil Company found the opportunity to attempt what had long been anticipated by Frank Yount. Soon High Island became a producing oil field.

Finding what others sought, however, did not contribute all the assets of the concern. Hull, Barbers Hill and South Liberty are examples of the other class in the Texas Gulf Coast. The East and West Hackberry, Evangeline and Welsh of Coastal Louisiana have their Yount-Lee leases. In East Texas the concern has 2325 leases in the Longview area. It holds leases on 283,000 acres in Texas and Louisiana and 280,000 acres are undeveloped.

Under proration the daily output of the concern is 23,000 barrels.

Largest Cash Sum

Such was the concern which the death of Frank Yount left available for resulting in what the industry considers its highest cash transaction. His associates are of the opinion that he would not have been interested in a sale at twice what the property brought. That it was sold at all is the result of persistence of Wright Morrow, Houston attorney, plus the realization that the oil fields have their hazards as well as their strokes of good fortune.

T. P. Lee says that he and Yount realized that a concern could grow too large for the personal management of one or two men and that they were disposed to sell upon reaching that status. What the associates of Yount wonder is that he ever could realize that his company had come to that size.

At any rate his death brought the question of selling to the fore. Finding a buyer was not the difficult phase of the sale. More than a year ago Wright Morrow was given a letter to the effect that he could proceed with the sale. Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, with an affiliated refining plant at Texas City, as well as a need for crude oil for the parent Standard Oil Company of Indiana proved a logical customer. For a year he devoted all his time to the transaction and saw it concluded July 31 in the First National Bank of Houston.

Previously the deal had been near the closing point. Once court action caused a delay. Negotiations, however, were not discontinued.

The transaction was in the form of two cash deals. Morrow bought all the stock of Yount-Lee Oil Company by individual deals with each stockholder. In turn he sold the oil properties to the Stanolind Oil & Gas Company. Yount-Lee Oil Company is still functioning as an owner of real estate, accounts receivable and other assets. Its former officials, T. F. Rothwell, president and J. H. Phelan, secretary-treasurer, resigned. Roger Guthrie became president wth A. C. Wood, H. S. Wilhelm, both of Houston, and Harry C. Weeks, Wichita Falls, as directors. Under their management the remaining assets of the concern will be operated until sold.

Deal Consummated

About the deal Morrow said:

"I had to determine how much I could pay for the shares, then get each stockholder to agree that he would sell with a specified time at the price agreed upon. The transaction represents all outstanding stock. I received no commission. I merely bought the stock in my own name on borrowed money, not furnished by Stanolind Oil & Gas Company. Then I sold the oil properties. There were left certain other properties and accounts receivable. When I can liquidate these for an excess above their cost this will be my compensation."

A figure not verified is that the price of the Yount-Lee stock brought $46,000,000. The oil properties then brought $41,600,000. Beaumont real estate and notes represent a substantial part of the assets not passed to Stanolind Oil & Gas Company.

The purchase brings Stanolind Oil & Gas Company into third place in Texas production. Its subsidiary, Stanolind Crude Oil Purchasing Company, is the leading buyer of crude oil in East Texas.

Entry of the Pan-American Producing Company into Texas caused speculation that Yount-Lee holdings might be transferred to this new subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (Indiana). Recently E. R. Turner was named manager of Pan-American operations in Texas. Office space has been taken in the Second National Bank Building, Houston, but personnel has not been completed. The refining wing of the Pan-American concern has a plant at Texas City and one of the tasks confronting producing subsidiaries of Standard of Indiana is providing crude oil to this plant.

In taking over operation of the Yount-Lee properties, August 1, however, it was done in the name of the Stanolind Oil and Gas Company. A hastily lettered sign at the Yount-Lee offices instructed employees of Stanolind Oil and Gas Company to report to a designated room.

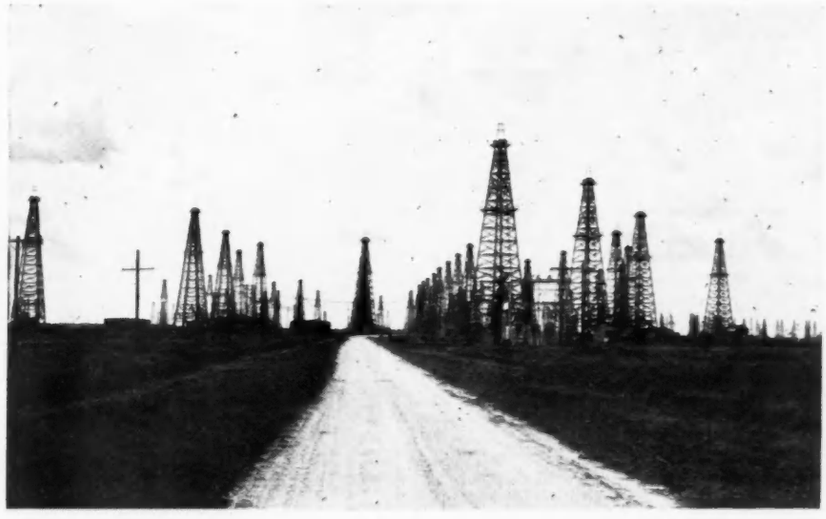
283,000 Acres

The announcement of E. G. Seubert, president of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) summed the purchase up as follows:

"The properties include about 283,000 acres of oil lands and leases in Texas and Louisiana, of which 3000 acres are proven and 280,000 acres are undeveloped or include large fee and lease holdings on twenty piercement type salt domes on the Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coast. About 2000 acres of the developed properties are in the rich East Texas field. Others are in the High Island, Barbers Hill, Spindle Top, Hull, South Liberty, Sour Lake, and Esperson fields of Texas and in the Evangeline, East and West Hackberry, and Welsh fields of Louisiana. Producing wells total 500, with an average allowed daily production under proration of 23,000 barrels, of which approximately 20,000 are net.

"Operating equipment acquired includes the Yount-Lee one-third interest in a pipe line from East Texas to Beaumont, about 190 miles long, and a full ownership of a 10-inch pipe line from High Island field to Beaumont, 45 miles long. It includes also field storage, deep water terminal facilities, materials and supplies, and approximately 5,000,000 barrels of crude in storage."

A. W. Peake and Frank O. Prior, chairman and president respectively, of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, handled the concerns end of the deal.



SPINDLE TOP—

Where Yount-Lee Oil Company rose to a large concern.

Commission Quiz

[*Continued from page 10*]

that you are not really worried about him. Of course, we know that no members of the legislature would recommend a man for a position for which he was not fully qualified. Yes, we sometimes have legislators come around later and tell us not to pay any attention to the letter we have received," Thompson said in answer to a query from one of the committeemen.

"Most of these jobs pay little," pointed out Commissioner Terrell, "ranging from $104 to $310 per month. The average is about $135. Half the jobs do not require men experienced in the oil business. A man who is intelligent can learn to be a gauger in about three days," he declared.

"Another thing we have to contend with is losing men whom we have trained and given sufficient experience that they become worth more to some oil company than we are permitted to pay them," he concluded.

The commissioners agreed that the tender accounting methods in Kilgore were probably not all that could be desired, but assured the committee that these difficulties were being remedied.

Questions concerning estimates of hot oil run were largely unanswered, the witnesses being content to allow the committee to ask and answer their questions from the voluminous records to which they referred.

"You are never going to stop hot oil running until you can send a man to the penitentiary for stealing oil," declared Commissioner Terrell. "The confiscation law is a good law, but I am afraid that it will soon develop a racket," he said.

He pointed out that operators might run excess oil, have it confiscated, then buy it in for a low price at public auction, discouraging prospective bidders with the threat of a title suit. This oil would then be brought into direct competition with legal oil. "The attorney general is aware of this and is doing all he can to stop it, but it is going to be a serious problem," Terrell said.

Thompson expressed the opinion that the excess runs would be eliminated soon. "The work of this committee," he said, "with its power to subpoena and examine witnesses, is bringing to light a lot of evils that can and will be corrected. I do not see how the violators can last much longer," he declared.

Members of the commission could not account for the fact that some refineries paid tax on more oil than they reported to the Railroad Commission. However, they were of the opinion that this practice would be eliminated as quickly as data on refinery through-put was available, which would prevent an operator from shipping more products than he could have produced from the crude reported to the commission.

Commissioner Lon Smith told committee members that the only reason a small group of attorneys were more successful than others at practice before the commission in Rule 37 cases was that they were good lawyers.

Commissioner Terrell vehemently denied that a separate oil and gas commission might operate more effectively.

"I have never met a more brilliant man than Commissioner Thompson," Terrell declared. "He is shrewd, courageous and aggressive, but he is not always safe, because he is aggressive. However, with the two more conservative members of the commission to confer with him, I believe no other group, especially appointive, could improve on our work. They could not have our experience extending over a long period of years." He pointed out that Smith had been a commissioner for 10 years, Thompson for three, and he, himself, had served 11 years.

The committee confronted Commissioner Thompson with a telegram, which later proved fraudulent, indicating that Thompson and Smith had instructed Harry Miles to approve a tender for 127,00 barrels of oil, which tender had been denied by the tender board. Miles is chief enforcement officer for the commission in East Texas. Thompson immediately denied all knowledge of the message, and soon verified that it had not been handled by the telegraph company, as appeared on its face. Committee members explained that Miles had received the wire and had approved the tender, which was the purpose of introducing it at the hearing.

The committee announced that no further hearings would be held in Austin this week.

NEW A. S. M. E. HEADS

Elected with A. J. Kerr as Mid-Continent chief

Tulsa.—A. J. Kerr, manager of Pittsburgh Equitable Meter Company and Merco Nordstrom Valve Company in the Mid-Continent area, has been elected chairman of the Mid-Continent Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, succeeding Hollis P. Porter whose term expired on July 1, 1935.

A. J. KERR

Other officers of the executive committee are Harold W. Manley, Barnsdall Oil Company, vice chairman; Roscoe Ayers, National Supply Company, treasurer; John F. Eaton, Jarecki Manufacturing Company, secretary; W. H. Stueve, Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company, vice chairman for Oklahoma; L. C. Price, University of Arkansas, vice chairman for Arkansas; A. J. Mack, Kansas State College, vice chairman for Kansas; and Bernard Oakland, vice chairman for Louisiana.

Kerr, who is in charge of sales in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico for the above named companies, became a member of A. S. M. E. in 1918. Since 1925 he served successsively as treasurer of the Mid-Continent Section, two terms; secretary, one term; vice chairman, one term; and chairman three terms. Besides taking an active part in the executive affairs of the section he also was a leader in the organization of such important A. S. M. E. research projects as the automatic pipe line pumping station committee, research on prime movers for rotary drilling and the subcommittee on fluid meter research. In recognition of his efforts the society appointed him a member of the standing committee on local sections, one of its most important committees.

Harold W. Manley, the new vice chairman, has had a long and active career in the affairs of the society. Manley has served as treasurer for the past four years and has been one of the leaders in the organization of research projects. He was in direct charge of the investigation of electric prime movers.

Harold F. Brindel, a past chairman of the section for two terms is now chairman of the petroleum division of A. S. M. E., having succeeded W. G. Heltzel. Brindel has been active in research projects and is a member of the advisory committee of the Mid-Continent section.

TO CHECK PLANTS

Investigating East Texas recovery efficiency

Austin, Texas.—A check of East Texas refineries to determine their recovery efficiency has been ordered by the Texas Railroad Commission and actual investigation begun last Tuesday.

Twelve petroleum engineers and two chemical engineers have been assigned to this work and are now making the study under the direction of Harry Miles, chief enforcement officer for the commission in East Texas.

Commission Chairman Ernest Thompson pointed out that some of the plants appear to have a recovery efficiency of more than 100 percent, but that only by obtaining actual figures can the commission be prepared to prove that they are using more crude than approved tenders allow.

It is believed that some of these plants whose recovery is exceptionally high have been mixing legal crude with excess production. The commission expects that the investigation now in progress will indicate the proportions of each class of crude processed in the plant.

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Pipe Line Activity

NEW PROJECTS— CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

ANDERSON GAS LINE

Lone Star lets contract for 109 miles 20-inch

Dallas, Texas.—Contracts covering construction of 109 miles of 20-inch natural gas line from Irving, near Dallas, to the Cayuga and Long Lake fields, Anderson County, were awarded by Lone Star Gas Company early last week to two firms. Work is to proceed at once in order that the new unit may be placed in service by November 15. Oklahoma Contracting Company was awarded contract to build 67 miles of the line from Irving to a point between Kerens and Trinidad, where crossing is to be made of the Trinity River. Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc., will build the remaining 42 miles of the line. No booster stations will be required by this line, as the gas wells in both fields have rock pressures ranging from 1500 to 2200 pounds.

RODESSA OUTLET

Standard Paying Caddo scale price for crude

Shreveport. — Standard Pipe Line Company last week completed eight miles of eight-inch pipe line from its Baton Rouge, Louisiana, trunk line to the discovery oil well of the Rodessa field, Caddo Parish, United Gas Public Service Company's I. L. Young 1, SE SE 21-23n-16w, furnishing the first oil pipe line outlet to the field, which has three gas pipe lines, two owned by United Gas Public Service Company and one by Arkansas-Louisiana Pipe Line Company.

Standard Pipe Line Company has posted no special price for the Rodessa crude but is paying the Caddo posted price, which for 40 gravity and above, in which bracket the Rodessa crude comes, is $1.03 per barrel.

GASOLINE LINE

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Construction work is under way on the Keystone Pipe Line Company's extension of its gasoline pipe line system in Pennsylvania from Mechanicsburg, near Carlisle, to Pittsburgh, a distance of about 615 miles. More than 20 miles of the new unit, which is made up of six-inch welded pipe, has been completed, and the building program calls for its completion prior to the arrival of cold weather. The company is a transportation subsidiary of The Atlantic Refining Company, and the line will distribute gasoline manufactured by the latter's plant near Philadelphia.

CUT BANK GAS LINE

Baker, Mont. — Plans are now in a formative stage for a pipe line from Cut Bank gas field, Galcier County, west across Montana, North Dakota and into the Iron Range country to the Twin Cities and thence back through southern North Dakota to tie into the Montana-Dakota Pipe Line Company's line from the Cedar Creek field to Bismark, North Dakota. J. W. Shmidt of Anoka, Minnesota, is representing a group of Minnesota natural gas distributors, and Montana gas producers before the federal government in an effort to receive a PWA loan for the construction of the line. The main trunk line would consist of 30-inch pipe and the line would be capable of delivering 100,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily.

FORGED TENDERS

Prohibit moving of oil despite purchaser's faith

Austin, Texas.—The Third Court of Civil Appeals has ruled that a forged tender, although accepted in good faith by a purchaser of the oil, does not entitle the purchaser to move the oil.

This ruling was handed down in a case styled Commission vs. Oil Refineries, Inc.

The company had purchased oil and products from a reclamation plant, and the Railroad Commission had declined to permit the movement of the purchase when it was discovered that the tender was forged.

The appellate court remanded the case to the district court for trial to determine the legality of the crude.

Southern Pacific Lines

in

Texas and Louisiana

Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company

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PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER
J. F. SULLIVAN
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
HOUSTON, TEXAS
W. C. McCORMICK
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Houston, Texas, August 5, 1935

TO MEMBERS OF
AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE:

For the accommodation of delegates and others, to the 16th ANNUAL MEETING AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE, Los Angeles, Calif. November 11-14, 1935, SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES propose to operate SPECIAL TRAIN, business justifying, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars, sections, compartments and drawing rooms, club car and dining car, on the following schedule from Houston, Texas:

Lv. Houston .....9:20 A.M.	November 8
Lv. San Antonio .....3:00 P.M.	November 8
Ar. El Paso .....7:15 A.M. CT	November 9
Lv. El Paso.....7:30 A.M. MT	November 9
Ar. Los Angeles .....8:00 A.M.	November 10

Delegates from Beaumont, Lake Charles, New Orleans and East may use our Train No. 1 arriving Houston at 9:00 A.M. November 8, connecting with the above special train at Houston. Those from Dallas, Ft. Worth, Waco, Austin and other cities in North and Central Texas, as well as Oklahoma points, can reach Houston SOUTHERN PACIFIC regular train service 7:10 A.M. November 8, connecting with Special Train.

ASK YOUR NEAREST "SP" AGENT FOR EXTREMELY LOW FARES AND OTHER PARTICULARS.

To give you an idea of the low one-way Pullman fares, we quote a few examples to Los Angeles:

From	Lower	Compartment	Drawing Room
New Orleans	$14.00	$39.50	$49.00
Houston	12.00	34.00	42.00
San Antonio	10.25	29.00	36.00

Additional information will be gladly furnished.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES appreciate your patronage and will be glad to arrange your Pullman reservations.

Passenger Traffic Manager

New Fitts Horizon

1000-BARREL HOURLY FLOW OPENS SIXTH MAY ZONE

WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

Ada, Okla.—The Fitts pool of southeastern Pontotoc County continued to lead all northern Mid-Continent fields from the standpoint of number of activities, size of wells, and the interest in geologic interpretation. Principal development of the week in the pool, and one which probably is of great importance, was the finding of what apparently is true Wilcox sand production along the southern margin of the pool in section 32-2n-7e. This establishes the sixth major producing horizon on the structure and the ninth zone to produce either oil or gas or both in commercial quantities.

By permission of the corporation commission E. H. Moore et al's Atkins 3, SW NW NW 32-2n-7e, was drilled through the McLish formation to test lower sands. Top of the Viola lime was found at 3600 feet, Bromide lime at 3830 feet, first Bromide sand at 3945 feet and second Bromide sand at 4045 feet. At 3737 feet the test made 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas and one barrel of oil per hour from Viola lime. The McLish formation was topped at 4080 feet and at 4160 feet production had increased to 106 barrels per hour. At 4210 feet it was yielding 125 barrels per hour and at 4270 feet it jumped to 253 barrels per hour. A sandy dolomite was logged from 4240 to 4290 feet and at 4367 feet production dropped to 186 barrels per hour. It was not until the bit had penetrated another 100 feet that the real importance of the test was known. At 4405 feet a sand correlated by some geologists as Burgen and by some as true Wilcox, was obtained. Drilling was stopped at 4475 feet from which depth the well flowed 176 barrels in 15 minutes. Since all gauges were through the pressure control equipment and against considerable back pressure it is estimated the well will make at least 1000 barrels per hour through the casing when opened. This discovery adds another proration problem which probably will not be easily solved. Some of the wells along the present southern margin of the field are finding only small production in the Bromide sands which are the principal producing horizons over most of the field. An effort has been made to forestall development of the underlying McLish sands which are known to be highly commercial and are thought to underlie most of the wells now producing from Bromide sands. The same condition may exist with regard to the newly discovered Wilcox or Burgen sand. E. H. Moore and associates have applied to the corporation commission for revision of the rules and regulations to permit the producing of oil from both the Bromide and McLish sands through one string of casing, a plan which is not now legal.

Coal Wildcat Shows

Amerada Petroleum Corporation and Stanolind Oil and Gas Company's Travelers Life Insurance 1, SW NW SE 28-1s-9e, important wildcat test 10 miles southwest of Coalgate, in southern Coal County, topped Viola lime at 4467 feet, had a small showing of gas in Dolomite at 4597 feet, and was drilling ahead below 4608 feet. Near the town of Centrahoma in the western portion of the county, Carter Oil Company et al's Thompson 1, CSL NE NW 34-2n-9e, topped Wapanucka lime at 4335 feet and were drilling below 4509 feet. Wapanucka top is subject to correction.

The several interestingly located wildcat tests in Atoka County were drilling at unimportant depths.

EDMOND EXTENDED

Half mile north by well making 1391 barrels

Oklahoma City.—The Edmond pool, four miles west of Edmond in northwestern Oklahoma County, was given a half mile north extension during the week when Johnson et al's (formerly W. H. Riddle et al) Price 1, SW SE NW 30-14n-3w, flowed 1391 barrels in 24 hours and was shut in. Subsequently it flowed 614 barrels in 13 hours. Shut-in pressure was 800 pounds. This test found second Wilcox sand at 6672, or 69 feet lower than Pure Oil Company's Malm 1, the nearest producer. Operators cored from 6696 to 6700 feet, total depth, recovering three feet of well saturated sand and no trace of water. It was 33 feet higher on top if the Wilcox sand correlated with H. E. Rapp's Price 1, a small Wilcox sand producer in Section 19-14n-3w, considered by some geologists as being near the northern limit of production on the structure. Carter Oil Company staked location for Price 1, SE SW NW 30-14n-3w, west offset to the new well and Pure Oil Company staked location for Malm 2, NW NE SW 30-14n-3w, the south offset.

In the southern portion of the pool, Amerada Petroleum Corporation and Stanolind Oil & Gas Company's Suenram 3, SE NE NE 6-13n-3w, topped Wilcox sand at 6673 feet, cored from 6703 to 6715 feet and recovered three inches of well-saturated sand. No recovery was obtained between 6715 and 6720 feet. Operators were reaming down the core hole to test.

In the Britton area to the south of the pool, Sinclair Prairie Oil Company's Corbett 1, NE NW NE 17-13n-3w, discovery well in the area, flowed 525 barrels in 24 hours and was cutting 30 percent water. Production was being killed with mud and electrical tests will be made to determine source of water. J. E. Mabee's Duellbert 1, SW NE SE 20-13n-3w, was drilling below 5225 feet. Slick-Urschel Oil Company's Meeker 1, NW NW NW 29-13n-3w, was drilling below 4581 feet and the same operators et al were below 5500 feet in Zielny 1, NE NE SW 29-13n-3w.

Wildcat Fails

Two miles to the northwest of the Edmond pool, Gypsy Oil Company and Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company apparently had a failure at Salisbury 1, NW NE NE 13-14n-4w. Wilcox sand was topped at 6642 feet and seven-inch casing cemented at 6601 feet. It was cored from 6643 to 6649 feet, the total depth, covering three feet of saturated sand, the last foot hard and white. Bailed down to 3500 feet it failed to show and when the bailer was run to 6500 feet salt water was recovered. It was still bailing when reported late in the week.

1000-BARREL STRIKE

Tulsa.—Amerada Petroleum Corporation et al's Freidemann 1, SE SE SE 28-19n-3e, new discovery well four miles southeast of Stillwater, in central Payne County, flowed 487 barrels on July 27, 560 barrels July 28, 660 barrels, July 29, and 187 barrels in four hours on July 30. It was flowing by heads and making a trace of water the nature and source of which have not divulged by the operators. All tankage was full and it is shut in awaiting a connection by Stanolind Pipe Line Company. Production is from Wilcox sand topped at 4301 feet and penetrated only four feet. Amerada Petroleum Corporation has 25 percent and the operation, Gypsy Oil Company 37½ percent, H. F. Wilcox Oil & Gas Company 12½ percent and Stanolind Oil & Gas Company 25 percent in the community block of approximately 960 acres. The new pool is 4¾ miles north of the Mahan pool which is the nearest pipe line connection.

OKLAHOMA

Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
ATOKA COUNTY—		
Claro et al's Bass 1, se sw ne 7-1s-14e	*	1250
CADDO COUNTY—		
Skelly Oil Co.'s Brooks 2, sw ne se 17-2s-2w	140	2043
CARTER COUNTY—		
Shell Pet. Corp.'s Wirt Franklin 56, nw nw ne 8-4s-3w	41	1015

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
COAL COUNTY—		
J. D. Petty's McMillan 1, sw nw ne 16-1s-8e	*	1220
COMANCHE COUNTY—		
Ashcraft & Palmer's Pope 1, ne ne sw 28-2n-10w	*	875
CREEK COUNTY—		
Kirschner's Sneed 1, sw sw se 7-14n-9e	10	2370
Singer Supply Co.'s Wilson 6, ne ne sw 11-17n-7e (pb 1520)	10	1531
Bill Jackson's Turner 1-A nw sw nw 6-17n-8e (pb 1593)	10	1596
Kirchner et al's Johnson 3, nw se se 14-17n-8e	60	2781
Sinclair Praire Oil Co.'s Powell 5, ne ne se 17-18n-7e (otd 2577) (pb 2670)	*	2733
Powell 25, cne se 17-18n-7e	*	3443
C. O. Buckles' Buckles 1, sw nw ne 22-18n-8e (otd 1565)	50	2632
J. E. Crosby, Inc.'s Lacey 3, ne ne nw 22-18n-8e	125	2669
Helvic & Stout's Land 5, cwl sw sw 1-18n-11e	20	1470
Land 3, csl se se 2-18n-11e	*	2380
Tullcreek's Lyons 3, ne se ne 11-18n-11e	25	1605
Riverland et al's Land 7, csl ne nw 13-18n-11e	*	2306
LINCOLN COUNTY—		
Stanolind O&G Co. & Amerada Pet. Corp.'s Cavanaugh 1, se se ne 31-15n-5e	*	4635
MARSHALL COUNTY—		
Russell Wham et al's Vida Ayers 2, se sw ne ne 25-7s-5e	*	478
Centrop Oil Co.'s Walker 2, ne ne ne 35-7s-5e	*	440
Russell Wham's Walker 1, ne ne ne 35-7s-5w	*	422
MUSKOGEE COUNTY—		
Morrison's Reed 1-A, cwl nw sw 18-14n-16e	60	1711
Bryan Pet. Co.'s Simmon 6, ne se se 4-15n-15e	20	1622
NOBLE COUNTY—		
Skelly Oil Co.'s Hanna 1, ne sw sw 22-22n-2w	1648	4928
OKMULGEE COUNTY—		
Campbell et al's Smith 3-A, cwl se ne 27-14n-13e	20	1974
Lease Investment Co.'s Scott 1, se se se 28-15n-11e	60	2849
Misener's Carter 7, nw ne se 10-15n-14e	5	923
Paraffine Oil Co.'s Gross 6, se sw sw 26-16n-11e	*	2347
OSAGE COUNTY—		
H. A. Simmons' 1-A, nw sw sw 28-24n-8e	3600	2558
Enterprise Transit Co.'s Mosier 3, se ne ne 34-26n-6e	2413	2953
PONTOTOC COUNTY—		
Louel's Craddock 4, se ne ne 25-2n-6e	4440	4405
Phillips Pet. Co.'s Norris 13, sw nw sw 25-2n-6e	¶8-26,640	4282
Stanolind O&G Co.'s Norris "A" 2, sw ne se 26-2n-6e	9912	4397
Norris "A" 3, ne ne se 26-2n-6e	5760	4346
Moore's Akers 8, nw sw ne 36-2n-6e	9684	4462
Moore et al's Smith 6, se nw nw 31-2n-7e	13,824	4396
H. & M. Drilling Co.'s Whitley 1, sw se nw 8-4n-8e	*	2616
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY—		
American Bond Inv. Co.'s Motley 1, csw se 10-7n-3e (pb 4700)	63	4703
Smith & Scott's McGee 1, se nw nw 3-7n-4e	216	3914
Springrose Drilling Co.'s Brandenburg 1-A, se ne ne 3-7n-4e (otd 3909)	144	4124
SEMINOLE COUNTY—		
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Reed 11, ne se se 30-7n-8e	266	3095
Continental Oil Co.'s Maines 4, nw se sw 7-8n-6e (otd 4277)	*	4395
STEPHENS COUNTY—		
Westheimer & Daube's Haws 1, ne se se 4-2s-5w	8	895
L. A. Wilkerson's Clumb 3, nw ne ne 15-2s-5w (pb 855)	15	865
Golden & Cochran's Gann 2, ne se nw 31-2n-4w	8	945
George Pace's Gillworth D 1, se se nw 2-2s-8w	*	2185
Gillworth 7, e½ ne ne nw 2-2s-8w (pb 1620)	*	2229
Pitts 4, ne nw se 3-2s-8w	lcn.	abd.
TILLMAN COUNTY—		
Rock Island Ref. Co.'s Lynch 1, cse sw 35-1s-16w	*	1380
WAGONER COUNTY—		
Keener's Childers 2, cse nw sw 16-17n-15e	15	1981

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

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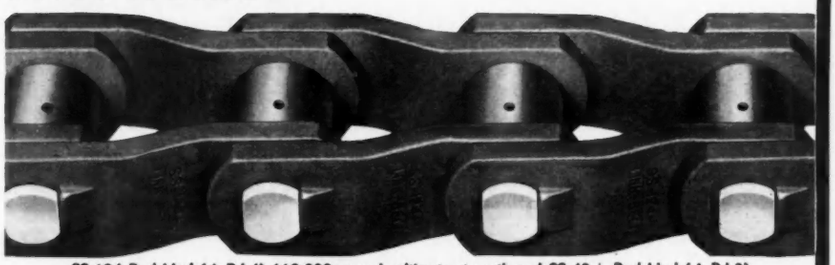

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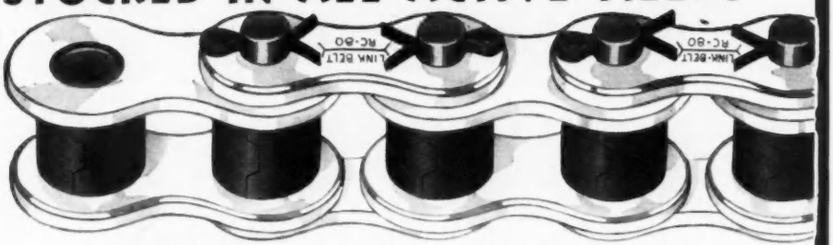

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PROLIFIC NEW PAY

Opened when Simpson sand produces in Oxford

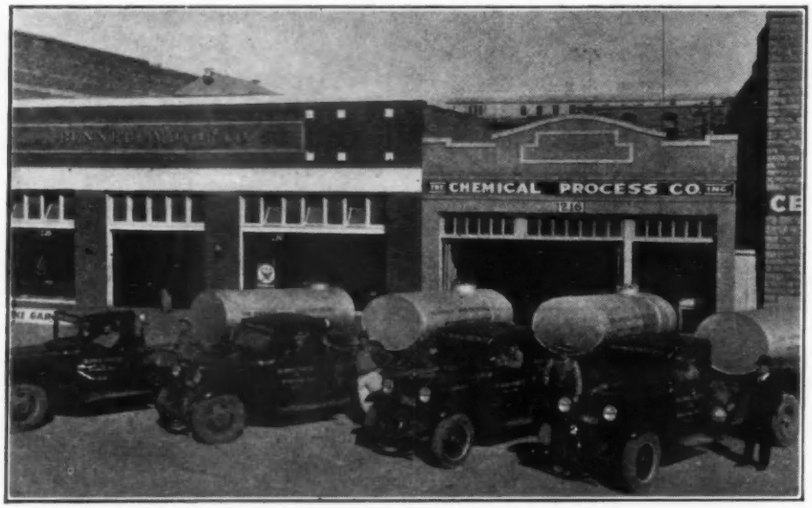
WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

Wichita, Kan.—Citizens of the town of Oxford, 12 miles east of here in northeastern Sumner County, were justly excited late in the week when Amerada Petroleum Corporation and Sunray Oil Company's Gassoway 9, SW SE SW 14-32s-2e, in the old Oxford pool, flowed 2421 barrels in 18 hours from Simpson dolomite at 2820 to 2886 feet. At 2820 to 2823 feet it flowed at the rate of 15 barrels per day. Deepened to 2884 feet it increased to 105 barrels per hour and at 2886 feet was flowing steadily at the rate of 250 barrels per hour. During the last hour of the 18-hour gauge it produced 252 barrels. The Oxford pool is one of the most interesting of the older pools in the state of Kansas. It was discovered on May 10, 1927, when Shell Petroleum Corporation completed Emrick 1, NE NW SW NE 14-32s-2e, producing 200 barrels of oil per day from Stalnaker sand of lower Pennsylvanian age at 2012 to 2060 feet. Production also has been found in the Howard lime, Hoover sand, Severy shale and Emporia lime, all lying above the Stalnaker and of the same age. In the first development campaign approximately 105 wells were drilled to the various horizons. As of January 1, 1931, the latest date for which recovery figures are available, it had yielded 15,910 barrels per acre.

Other than the fact that its recovery was unusually high for the type of pool, Oxford had not attracted any attention until May of this year, when Lario Oil & Gas Company and Barnsdall Oil Company deepened Weinrich 4, NE NE NW NW 23-32s-2e, an old Stalnaker sand well which had produced several years from 2110 feet. New pay was found from 2889 to 2899 feet, the well drilled to 2905 feet and completed for 136 barrels. Although this was interesting it did not create any great amount of excitement due to size of initial production. That the discovery is of more importance than at first thought was demonstrated late in June when Shell Petroleum Corporation completed Scroggins "B" 2, SE SE SW SW 14-32s-2e, for 1288 barrels from Simpson formation at 2871 to 2905 feet. This well and the big discovery at Gassoway 9 undoubtedly will bring on a large amount of work, principally the deepening of old wells from upper horizons.

The Kansas development picture remained practically unchanged during the week when 16 first reports were made and 29 tests completed. During July there were a total of 109 first reports and 136 tests completed. Rice County led the state during the week with five first reports; McPherson County had three; Ellsworth and Reno Counties, two each, and Barber, Butler, Greenwood and Russell Counties, one each.

Wells of above the average initial in Ellsworth and Rice Counties boosted the new production figure to 16,364 barrels from 21 wells, and one gas well added 4,500,000 cubic feet. The other seven completions were dry holes. Four wildcat dry holes involved 12,423 feet of drilling, two old wells were deepened 93 feet and 23 others completed for combined total depth of 70,423 feet, bringing the total drilling footage to 82,939 feet for the week. Cumulative initial production for the 31 weeks of 1935 was 349,631 barrels, an average of 11,278 barrels per week and an average of 645 barrels per completed oil well.



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FIND ELLIS FIELD

A wildcat south of Hays has oil in the hole

Wichita, Kansas.—Tom Palmer et al's Ruder 1, SE NE NW 17-15s-18w, eight miles south of Hays in southern Ellis County, appeared to have given that county a new pool when it topped Oswald lime at 3243 feet, had a break in the formation from 3422 to 3425 feet and filled 1100 feet in seven hours with 42.5 gravity oil. Operators had lowered the 6⅝-inch casing to 3417 feet, had 1600 feet of oil in the hole and were preparing to deepen. Nearest production of any consequence is 20 miles to the northeast in the Gorham pool of western Russell County.

That southern Ellis County is of importance from a production viewpoint

was further indicated during the week when Stanolind Oil & Gas Company's Penny Wann 1, NW SW SE 12-15s-20w, 10 miles southwest of Hays, encountered granite wash at 3703 feet and hard dense granite at 3711 to 3713 feet, the total depth. Although the test is a dry hole it encountered the granite unexpectedly high and indicates the possibility of production along the flanks of a granite ridge. It was taking geophone tests.

Lario Oil & Gas Company et al apparently had failed in their attempt to extend Barber County's first oil production when their Whelan 2, C SE NW 32-31s-11w, several locations from the discovery well, topped Wilcox sand at 4670 feet, had one bailer of water at 4775 to 4800 feet and 3850 feet of water in the hole at 4859 feet.

KANSAS

Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
BARBER COUNTY—		
Barbara Oil Co.'s Lytle 3, csw ne 12-33s-13w (pb 4577)	¶4½	4699
BARTON COUNTY—		
Gypsy Oil Co.'s Steckel 1, ne ne ne 1-20s-11w	1139	3284
BUTLER COUNTY—		
Sandeford et al's Cron 1, se se se 1-28s-4e	*	2271
CLAY COUNTY—		
Sidel Bros.'s Younker 1, csl se nw 21-9s-4e (pb 1744)	*	1781
ELLIS COUNTY—		
Wolf Creek & Aylward Drlg Co.'s Drieling 1, se se se 3-14s-16w	*	3490
ELLSWORTH COUNTY—		
Empire O&R Co.'s Rolfs 6, ne ne ne 14-17s-9w	1843	3212
Rolfs 7, se ne ne 14-17s-9w	1884	3190
C. B. Davis et al's Melchert 2, ne nw ne 23-17s-9w	1519	3195
GREENWOOD COUNTY—		
Young & Reynolds' Levi Ott "B" 1, sw nw se 7-22s-13e	150	1107
H. A. L. Oil Corp.'s Wright 1, sw sw sw 23-26s-9e (pb 2255)	*	2264
HARVEY COUNTY—		
Shell Pet Corp.'s Voth 1, sw sw nw 4-22s-3w (otd 3509)	735	3525
Olson Oil Co & Shell Pet Corp.'s Nelson 2, ne ne nw 30-23s-3w	305	3370
KINGMAN COUNTY—		
Kingman Oil Co.'s Weatheral 1, ne ne sw 20-28s-10w	*	4612
McPHERSON COUNTY—		
Palmer's Lundberg 3, sw nw ne 30-18s-2w	34	2311
Konoka Oil & Gas Co.'s Griffin 3, se sw sw 14-19s-2w (otd 3381) (pb 2976)	544	3458
Roth & Farrout's Carlson 2, nw nw ne 24-19s-3w	101	3021
PRATT COUNTY—		
Skelly Oil Co et al's Maxedon 1, ne se ne 25-27s-11w	198	3460
RENO COUNTY—		
Manning-Terry & Reserve's Goering 2, se nw ne 1-23s-4w	442	3358
RICE COUNTY—		
Shell Pet Corp et al's Haxton 1, se se nw 33-18s-9w	1224	3247
Shell Pet Corp.'s Ploog 5, nw nw se 33-18s-9w	1065	3236
Empire O&R Co.'s Habiger 1, se se ne 20-19s-9w	1503	3257
Proffitt 9, ne ne se 6-20s-9w	1393	3254
Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s Sharpe 3, sw nw ne 7-20s-9w	148	3277
RUSH COUNTY—		
Boyle & Grossman et al's Yost 1, csw sw 23-17s-18w	*	3759
RUSSELL COUNTY—		
Skelly Oil Co.'s Opdycke 2, nw nw nw 32-14s-13w	1240	3130
Central Pet Co.'s Dortland "C" 2, se ne nw 4-14s-15w	183	3067
Stanolind O&G Co.'s Beno 16, se nw sw 4-14s-15w	375	3070
SEDGWICK COUNTY—		
Shell Pet Corp.'s Fischer 10, ne sw se 15-26s-2e	339	3204
WASHINGTON COUNTY—		
Rose Oil Co.'s Penwell 1, nw se ne 16-3s-3e	*	1720

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

May Start Play

FOR TRINITY SAND SHOULD CAYUGA TEST PRODUCE

EAST TEXAS

WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

Palestine, Texas.—Rated as a probable key well to the launching of a major lease and royalty buying program in East and Central East Texas followed by deep exploration activity, the Trinity sand test in the heart of the Cayuga field, northwestern Anderson County, now awaiting a production test at 8925 feet is commanding considerable attention because of the spectacular performance of the lone oil producer from the Trinity in the Rhodesa field, Louisiana.

Heavy gas pressure encountered from the Trinity series below 8775 feet by Tide Water Oil Company and Texas Seaboard Oil Company's N. N. Wills 21-A, first try for deep production at Cayuga, and trouble with cavings necessitated the running of casing as a safeguard against a blowout or a junked hole. Seven-inch casing was cemented on July 29 with 700 sacks of cement at 8750 feet, supplementing the string of 9⅝-inch pipe cemented on top of Georgetown lime at 4594 feet. The surface elevation is 308 feet. Excessive bottom-hole temperature—testing 225 degrees Fahrenheit—caused the casing cementing contractor to use ice cooled water so as to prevent premature hardening of the cement. The cementing job was accomplished in about one hour. Rotary returns from the well averaged 140 degrees Fahrenheit when drilling was halted to run pipe.

Commercial production from the Trinity at Cayuga will confirm a theory long maintained by geologists that this deep zone has possibilities of a great magnitude under other areas that produce from the Woodbine, although unsuccessful tests have been drilled at Van, Corsicana-Powell and Mexia. However, the latter has been given two tests that indicated production possibilities. Pronounced structures that failed to carry production in the Woodbine will come in for a share of the protection buying in the event of a well at Cayuga. The sponsors of this record depth test for the Woodbine belt have jumped the gun and procured a vast number of low priced leases in areas that will be greatly in demand in the event of a successful deep well completion at Cayuga.

Trinity production is the objective of a major lease and exploration campaign waged for some months in northern Red River County near the Oklahoma border by J. S. Abercrombie Company, Harrison Oil Company and D. S. Hager. Three tests drilled since last November ranged from 1100 feet to 2027 feet, serving as a source of information for subsurface control. These independents have started operations on Bowers-Grant 2, near northwest corner of 537-acre tract, P. D. Midkiff Survey, about 8 miles northwest of Clarksville, having drilled a 1120-foot test in the southwest part of the same tract. The latter topped the Georgetown lime at 1094 feet, with an elevation of 464 feet.

The northeastern Hunt County wildcat of J. F. Morrissey Company, Inc., on the B. F. Fry 146-acre tract, C. Davis Survey, about 7 miles south by east of Ladonia, was making preparations to deepen from 3014 feet, where it was bottomed in the Georgetown lime, to try for production in the upper Trinity.

Tide Water Oil Company and Texas Seaboard Oil Company's Shaw & Cern 1, outpost location on the north end of the Long Lake field, southwestern Anderson County, re-cemented third time in trying to attain a water shut off after plugging back from 5377 feet to 5345 feet. Top of sand, showing oil and gas saturation, was logged at 5330 feet, or 5030 feet sub sea, but the well made salt water when tested via 5½-inch casing cemented at 5354 feet.

20 NON-FLOWING WELLS

Six failures in short list of completions

Tyler, Texas.—The East Texas field accounted for 92 completions the past week, including 86 oil producers, five dry holes and a junked test. The failures were drilled on the fringe of the oil producing area, although the majority offset wells completed as commercial producers.

Concentration of development work in sections of the field affording second and third rate sand conditions was largely responsible for 20 of the 86 new producers being completed on the pump, or by swabbing to establish initial yields. These non-flowing wells involved 23¼ percent of the total producers completed during the week, or the highest ratio recorded since the field gained prominence as a major source of production. Owners of 11 of the non-flowing wells installed pumping equipment, while nine others were swabbed.

Sun Oil Company contributed two of the dry holes in trying to perpetuate leases

on the east flank of the field that are offset by small wells. This company's Z. H. Dorsey 1, near SWc of 72.78-acre lease, Andrew Miller Survey, Joiner area, failed to respond to nitro shot in broken sand at 3556-71 feet, and was abandoned at 3628 feet. It is a north offset to a producer. On the east flank of the Longview area, this company's W. L. Fuller 2-B, located on west line of 50-acre lease, M. Alexander Survey, was reported dry at 3685 feet. A previous test drilled in the northwest corner of the lease was also a failure.

Peckham Oil Company's E. H. Hamilton 6, located on 150-acre lease, Wm. King Survey, Upshur County, was abandoned in water sand at 3755-56 feet, with an elevation of 409 feet. It was drilled into sand with cable tools. Hamilton 10, north offset to the first well on the lease, was listed as a failure the previous week in water sand at 3722-48 feet. The other two failures completed the past week were situated on the southwest edge of the productive area.

M. W. McVey, Kilgore, and associates' Mrs. F. J. Richards-McVey 1, NWc 120-acre lease, Mary Van Winkler Survey, Gregg County, extended production more than three-quarters of a mile to the east of the Kilgore townsite, in developing 2000 feet of oil in hole from sand at 3495-97 feet, with an elevation of 337 feet, but failed to increase the fluid level in drilling to 3506 feet. A pumper is considered assured. Geo. B. BeCamey et al almost made a producer on this tract during the early stages of the field.

Production test of Bert Fields et al's J. W. Moore 1, SWc of 64-acre lease, John King Survey, Upshur County, was scheduled for the week end after failing to make a successful drill stem test in sand and shale section ot 3670-85 feet. The hole is bottomed at 3310 feet sub-sea, and casing was cemented on the sand on the strength of recovered oil saturated cores and the comparatively safe margin above the water table. A producer would afford an important north extension. J. K. Wadley et al's E. L. Gillespie 3, located on 190-acre lease on the north edge of production in the Wm. King Survey, Upshur County, is reported to have developed only a small amount of oil with salt water when formation tester was used on sand at 3723-33 feet. It has an elevation of 390 feet.

Independent operators were credited with 51 of the 92 completions reported the past week, or more than 55 percent of the total.

HARRISON COUNTY

Marshall, Texas.—A wildcat test in Harrison County, near the Louisiana line, and not far from the village of Karnak, was watched with interest last week after it was reported to have topped anhydrite of the lower Cretaceous at 4820 feet and later in the week was drilling in anhydrite at 5250 feet. The test is Itex Oil Company's T. J. Taylor 1, W. H. Payne Survey.

In Marion County, northeast of Jefferson, Ed S. Holman who drilled a 3700-foot wildcat test several months ago in the Henderson A-1, R. Bennington Survey, has revamped his block as a sequel to the oil discovery at Rodessa, and is reported planning a 6100-foot test. Holman has about 4000 acres.

SELL THREE WELLS

In East Texas for a large cash sum and payment

Tyler, Texas.—Burk Royalty Company is reported to have paid $125,000 cash and assumed an outstanding oil payment amounting to $105,000 payable from one-half the production for Blackwell Oil & Gas Company's C. H. Moore 15-acre lease, Martha Dillard Survey, Gladewater section of the East Texas field. There are three flowing wells on the lease. Blackwell Oil & Gas Company acquired the property along with other leases in March, 1934, from the Sakaba Oil Corporation of Shreveport.

Atlantic Oil Producing Company is the only major availing itself of the opportunity to purchase properties in the East Texas field since the first of the year. This company paid $35,000 cash for Jay Simmons et al's W. W. Holland two-acre lease, M. J. Pru Survey, Joiner area, Rusk County, with one producer. Cash consideration of $32,000 was recently paid for J. B. Apperson's 13/16 working interest in the Dave Lide et al's Ras Pool 2.06-acre lease, Pru Survey, with one well.

EAST TEXAS

Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
JOINER AREA—		
Agey Drlg. Co., Moore 2 (20-ac)	480	3599
Atlantic, Pinkston 15-A (86½-ac)	10,000	3671
British-American O. P. Co., Stone 10 (66-ac)	7200	3659
Bromley Oil Co.-Delano Oil Co., Cooper 3 (10.48-ac)	145	3573
Broughton & Wilkinson, Bradford 4-C (64.34-ac)	75	3661
A. P. Cary et al, Gray 1 (10-ac)	300	3573
Century Ref. Co., Shaw 1 (1-ac)	6000	3745
O. Currin et al, Frederick 1-B (3½-ac)	1500	3622
D. H. & C. Drlg. Co., Henry 1	*	3697
W. H. Gant-Garvin & Wegener, Harris 4 (394.58-ac)	300	3608
Greer & Howle, Rollins 1 (50-ac)	*	3706
Gulf, Mayfield 9-C (103.28-ac)	8000	3644
Humble, Walker 16 (125-ac)	8500	3659
K. P. Oil Co., Alford 4 (6-ac)	1000	3697
Mabee Cons'ld Corp., Maxwell 2-A (40.24-ac)	700	3660
Marko O&G Co., Gossett 4 (33.8-ac)	5500	3674
Nivla Oil Corp., Bradford 3 (13.13-ac)	240	3620
Octo Oil Corp., Crook 1 (209.16-ac)	70	3620
Crook 3 (209.16-ac)	50	3600
W. L. & T. L. Sessions, Stone 10 (50.9-ac)	5500	3758
Sinclair Prairie, Kinney 60 (579.2-ac)	9000	3662
Kinney 61 (579.2-ac)	10,500	3682
Mayfield 48-A (374.74-ac)	7200	3818
Stanolind-Pure, Siler 57 (983.53-ac)	600	3699
Sun Oil Co., Dorsey 1 (72.78-ac)	*	3628
Hendon 18 (119.41-ac)	150	3586
Pace 14-B (637.45-ac)	1000	3777
Lee 11 (147-ac)	3000	3630
C. P. Talbot et al, Maxwell 2 (27-ac)	240	3647
Texas Canadian Oil Corp., Irion-Jackson 2 (3.4-ac)	5600	3784
Turman Oil Co., Deason 10 (50.71-ac)	6000	3765
KILGORE AREA—		
American-Liberty Oil Co., Elder 6 (7.38-ac)	480	3619
Arkansas F. O. Co., Brown 11 (100-ac)	9000	3616
Atlantic, Andrews 17-A (110-ac)	9200	3616
Champlin-Bass, Inc., Robertson 2	750	3624
E. C. R. Oil Co., Inc., Sherow 7 (108.57-ac)	150	3645
H. H. Groneman et al, Mayfield 2 53-ac)	3000	3672
Gulf, Charles 11 (71.06-ac)	5500	3607
Christian 35-C (277.85-ac)	7600	3699
Hilburn 68-E (264.15-ac)	7000	3530
Sexton 6-A (54-ac)	5500	3709
Harcher Oil Co., Crim 1 (13/100-ac)	4000	3585
Hastings-Dodson & J. Bjorch, Florey 2 (25-ac)	†	3000
Holte et al, C. Wells-Vise 3 (15-ac)	8500	3639
Horseshoe Lease Synd., Brightwell 3 (4¼-ac)	9200	3675
Invincible Oil Co., Weiss 18 (81.27-ac)	11,000	3535
Weiss 25 (81.27-ac)	10,500	3523
T. L. James & Co., Lacy 10 (21½-ac)	4600	3570
Roger Lacy et al, Reed 5 (18.4-ac)	9800	3561
Patrick Prod. Co., Watson 3 (10-ac)	10,000	3655
Potter Bros. P. L. Co., Barton 3 (9-ac)	480	3624
Barton 4 (9-ac)	480	3560
Tom Potter et al, Martin (ice house) 1, blk 153	480	3620
Shell, Elder 27 (196.05-ac)	7500	3611
Elder 28 (196.05-ac)	9000	3633
Russell 20 (126-ac)	3500	3771
Sinclair Prairie, King 47-A (366.7-ac)	9300	3530
King 16-B, Tr No. 2 (111.8-ac)	9000	3465
King 12-B, Tr No. 3 (90.7-ac)	8800	3463
Texas Co., Baxter 11 (96-ac)	8500	3682
M. K. Towns & J. S. Wheless, Jr., Davis 3-B (20.64-ac)	11,000	3622
W. C. Turnbow Pet. Corp., Lacy 2	1500	3600
LONGVIEW AREA—		
Amerada, Burnsides 11 (100-ac)	8400	3539
Arkansas F. O. Co., Smith 8-A (60.15-ac)	9500	3508
Whittaker 11 (75.52-ac)	9000	3541
Atlantic, Burnsides 30-A (204.02-ac)	10,000	3530
Burnsides 35-A (204.02-ac)	9300	3556
Flemister 6 (22½-ac)	10,500	3597
Moore 62 (447¼-ac)	9500	3525
Moore 66 (447¼-ac)	11,000	3541
Moore 70 (447¼-ac)	11,400	3524
Pritchard 13 (100½-ac)	12,000	3538
Delta Drl. Co., Hamilton 4 (80-ac)	720	3772
Eastern Texas Pet. Co., Dunbar 5 (169-ac)	500	3660
Fain-McGaha Oil Corp., Bauknight 8 (53.4-ac)	9400	3622
Great Plains O&G Co., Anderson 4 (13 4/7-ac)	7500	3605
Gulf, Lacy-Snider 14 (107.53-ac)	7?00	3537
Humble, Edwards 30 (271.6-ac)	8500	3641
Smith 6 (51.4-ac)	2000	3635
E. C. Johnson et al, Maddox-Danciger 2 (10-ac)	500	3612
Peckham Oil Co., Hamilton 6 (150-ac)	*	3756
Rancho Oil Co., Johnson 3 (5½-ac)	500	3616
Sabinas Oil Corp.-Salome-Cooper, Collins 5-A (25-ac)	7200	3649
Shell, Cabbiness 4 (79.7-ac)	240	3595
Harry Shulman et al, Skipper-Mayfield 1 (7-ac)	96	3590
Sinclair Prairie, Williams 18 (80.2-ac)	10,500	3530
Williams 21 (80.2-ac)	10,500	3529
J. B. Sowell et al, Turner-Fikes 1-B (7-ac)	5000	3589
Sun, Fuller 2-B (50-ac)	*	3685
Salter 2-A (20-ac)	*	3746
Salter 2-B (27-ac)		
Satterwhite 14 (82.7-ac)	8000	3625
Superior Oil Co. (Cal), H. Pritchard 20-A (99½-ac)	10,000	3559
Stewart Oil Co., E. Killingsworth 1 (69-ac)	50	3599
ANDERSON COUNTY (Cayuga field)—		
J. Afton Burke et al, T. H. Morrison 1 (19.8-ac)	2000	4094
Kirby Pet. Co., C. L. Loper 1 (20-ac)	¶30	4095
Tide Water-Texas Seaboard, C. L. Loper 1 (102.3-ac)	1500	4074
Tuckey Royall 1 (100.61-ac)	1900	4095
ANDERSON COUNTY—		
Tide Water-Texas Seaboard, C. T. Valentine 1	*	5222
CHEROKEE COUNTY—		
R. J. St. Germain, Clark-Cowden Drl. Co., J. G. Long 1	*	4940
HENDERSON COUNTY—		
C. D. Neff et al, H. G. Small 1	*	4054
LIMESTONE COUNTY—		
Yandell Rogers, W. A. Reiter et al, J. M. Tidwell 1	*	3140
F. A. Schweisinger et al, Fee 1	*	1274
NAVARRO COUNTY—		
L. N. McCulloch et al, Berry Bros. 1	*	1460
UPSHUR COUNTY—		
Tip DeArman et al, D. E. Everett 1	*	3916
WOOD COUNTY—		
Hollingsworth Drl. Co., Little Sandy Club 1	*	1300
SHELBY COUNTY—		
Tarbud Oil Co., Pickering Lbr. Co. 1, W. D. Woodfin survey	*	3711

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

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New Ector Field

NORTH COWDEN AREA GETS NEIGHBOR AND EXTENSION

WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

San Angelo.—Ector County entered a firm bid for a new oil field and registered important extensions to the North Cowden and Scharbauer-Goldsmith areas the past week.

Joint test of Sun Oil Company and Atlantic Oil Producing Company on the O. B. Holt 3, 207-acre lease, SWc Section 5, Block 43, T&P Ry. Survey, T-1-N, located 2½ miles northwest of the North Cowden field, began showing oil when deepened with cable tools from 4060 to 4082 feet. The well was rated at 25 barrels of oil daily at the latter depth, although about 150 feet above the producing horizon scored by nearest producers in the field. The Holt well topped the big lime at 3901 feet, or 793 feet sub-sea.

Landreth Production Corporation's B. H. Blakeney 1-A, NEc N½ NE Section 28, Block 43, widened the North Cowden field nearly one mile to the west, with a natural flow of 15 barrels of oil hourly through casing from lime at 4225 feet. The well was shot with 300 quarts of nitro at 4120-4225 feet, and responded with a flow of 138 barrels in three hours, with gas volume estimated at 6,000,000 feet daily. It will require two offsets by Stanolind Oil & Gas Company and one by Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation.

Oil producers in the Scharbauer-Goldsmith field were increased to five with the development of flowing production by Phillips Petroleum Company and Pure Oil Company's E. F. Cowden 2, SWc Section 23, Block 44, T&P Ry. Survey, T-1-S, from dolomite lime at 4092-4120 feet. The hole is bottomed at a sub-sea depth of 1017 feet, and initial gauge was 127 barrels oil and 500,000 feet of sulphur gas. This well is 1½ miles southeast of nearest production, and probably will be deepened. The above operators' Cowden 1, reported last week as affecting a 1¼-mile southeast extension, gauged 257 barrels of oil and 8,000,000 feet of gas after landing tubing, with the hole bottomed at 4171 feet, or 1071 feet sub-sea. The formation tester has not been recovered from the bottom of the hole. Gulf Production Company is preparing to drill west offsets to the two wells on the Cowden ranch.

Below 10,000 Feet

West Texas contributed an addition to the growing list of wells that have progressed below the 10,000-foot level the past week when John I. Moore, Loffland Brothers et al's L. S. McDowell 1, Glasscock County wildcat, drilled to 10,055 feet. It is seeking production in the Ordovician lime zone.

No appreciable change in the status of the 10 wildcats on the Keystone-Walton structure, Winkler County, occurred the past week. The discovery well was shut in for storage, pending the hooking up of converted gas line to be utilized in delivering oil into Gulf Pipe Line Company's Hendrick field system, while the other three producers were still in process of cleaning out. The latter were making oil and wash water.

Magnolia Petroleum Company is starting a new wildcat in Scurry County near center of a large block situated six miles southwest of Snyder, with most of the lease contracts expiring in 1936. This new project will be on the W. M. Smith 5000-acre lease, SWc Section 186, Block 3, H&GN Ry. Survey. Plugging operations were completed last week on the company's J. Wright Mooar 1, located in the northwest part of the county, after drilling to 2980 feet.

Pecos County

Shamrock Oil & Gas Company, Amarillo, has been assigned an undivided one-half interest in Phillips Petroleum Company's J. L. Nutt leasehold, centering on Block 125, T. & St. L. Ry. Survey, Pecos County, for the drilling of a 2500-foot test in Section 12. Phillips Petroleum Company drilled a 4617-foot failure in Section 8, in 1928, and a 2720-foot dry hole the following year in Section 9. The first test encountered a show of gas at 2385-90 feet and show of oil at 4376 feet, while Nutt 2 showed oil with sulphur water at 2562 feet.

Assignment of approximately 10,000 acres, centering on the southwest corner of Ector County, has been made by Gulf Production Company from its large block of leases in the area to Roy A. Westbrook, Fort Worth, and associates for the drilling of a 4000-foot test. The acreage overlaps into three other counties. Location will be on the Allen and Yarbrough land, NWc Section 26, Block B-14, PSL Survey.

WEST TEXAS

Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
ECTOR COUNTY—		
W. A. Black & Son, W. E. Connell 4	540	3630
Empire G&F Co., H. E. Cummins 1	*	4557
Landreth Prod. Corp. et al, C. Scharbauer 1-A	200	4380
Stanolind, J. M. Cowden 19	995	4271
GARZA COUNTY—		
M. L. Richards et al, J. R. Sullivan 1	25	2974
PECOS COUNTY—		
Cardinal Oil Co., Jas. Cornell-Smith 1	270	485
WARD COUNTY—		
Eastland Oil Co., C. D. Mason-Hill 1	350	2551
J. E. Farrell & Co., Bennett 7	1260	2539
Gulf, Hutchings 43	335	2783
Simms Oil Co., W. D. Johnson 2	*	3063
WINKLER COUNTY (Sayre Field)—		
Mid-Continent Pet. Corp., J. F. Howe 2	240	3020
R. A. Westbrook & Co., Lum Daugherty 1	1060	2968

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

NORTH TEXAS

Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
ARCHER COUNTY—		
J. H. Coker et al, White 3	*	733
F. P. Cullum et al, Falls-Ellis 34, blk 10	80	1157
Deep Oil Dev. Co.-Lindsay Drlg. Co., McCrory 3, lse. 4-A	10	1425
McCrory 4, lse. 4-A	1400	2219
S. H. Fagadau et al, J. S. Bridwell 1	*	1034
Garson & Seigel, Pace 1, blk 163	*	2855
Hardesty-Elliott Oil Corp., Richardson 20, sec 2424	*	1469
Richardson 21, sec 2424	*	1473
Huggins Oil Co., Parkey 8, sec 2	*	1722
Perkins-Cullum Oil Co., Falls 190, blk 12	100	1157
Pet. Producers Co., F. Brazina 4, sec 2410	*	1513
Texas Co., Durham 1, blk 52	*	1577
Morrison 6, sec 1580	81	1332
BAYLOR COUNTY—		
Consolidated-Pet. Prod. Co., Portwood 15-D, sec 1579	*	1369
Portwood 16-D, sec 1587	150	1394
Portwood 17-D, sec 1579	*	1361
Ray & Staniforth, Portwood 2-C, sec 1574	700	1369
D. G. Wilson et al, J. A. Young 1, sec 2426	*	1468
CLAY COUNTY—		
Mid-West & Gulf Oil Co., Gohlke 1, blk 4	*	335
Gohlke 2, blk 4	3	279
Ida Volk Oil Co., E. H. McCray 1	*	910
COOKE COUNTY—		
DH&C Oil Co., C. M. Martin 1	25	1126
Harper & Knappenberger, Piott 3	96	727
McElreath & Suggett, Mount 1	*	1805
F. W. Merrick, Inc., Stelzer 4	15	822
Stelzer 1-B	100	856
Pet. Prod. Co., Andress 9	35	1385
Shell, J. Muerer 1	10	773
Texas Co., Piott 2	160	695
JACK COUNTY—		
A. B. Bissey et al, Bloodworth 1	8	296
H. L. Branum 1	*	297
W. R. Durham 1	*	340
Dora Horn 1	5	295
Georgia Lewis 1	5	302
Buttram Pet. Co., Jones 13, sec 5	55	2276
M. Ellis et al, Ellis-Dubose 1	*	560
Smith et al, L. W. Scott 1	*	800
MONTAGUE COUNTY—		
Bridwell Oil Co., J. H. Brown 5	12	1495
G. M. Richardson et al, S. E. Howard 1, blk 69	*	2469
Woods & Cobb, Gaston 1	*	2003
WICHITA COUNTY—		
E. G. Boardman et al, Jackson 1, blk 15	41	703
Kemrow & Bailey, S. B. Burnett 54, sec 6	*	1070
W. S. Langford et al, Dobie 3	7	374
Geo. Proctor et al, Honaker 19, sec 1	20	1341
Texas Co., Honaker 69	46	1063
WILBARGER COUNTY—		
McAlester Fuel Co., Waggoner Est. 9-T, sec 35	30	1876
Morrison & Pettit, R. L. Castleberry 1-A, sec 67	*	835
Riner & Massie, Waggoner Est. 15-A, sec 22	50	1875
Waggoner & Kolp, Waggoner Est 5, sec 18	25	1173
YOUNG COUNTY—		
Christie Bros., Wm. Atwood 1	*	3210
Fresno Oil Co., J. M. Kirkland 6	*	709
S. D. Glover et al, Johnson 19, blk 10	5	540
L. A. Long et al, Roark 2, blk 18	¶7	2742
Shappell Oil Co., Swink 1, sec 302	*	1304
Texas Co., Jeffery 10-B, sec 42	20	758

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

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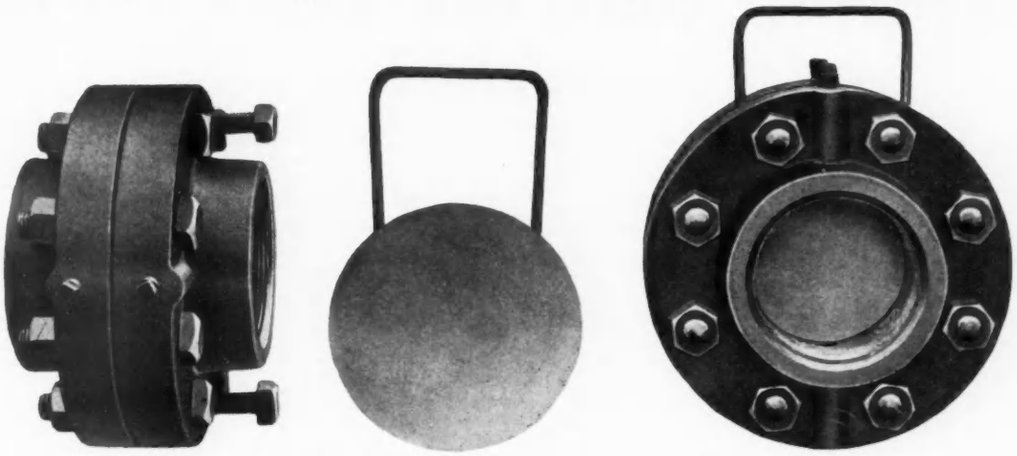

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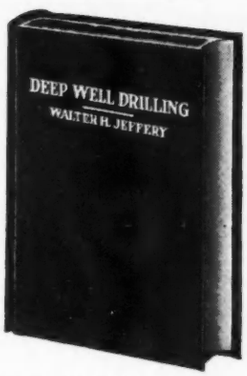

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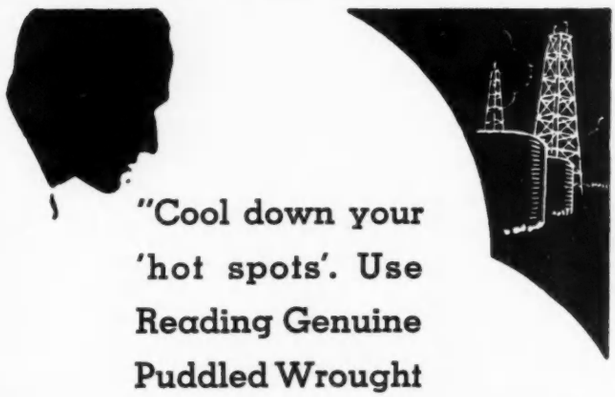

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DEEP PRODUCTION

Search in North Texas given fresh impetus

Wichita Falls.—Search for deep production in Archer County, outstanding shallow area in North Texas for many years, gained fresh impetus the past week through the extension of the Canyon lime zone in the Chalk Hill field by a big well and the uncovering of an oil pay identified as the Canyon by a wildcat in the eastern part of the county.

L. T. Burns et al's Weinzapfel 1, near NEc Section 99, Block 4, Clark & Plumb Subdivision, eight miles southeast of Chalk Hill field and seven miles east of Archer City, entered the Canyon at 1906 feet and drilled with big bit to 1928 feet. Rotary returns revealed presence of oil, and in coring to 1930 feet the recovery confirmed the oil saturated sandy-lime. Due to the absence of a casing seat the owners elected to proceed with completion of 3000-foot contract made in return for their original block of more than 2000 acres of surrounding leases, then expect to plug back and try for production. In the meantime they have experienced stiff competition in trying to enlarge their lease block. There is no shallow production in the general area, and comparatively few shallow holes. Burns and associates are certain to drill other tests in the area regardless of the results gained when their first test is plugged back.

Chalk Hill Extended

Deep Oil Development Company and Lindsay Drilling Company's Luke McCrory-Wilson 4, Lease 4-A, extended the Chalk Hill field a short distance to the east and along the south line of Block 76, ATNCL Survey, with a natural flow of 50 to 60 barrels of high gravity oil per hour from Canyon at 2194-2218½ feet. First shallow production on their discovery block was completed last week as a 10-barrel pumper from sand at 1414-19 feet, with a total depth of 1425 feet. It was drilled as a twin location to McCrory-Wilson 2, Lease 4-A.

Exploration of the Canyon and lower Canyon to the west and southwest of the Chalk Hill field brought negative results. Magnolia Petroleum Company's Luke McCrory 1, Wm. Walker Survey, failed to show oil or gas in either horizon, and was drilling 3100 feet to try for production in the Strawn lime section, which has yielded one small producer at Chalk Hill. E. Garson and M. Siegel's W. D. Pace 1, 1600 feet south of lower Canyon lime pumper completed at 2847 feet in Grace and Woods' Turbeville 1, was abandoned as a failure at 2855 feet. However, the rig was skidded 25 feet south of test a shallow sand passed up at the 1300-1400-foot level.

Drilling was in progress below 5900 feet on Alma Oil Company's Mollie Low 1, southeastern Childress County, after an unsuccessful fight to gain water shutoff in Canyon lime at 5633-53 feet. The well swabbed 150 barrels fluid daily, including about 50 barrels of high gravity oil. It set off a major lease and royalty play in the general area when the formation was first encountered.

Completions in North Texas are approaching the high mark of the current year. During the past week the district accounted for a total of 55, including 29 oil wells; one gasser and 25 failures. It is surpassed only by the East Texas field in volume.

TEXAS PANHANDLE

Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
CARSON COUNTY—		
Holmes et al, I. K. Quinn 4	516	3048
GRAY COUNTY—		
Champlin, McLaughlin 9	217	3050
Kewanee O&G Co., J. S. Morse 2-C	140	2790
King Royalty Co., J. C. Vallmert-South 3	349	3260
Magnolia, fee (227) 10	1155	2900
Niana Oil Co., M. B. Leopold 1	458	3290
Shell, B. E. Finley 4	357	3049
Phillips, E. E. Reynolds 2	128	3160
Texas Co., C. Thut 4	*	3260
HUTCHINSON COUNTY—		
Int'l Pet. Corp., Lewis-Badger 11	425	3025
Stanolind, J. L. Moore 6	89	3100
Harry Stekoll et al, J. A. Whittenburg-Plemmons 9-G	313	3026
MOORE COUNTY—		
Shamrock O&G Co., A. F. Robertson 2-B	135	3410
WHEELER COUNTY—		
Champlin Ref. Co., Thos. Edes 6	93	2572
Skelly, J. A. Bellew 2	320	2539
Smith Bros. Ref. Co., Johnson 2	3486	2518

*Failures; †Junked; ‡Million cu. ft. gas.

LARGE WILDCAT

To cause a drilling play in Jones County

Abilene, Texas.—An aggressive development program for northeastern Jones County is destined to follow the completion of R. B. Farris, Leland Fikes et al's J. W. Jennings 1, C N½ E½ SE¼ Section 207, BBB&C Ry. Survey, flowing 1000 barrels natural from King sand at 2040 feet. The well blew in unexpectedly early last week, and an accurate call on the top of the producing sand was missed. The owners have announced the starting of a southwest offset, while a number of other independents holding acreage within and near their discovery block have acquired leases that carry immediate exploration clauses.

Farris and associates hold leases on about 1400 acres of the original block, having failed to make many sales as a means of financing the project due to its isolation from other producing areas. Location for the discovery well was based on sub-surface work prepared by Claude F. Dally, Fort Worth consulting geologist, using the top of the Sedgwick lime in outlining the structure. The well topped the lime at 1225 feet, with an elevation of 1585 feet. Arrangements have been made for the disposal of the production with the Panhandle Refining Company, operator of a crude skimming plant at Lueders, located about four miles to the southeast.

Traces of oil saturation in lime at 4547-87 feet logged by Humble Oil & Refining Company's J. T. Davis 1-A, near C. SW SE Section 163, BBB&C Ry. Survey, Throckmorton County, failed to show for production when formation tester was used. This wildcat is near the center of a 18,400-acre block, and is seeking production from the Ellenberger lime, with contract calling for a 6000-foot depth.

C. M. Joiner et al's Gertrude Patton 1, northeastern Erath County wildcat, was drilling hard lime formation at 5251 feet last week, using cable tools. Owners report top of lime section at 4948 feet. The test is seeking production from the Ellenberger lime.

SAXET AND PLYMOUTH

Fields experience quiet week; completions due

San Antonio.—Magnolia Petroleum Company's M. L. Sanders 1, Nueces County wildcat, was nearing the 3800-foot sand encountered in the company's Baldwin 1, discovery producer of the Baldwin field, and only producer thus far completed. The well, located 2000 feet northwest of the discovery, cored a sand and sandy shale section from 3245-50 feet, which indicated production, but developed salt water on a drill stem test.

Lacy et al's Lewis 1, two miles southwest of the test, was making hole below 3250 feet. Three miles north of the discovery well and near the Saxet field, Texon Royalty Company's Vance 1, is drilling below 2000 feet.

An interesting new test has been started in the general vicinity of the Saxet field. It is Richardson and Thomas' Page Bros. 1, northeast corner of the south 50 acres Share 2, George Franks subdivision, 3/5-mile west of production. It is moving in materials.

A. F. Holliday's Smith 2-A, in the field, cored salt water sand at 4956 feet. It topped the regular sand at 4865 feet, and showed gas and some oil to 4887 feet, where it went into salt water sand. It is drilling ahead, but will plug back to the 4800-foot level if lower sands fail to produce. Same operator has two other active wells in the field.

Houston Oil Company's Rand Morgan 4, is completing at 4868-74 feet. Same company has derrick up for Isensee 1, and location for Rand Morgan 5. Houston Oil Company and Southern Minerals Corporation have location for a joint test to be known as Walton 2-B.

Kepley Production Company will start shortly on Donnigan 2. Saxet Oil Company's Weil Bros. 3-A is drilling below 1000 feet of surface casing. L. L. Smith et al's Walton 1, tested 13 fourbles of oil and salt water at 4874-81 feet, plugged back to 4876 feet and will test again.

Southern Minerals Corporation is working on several tests. Its Ocker 5 is being completed, while location has been made for Ocker 6. Ocker-Till 1 is rigging up. Violet Oil Company is rigging up on Walton 2 and has locations for Walton 3 and 4 on the same 40-acre tract.

Plymouth Field

First pipe for the Plymouth field to Corpus Christi line was being laid on the ground at the field's tank farm last week. Right-of-way is being cleared and actual construction is being started immediately.

The field now has 12 producing wells and is approximately three miles long by nearly one mile wide. It has six active operations and as many locations to be started immediately.

A hearing was held by the Railroad Commission Oil & Gas Division July 30, to determine the spacing rules to be applied to the field. Magnolia Petroleum Company advocates ten-acre units, while Heep Oil Corporation and Plymouth Oil Company have expressed their desire for 20-acre units. The latter operators have large leases on the Welder ranch, while Magnolia Petroleum Company's properties are fairly well broken so that 20-acre units are considered rather difficult to work out.

New Goliad Pool

FOUND IN CONROE SECTION OF YEGUA FORMATION

SOUTH TEXAS

WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

San Antonio.—A new field, classified as producing from the Conroe section of the Yegua horizon, has been established in northwestern Goliad County through the completion of Brown & Wheeler et al's Jenny R. Kauffman 1, on the Hords Creek Prospect, eight and one half miles due west of the town of Pettus.

August 2, the well was flowing at the rate of 225 barrels of 47.6 gravity oil per day through ⅛-inch choke, showing a casing pressure of 1000 pounds and tubing pressure of 1375 pounds. It is to be pinched back to a 1/64-inch choke to check the flow pending pipe line outlet. The well has not flowed long enough at one time to relieve the gas head. Humble Pipe Line Company and Atlantic Pipe Line Company have started negotiations for the extension of their Pettus pipe line system to the field, but neither transaction has been made. The distance is about seven miles, where connection is had with trunk line facilities to tide water.

The well has an elevation of 295 feet, derrick floor, with Yegua sand at 4539-44 feet bottomed in sand. The test previously had topped the Pettus sand section at 4266 feet, and on a series of cores and tests to 4300 feet showed excellent saturation, fair gas kick. Drill stem tests showed some oil, mud and light gas pressure, sufficient to indicate a small well, but it was carried to the new level.

The new producer is 1660 feet from the southeast line and 330 feet from the southwest line of Houston Oil Company's 300-acre lease in the P. Trevino Survey. The acreage has been sub-divided, 80 acres due west of the well being held by Brown & Wheeler. The discovery tract is composed of 350 acres, being the consolidation of adjoining leases. It is held by Brown & Wheeler, ⅜ interest; Cooper Frates Oil Corporation, ½ interest; M. I. Richardson, ⅛ interest. R. Osborne holds 40 acres just east of the well and Sibyl Smallwood et al owns 40 acres just southeast of the producer. Brown & Wheeler hold 390 acres of leases in close proximity of the well, not already listed. Slick-Urschel, Inc., hold 640 acres of leases nearby, while the Magnolia Petroleum Company has a 160-acre lease to the northwest of the new producer. Continental Oil Company, Sun Oil Company, Phillips Petroleum Corporation and others are close at hand with acreage.

George M. Church's J. C. Woods 1, wildcat 3½ miles southeast of Beeville, Bee County, failed to make a producer in the Hockleyensis sand just below 4830 feet, and is being drilled ahead. It had created a great deal of interest for several days following a threatened blow-out and some trading at good prices was reported.

The well on July 25 drilled to 4825 feet, where it started gassing and showing considerable oil in the mud, the bit believed to have been two feet in sand. The situation became sufficiently serious that 700 sacks of commercial mud was pumped into the hole to hold the pressure. A steel line measurement was run, correcting the depth to 4832 feet. String of casing was set, reports varying on whether it was on bottom or at 4825 feet, leaving seven feet of open hole. On August 1, the test was cored several feet deeper into the horizon, the result being hard sand with a gassy odor.

The well is located in the northeast corner of a 427-acre tract in the J. Ryan Survey, and is in the general vicinity of several other wells which have shown sands above 5000 feet and indicated some sort of production.

The Hockleyensis was topped at 4720 feet, or about 110 feet above the top of the sand, about normal section for this district.

Pettus sand continues to provide a number of excellent producers in the Tuleta-Dirks District, also in Bee County. Mills Bennett's R. C. Harris 1-C, Dugat Survey, flowed 25 barrels per hour through 3/16-inch choke from sand at 3875-85 feet. Bassinger 4-A, Section 7, was good for about 30 barrels per hour from 3869 feet. Dirks Brothers' Harris 6, showed an initial flow of 30 barrels per hour on 3/16-inch choke from 3875-85 feet. L. A. Douglas' Imogene Hall 1, one half mile northeast of Dirks production, is now jetting 30 barrels per day from 3917-25 feet. Heyser, Heard & Walton's H. C. Young 4, Dugat Survey, is a completion at 3802-50 feet, but not gauged. The same applies to Heyser Heard & Walton's H. C. Young 6, in sand at 3842-87 feet. Highland Oil Company's Campbell 3 is a 10-barrel per hour well from sand at 3944-51 feet. Magnolia Petroleum Company's George Ray 2 is a completion at 3927-35 feet, but not yet gauged. Simms Oil Company's G. A. Ray 1 is a 15-barrel per hour well at 3940-45 feet. The Texas Company's Young 3 and 4 are completed at 3915 and 3950 feet, respectively, but no gauge is reported.

Third Hidalgo Field

FOUND WHEN OLD ABANDONED TEST IS REWORKED

San Antonio.—The third oil field for Hidalgo County seemed a probability when an old abandoned deep test, eight miles northeast of Edinburg, was reworked and now is showing a large amount of gas with some distillate.

The well is Gulf States Oil Company's John C. Engelman 1, located 400 feet from the south and west lines of Lot 3, Block 70, Mastena Grant. On July 24, the well was credited with flowing about 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily through ¼-inch choke, and spraying considerable distillate. The pressure fluctuates between 1500 and 2000 pounds, the tendency being toward the lower pressure.

On August 2, the well was credited with flowing 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas and spraying 75 barrels of distillate daily through ¼-inch choke and showing a pressure of 1550 pounds.

The well originally was drilled for Texas New York Development Company, under the name of McCollum Exploration Company, being abandoned at 6009 feet in November, 1934. It was taken over by the Union Sulphur Company and drilled to 7508 feet, being abandoned in January, 1935.

Gulf States Oil Company during the early part of July, took over the abandoned test and erected a rig to test showings in a sand at 6685-6720 feet which was registered by an electric formation testing device. The hole was plugged back to a 6770 feet, after which a string of 500 feet of seven-inch casing was set on bottom. The short string was perforated between 6680 and 6770 feet, the purpose being to provide an opening opposite the section between 6685-6720 feet.

Four-inch drill stem was run to the top of the short casing string and set on packer in effort to test, but the packer failed to hold properly and the pipe stuck. All efforts to remove it failed and late in the week it was being completed through the drill stem.

This well is drilled on a geophysical prospect worked by McCollum Exploration Company of Houston. It is the second strike on geophysical surveys made in this county by the company. The other is the Mercedes field opened by Union Sulphur Company's American Rio Grande Land & Irrigation Company 3, which was completed several months ago at 7477-93 feet. Union Sulphur Company, controll-

ing practically all the Mercedes structure, is running three rigs at this time, all headed to the deep sand encountered in the only producer. Well No. 1 is drilling 7010 feet; No. 1 drilling 5275 feet; Well No. 5, spudded and set surface casing.

The newest strike, likely to be called Edinburg pool, is near the center of a block of approximately 5000 acres, controlled by Gulf States Oil Company, which has a one-fourth interest; Deering and Kayser, one-fourth interest; and Texas New York Development Company, one-half interest. All are associate companies. Several major companies hold acreage close enough to be in the play.

The well has been variously reported as being owned by Deering and Kayser and the G & S Drilling Company. The latter is drilling the well, while the former is interested in lease holdings. Paul Kayser, Houston, is representative in Texas for the Gulf States Oil Company's Deleware Corporation.

NEW BALCONES FIELD

Guadalupe wildcat does 11 barrels per hour

San Antonio—J. E. Clark's W. B. Lay 1, Guadalupe County wildcat, 1½ miles south of the Darst Creek field, is a producer in the Austin chalk at a total depth of 2446 feet.

The well was fishing for a bailer August 2. It had been heading about two barrels an hour through the column of mud, but after being bailed down apparently bridged over.

It is located 800 feet from the southwest corner of the Lay tract and 150 feet east of the road. It is in the J. K. Davis Survey, nine miles east of the town of Seguin.

The well cored saturated broken chalk from 2372-2446 feet, above which casing was set. The test has an elevation of 450 feet derrick floor.

This new test is not believed to be an extension of the Darst Creek field, producing from the Edwards lime, rather the opener of a new producing spot for the Balcones fault zone. It is in an area considered likely producing territory ever since the discovery of the Darst Creek field several years ago. Some drilling has been done in the general area, several wells indicating some sort of production, but not being successfully completed.

The well started off swabbing about two barrels per hour, but after being cleaned, its production materially increased.

Bail Frio Well

Amerada Petroleum Corporation's W. H. Smith 1, deep prospect in the Pearsall area, Frio County, was bailing to a total depth of 6171 feet, near the base of the Georgetown lime. The well topped the lime at 6077 feet, set seven-inch casing to 6085 feet and is headed to the Edwards lime, expected at any moment.

The company's Kothman 1, made a drill stem test at 4360-70 feet, which showed 2460 feet of salt water.

Four miles east of the Pearsall field, and just south of the town of Pearsall, Midland Oil Company's Joint Stock Land Bank 1 cored salt water sand at 4055 feet and likely will be abandoned.

LARGE LEASE DEAL

San Antonio.—O. W. Killiam, independent Laredo operator and discoverer of the Mirando district's first oil field, has completed a deal for a lease on the entire L. R. Ortiz ranch of 73,000 acres in Webb County. A series of tests are contracted to be drilled.

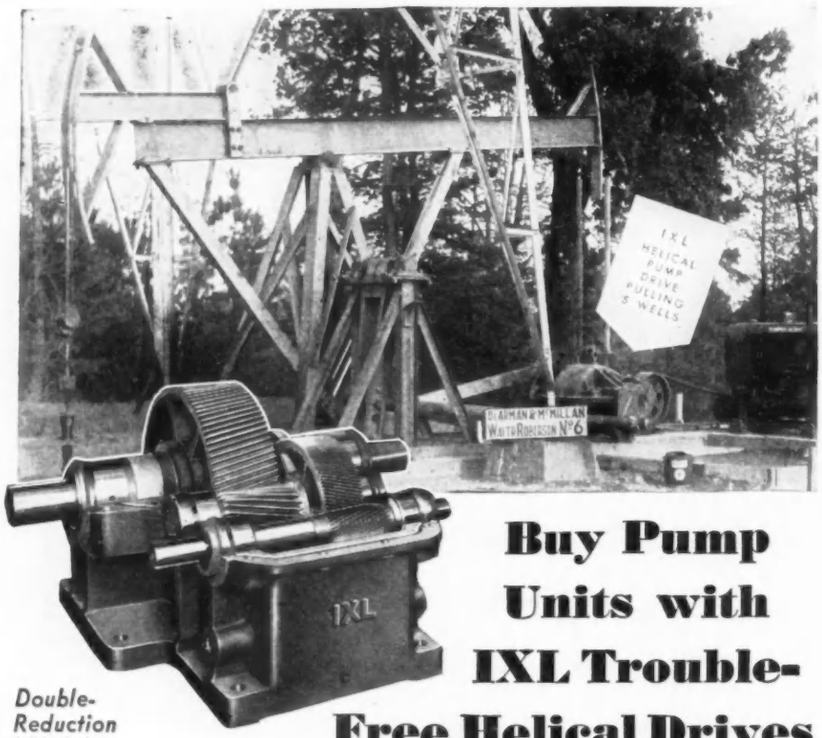
The ranch commences about four miles northwest of Laredo, and runs along the Rio Grande River, which is the border of Mexico, for nearly 20 miles. It embraces about 115 square miles to the northeast of the river.

The deal is the largest single transfer of a lease block since Humble Oil & Refining Company took a lease on the famous King ranch properties several years ago. Nearly 1,500,000 acres were included in that transaction.

O. W. Killiam has drilled hundreds of wells in the Mirando district, and has approximately a dozen discoveries of new pools to his credit.

Lake Charles.—Bosco, with three producers added, led the list of fields in the Louisiana Gulf Coast for the past week for number of completions.

Not a failure was reported in the area. There were six producers with an initial production of 3034 barrels daily.



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Jarecki Company, St. Louis, Mo.
J. A. Werme Steel & Iron Works
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Bart Products Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

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LOMO NOVIO WELLS

Include wildcat and an outpost producer

San Antonio.—One outpost well was completed and another wildcat along the Loma Novio trend, Duval County, was showing for a producer during the week. These wells further increase the importance of this new producing district and indicate that its producing area may even exceed that of the prolific Government Wells field, which it flanks on the east.

Harvey & Henderson's D. Ruiz 1, east central portion of Section 125, 1½ miles west of the Hoffman field, and four miles southwest of Loma Novio field, was being completed late in the week. It topped sand at 2641 feet and cored to a total depth of 2662 feet, the last four feet carrying excellent saturation. Plugs had been drilled and final completion was expected by the week end. The well may provide a four-mile extension to the Loma Novio field, making that area nearly 11 miles long. On the other hand, it possibly is a 1½-mile west extension to Hoffman area, which has only one producer. It may be the opener of a new producing spot in the Government Wells group.

On August 2, the well was being swabbed through the casing after it failed to respond through tubing. The well showed enough oil to assure some sort of production, but was slow to kick in. It may be cored a little deeper into the sand before final completion.

Lipscomb & Daubert's M. C. Hubbard 1, NE SE NE Section 75, about one-half mile southwest of production, swabbed 30 barrels of oil per hour from 2644-67 feet. It is the best producer drilled in the extreme south end of the field, the other extension well showing only 150 barrels initial production on pump after casing was set too low, cutting off upper gas.

Continental Oil Company's Clara Driscoll Sevier 1-B, located in the southeast corner of Section 54, 3½ miles northwest of the Driscoll field, cored a sand at 2872-85 feet and was making a drill stem test. The core is said to have carried considerable saturation and may lead to the opening of another Driscoll ranch field. The sand is about the same level as the regular producers in the field, about the same as the Cole sand in the Jackson formation.

SOUTH TEXAS

Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
BEE COUNTY—		
Mills Bennett, Bassinger 4-A, sec 7	800	3869
Harris 1-C, Dugat sur	900	3885
Dirks Bros., Harris 6, Dugat sur	900	3885
L. A. Douglas, Imogene Hall 1, Butler sur	30	3925
Highland Oil Co., Campbell 3, Blanchard sur (W. Tuleta)	350	3951
Simms Oil Co., G. A. Ray 1, Blanchard sur (W. Tuleta)	500	3945
Sun, Borroum 1, 990 ft nl, 330 ft el of tr, Baker sur	*	lcn.
BEXAR COUNTY—		
Tom Owen, Fee 3, sec 53 (Von Ormy)	5	710
Fee 4, sec 53 (Von Ormy)	5	710
CALDWELL COUNTY—		
F. H. Meyers, Mooney 1, S. Seal sur (Dunlap)	*	2190
O. W. Killam, Moore 1, 150 ft nel and sel 44-ac tr, J. Burleson sur	*	2140
CALHOUN COUNTY—		
Steinberger Pet. Corp., W. A. Shofner 2, M. Sanchez sur (Port Lavaca)	850	6344
DUVAL COUNTY—		
Rodney Delange, Hahl 2, sec 78 (Loma Novio)	1000	2685
Lipscomb & Daubert, Hubbard 1, ne se ne sec 75 (Loma Novio)	725	2667
Magnolia, Duval Ranch 3, sec 57 (Gov't Wells)	20	2190
C. W. Hahl 4, sec 67 (Loma Novio)	150	2709
Herbst 2, sec 70 (Loma Novio) owdd, former td 2749 ft	315	2804
Duval County Ranch 49, sec 208 (Gov't Wells)	20	2333
Santa Clara Oil Co., Wood-Welder 5, sec 385 (Seven Sisters)	750	2470
Shell, M. C. Hubbard 2, sec 77 (Loma Novio)	350	2796
Smith & Story, Lundell 15, sec 48 (Gov't Wells)	700	2294
Texas, H. Wendt 1, sec 68 (Loma Novio)	510	2653
Texla & Rosan, Wm. Hubbard 3, sec 84 (Loma Novio)	228	2780
E. R. Thomas, C. W. Hahl 2, sec 63 (Loma Novio)	672	2626
GOLIAD COUNTY—		
Brown & Wheeler, Jennie R. Kauffman 1, 1660 ft sel, 330 ft swl of 300-ac tr, P. Trevino sur (Hords Creek) opens new field	500	4544
GUADALUPE COUNTY—		
Walton et al, Zoboroski 2, J. D. Clements sur (Zoboroski), pb 2380 ft	7	2555
HIDALGO COUNTY—		
E. East, Scarborough 1, blk 14, E. Retama sub, San Salvadore del Tule gr	*	1227
Carter 2, blk 21, E. Retama sub, San Salvadore del Tule gr	*	1090
King-Woods Oil Co., Lawrence 5, tr 254, por 39 (Samfordyce)	600	2764
JIM WELLS COUNTY—		
O. W. Killam, W. D. Wade 7, lot 1, blk C, Bode sub, S. A. Agua Dulce sur (Sandia)	*	5174
McMULLEN COUNTY—		
Humble, Atkinson 1, sec 13 (Loma Alto)	175	2202
Loma Oil Co., L. Jacob 5-W, W. H. Jacob sur No. 10 (Jacob)	*	1792
SAN PATRICIO COUNTY—		
Heep Oil Corp., E. H. Welder 2-E, sec 46 (Plymouth)	350	5667
Magnolia, C. C. Bank & Trust Co. 1, H. H. Hunter sur (9000 ft s Plymouth field)	50	5600
Plymouth Oil Co., E. H. Welder 7-C, sec 45 (Plymouth)	400	5638
Violet Oil Co., Welder 1, sec 47 (Plymouth)	*	6012
STARR COUNTY—		
H. Reed, Doyno-Chatfield 5, blk 6, tr 21, por 80 (Rio Grande City)	75	1388
VICTORIA COUNTY—		
Barnsdall, Dr. E. G. Gray 1, SA& MG Ry. sur, ab 382 (Placedo)	300	4753
Gillispie & Superior, Brandt 1, lot 11, Rupley sur (Placedo)	*	6255
Texas, McFaddin 9, Rine sur (McFaddin) perf csg 2440-60	¶5	6217
WEBB COUNTY—		
Allison et al, M. Jones 1, 300 ft sl and el ne 100-ac sec 1640	*	917
R. B. Barnhardt, de la Garza 1, sec 262 (Carolina-Texas) owdd, old td 2174 ft	†	2491
South Texas Oil Co., Laurel 1, blk 2, sec 269 (Laurel)	†	1026
WILLIAMSON COUNTY—		
W. L. Stephens et al, J. P. Carlson 1, 1850 ft sl, 200 ft wl 120-ac tr, S. C. Jones sur	*	1005
ZAPATA COUNTY—		
Cox et al, D. Yzaguire 1, 330 ft swl and nwl sh 17, por 15	*	3017
H. C. Dean et al, J. M. G. Martinez 1, blk 34, sh B, W. R. Duke sub, C. Redondo gr (Charco Redondo)	*	106
Gem Oil Co., J. G. Ramirez 1, sh 3, por 18 (Lopeno) perf 2134-53	¶10	3502
J. J. O'Hern, Alexander 1, sh 7, por 22 (Lopeno)	¶18	2330
Reliable Oil Co., A. D. Haynes 3, blk 4, Haynes sub, Comitas gr (Comitas)	15	827

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

PLACEDO ENLARGED

West end of field moved half mile south

San Antonio—The west end of the Placedo field was extended one-half mile to the south through the completion of Barnsdall Oil Company's Dr. E. G. Gray 1, for an initial flow of 11 barrels per hour through ¼-inch choke from 4744-53 feet. The well is in the center of the northeast side of a 100-acre tract in the S.A. & M.G. Ry. Survey, Abstrict 382, just south of Placedo Junction townsite.

The completion of this well places the entire Placedo Junction townsite into the producing area and suggests that a town-lot drilling compaign will follow. The townsite is divided among several operators.

Eastern Texas Petroleum Company's E. Williams 1, northeast of the field, apparently is adding one-half mile of new production to the district. It is in sand at 4740-48 feet with casing set at 4736 feet. It is being completed.

Another well in process of completion is E. L. Smith Oil Company and Gulf Production Company's Lala 1, in the western section of the field, which is in sand at 4771-77 feet.

Coleto Creek field provided a wild well July 29, when American Liberty Oil Company's August Gaugler 1 got out of control while being drilled in at 2864 feet. It sprayed considerable oil over the derrick for about three hours before bridging. It topped sand at 2828 feet, which was continuous to 64 feet. Casing was set at 2850 feet to cut off upper sand. The well was deepened from a gas sand at 2363 feet, its first completion level.

Conquers Heaving Shale

Continental Oil Company apparently has mastered the heaving shale in Moody 2, prospect nine miles southeast of Seadrift in Calhoun County. Late in the week it was drilling near 7384 feea in hard shale, with no trouble being reported from the formation heaving.

The well topped heaving shale at 6021 feet. At 6522 feet, 11¾-inch casing was set as the first step in controlling the formation through the setting of a series of strings of casing. The hole was drilled ahead using 8⅝-inch special type drill pipe casing and collapsible bit. The hole reached 7134 feet, but the pipe stuck at 7110 feet, whereupon the bit was milled out and the hole carried ahead. The new hole is approximately eight inches in diameter.

One producer has been completed and two more tests are on the sand in the Port Lavaca field in the same county. Steinberger Petroleum Corporation's W. A. Shofner 2, one location southwest of the discovery well gauged 22.5 barrels per hour through ¼-inch choke from 6209-44 feet, showing 1100 pounds tubing pressure and 1250 pounds casing pressure.

Halliburton Oil Production Company's D. Burton 3, is at 6242 feet, having cored saturation from 6226 to total depth. It is to set casing and complete at this level. Previously the well showed a fair gas pressure with a little oil from 6186-6226 feet. The Texas Company's W. A. Shofner 1, south offset to the discovery well, is completing at 6248 feet in sidetracked hole. The well formerly drilled to 6262 feet, but failed to successfully complete, plugged back and sidetracked.

New Dickinson Sand

THIRD PRODUCING HORIZON OPENED IN GALVESTON FIELD

WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

Houston.—A new producing horizon was found in the Dickinson field during the past week when Humble Oil & Refining Company's Maco Stewart A-2, was completed 8510 feet to open up the third producing pay sand in the field.

The hole was carried originally to 9181 feet, where several drill stem tests were made, and after plugging back and testing several intervals the hole was plugged back to 8510 feet. The casing was perforated from 8464 to 8483 feet and the well came in for five barrels of oil per hour through a quarter-inch choke. Tubing pressure was 2800 pounds; casing pressure 2850 pounds. The oil showed 10 percent salt water. At 8770 feet the well showed salt water and distillate with a tubing pressure of 2500 pounds and casing pressure 2800 pounds.

The discovery well for the new pay horizon is located 566 feet from the east line and 3324 feet from the northeast corner of Maco Stewart 911-acre tract in the J. Sellers Survey, being approximately 1600 feet south and little east of the discovery well.

The field is producing from a sand found at 8000 feet and from another 9140 feet, which is the deepest production recorded on the Texas Gulf Coast. With the completion of Maco Stewart A-2, it opens up a third producing horizon at 8500 feet.

Humble Oil & Refining Company completed Hanscon 1, at 8045 feet for seven barrels per hour through a ⅜-inch choke. Tubing pressure was 150 pounds; casing pressure 700 pounds. The well is located in the north side of the field.

Anahuac Field

Across Galveston Bay in Chambers County, Glenn H. McCarthy and R. A. Mason's White 1, which extended the producing limits of the Anahuac field, was making 360 barrels of pipe line oil daily through a 12/64-inch choke, with a tubing pressure of 2000 pounds and casing pressure of 2600 pounds.

A 55,000-barrel storage tank is being constructed on the White lease. The operators have installed five 1000-barrel tanks to take care of the production. The owners of White 1, have now formed a company and are preparing to start operating on the Texas Gulf Coast. The new company is Mason Oil Company with R. A. Mason, president, and David B. McDaniels, vice president and geologist.

Humble Oil & Refining Company is preparing to complete Middleton 4, 2700 feet north of the discovery well. Oil sand was topped at 6940 feet, and seven-inch casing was set at 7048 feet. The bottom of the hole is 7090 feet.

Due east of Glenn H. McCarthy and R. A. Mason's White 1, a major oil company purchased a section of land during the week for $150,000 cash. It is northeast of the Anahuac field and northwest of the town of Winnie. The same operators are reported to have taken an additional several hundred acres in the adjoining area. Southeast of the Anahuac field an independent operator has leased over 1200 acres.

To the west of Anahuac field, and across the Turtle and Trinity Bay, a company who holds a large block of acreage is reported to have sold around 500 acres to a major company for $30 per acre, and the major oil company has option to do geophysical work on the block and also has an option to purchase several hundred acres at $70 per acre.

To the southeast of Dickinson Humble Oil & Refining Company completed Lively 1, Hastings field, Brazoria County, for 15 barrels per hour from 6099 feet through a ⅜-inch choke. The well also extended the field slightly to the south and east. The hole was drilled to 6099 feet after topping oil sand from 6089 to 6099 feet. Seven-inch casing was set at 6068 feet. The well came in with the above initial production with 425 pounds on the tubing and 600 pounds on the casing. Lively 1 is located 330 feet from the north line and in the center of the east and west line of Lot 13 of the A. C. H. & B. Survey.

The same company has spudded Johnson 1, 416 feet north of the south line and 268 feet east of the west line of a 10-acre tract.

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company added two new completions to the field in Surface 3 and Turner 2.

Surface 3 was drilled to 6100 feet, and set seven-inch casing at 5989 feet on top of the oil sand. The well came in for 584 barrels per day through a quarter-inch choke with a tubing pressure of 900 pounds; casing pressure 950 pounds.

B. L. Turner 2, also was drilled to 6100 feet and seven-inch casing was set at 5995 feet. The well made 75 barrels in three hours through quarter-inch choke, with 850-pound pressure on the tubing and 700-pound pressure on the casing.

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company's Sneed 4 was drilling at 6774 feet at the close of the week in water sand. This well is the deepest test to be drilled in the field and is in search of a new producing horizon.

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company has made location for Wooster 2, which is located in the A. C. H. & B. Survey, No. 1. It is 356 feet out of the most northerly northwest corner of a 70.8-acre tract. Location for No. 3 is 300 feet at right angles from south line and 300 feet at right angles from southeast line of 70.8-acre tract. W. H. Avittes A-2 is located 330 feet west and 119 feet north of the southeast corner of Avittes 45.5-acre tract.

TEXAS GULF COAST

Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
CONROE—		
Cameron, Dudley 4	200	5094
Malta Oil Co., Texas Osage 10	672	5081
Sun, Keystone Mills 12	100	5089
Strake Petroleum Corp., Dean 4-B	424	5039
DICKINSON—		
Coast Pet. Corp., Maco Stewart 1	25	8542
Humble, Hanscon 1	168	8045
Maco Stewart A-2	120	8510
HASTINGS—		
Humble, Lively 11	360	6099
Stanolind, Surface 3	584	6100
Turner 2	600	6100
HIGH ISLAND—		
Stanolind, Loustalot B-1	180	4942
Taylor A-2	135	5731
LIVINGSTON—		
Hawkeye Pet. Corp., Howard 1	384	4235
MANVEL—		
Burton Dr. Co., E. H. Duke 1	180	4010
MYKAWA—		
West Prod. Co., Platt 2	384	4540
PIERCE JUNCTION—		
Hamil & Smith, C. W. Mowery 1	*	7135
RACCOON BEND—		
Humble, Wilson 6	864	4108
THOMPSON—		
Humble, Gubbles 2	240	5390
BRAZORIA COUNTY—		
Amerada, Houston Farms Dev. Co. 2, Rattlesnake mound, Perry & Austin sur	*	5701
MONTGOMERY COUNTY—		
V. E. Bolyard, Atkinson 1, n of Pinehurst, Robin George sur	*	5151
Paul Sanders, Tex. L.L.L. Co. 1, Splendora, Walker County School Land sur	*	6452
T. T. Word, Delta Land Co. 1, Jas Hostetter sur	*	3678
POLK COUNTY—		
J. W. Leggett, Bergman 1, 2 mi sw of Livingston, J. T. Pinkney sur	*	4007

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

MAKES WATER

Houston.—Jack Frazier's Lynott Buffon 1, the discovery well for the Hardin Area, J. Robeson Survey, Liberty County, was reported making salt water at the end of the week, hindering possibilities of the area becoming a large field.

On the last gauge taken from the well it was making 437 barrels per day through a quarter-inch choke and showing 11 percent basic sediment and making mud.

In Jasper County, Marathon Oil Company's Jasper County Lumber Company 1, five miles southeast of Jasper, T. C. Holmes Survey, was coring ahead in the Cockfield formation below 3472 feet. A drill stem test was attempted from 3442 to 3473 feet and it failed but it is reported that this sand showed salt water. A sand was shown on an electrical logging device from 3380 to 3381 feet which showed oil. The Cockfield was found at 3250 feet.

THREE DRY WILDCATS

Setback play in Conroe trend territory

Houston.—The Conroe trend of the Texas Gulf Coast received another setback during the past week when three important wildcat tests were completed as dry holes. The activity on the Texas sector of the Gulf Coast has shifted to the Salt Dome belt, which has proved more prolific than the Conroe trend. Very little activity is now in progress along this trend.

A failure was added to the Splendora field, Montgomery County, when Paul Sanders et al's Texas Long Leaf Lumber Company 1, Walker County School Land Survey, was abandoned in salt water at 6452 feet. The salt water sand was encountered from 5985 to 5990 feet. Top of the Cockfield was found at 5730 feet.

T. T. Word's Delta Land & Lumber Company 1, one mile west of Gholson Drilling Company's Parks 1, J. Hostetter Survey, Montgomery County, was abandoned after running an electrical logging device at 3668 feet. The well cored salt water sand in the Cockfield formation from 3625 to 3653 feet. The Cockfield was encountered at 3605 feet and as compared to Gholson Drilling Company's Parks 1, which is making some gas and oil by heads. It was running higher than the latter well.

Another well in Montgomery County cored salt water during the past week. V. E. Bolyard's Atkinson 1, north of Pinehurst, Robin George Survey, was abandoned at 5152 feet after making a 15-minute drill stem test from 3167 to 3247 feet which showed 15 joints of water and no oil. The hole was drilled to 5152 feet and an electrical logging device was run which showed possible oil sands from 3181 to 3228 feet. The test was plugged back to 3248 feet and the drill stem test was made. Cockfield was found at 4888 feet.

In Polk County, J. W. Leggett et al's Bergman 1, two miles southwest of Livingston, J. T. Pinkney Survey, was completed as a dry hole in salt water sand at 4007 feet. The Cockfield was topped at 3524 feet.

In Angelina County, Lee Tex Oil Company's Guissler 1, B. J. Thompson Survey, was making approximately half barrel of oil per hour.

Two and one half miles northeast of the Lee Tex Guissler 1, an independent operator has taken a large spread of land in the J. R. Williams Survey, for $10 per acre with a drilling obligation. Six miles south of Homer in Angelina County, an independent operator has approximately 650 acres and is attempting to sell spreads around a proposed test. It is reported that Neversuch Oil is contemplating drilling a test.

In the Pierce Junction field, Harris County, Hamil & Smith abandoned C. W. Mowery 1, after failing to find Vicksburg production at 7136 feet. A sand was found at 6943 feet; and six-inch casing was set at 6940 feet. Upon testing, the well failed to show any oil of commercial value.

Cockburn Oil Corporation was rigging up on Brooks Estate 1, on the

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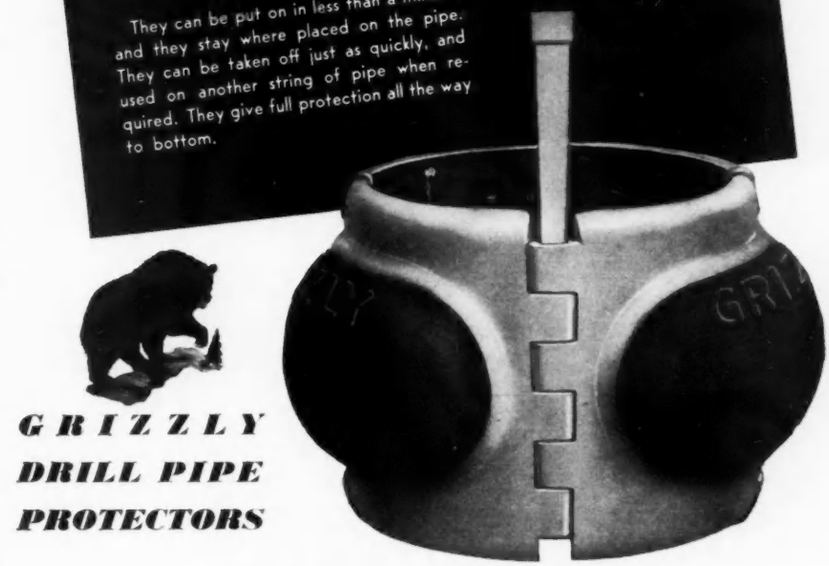

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Houston Ship Channel, R. R. Vince Survey at the close of the week. It is reported that one of the major oil companies paid over $35 per acre for half interest under several hundred acres surrounding the wildcat.

Houston. — Completions along the Texas Gulf Coast for the past seven day period were large in number and with only one failure reported in proved areas. There were five wildcats abandoned. Of the 23 completions in the area 17 were producers with a daily output of 5620 barrels.

CONTROL WILD WELL

Important McElroy test is being completed

Lake Charles. — Athens Oil Company's United Lands Company 2, McElroy (Sorrento) field, Section 15-10s-4e, was being completed at the close of the week after setting screen and liner at 4378 feet to bring the well under control.

The previous week the well blew out and was estimated making 100 barrels per hour when killed. The pressure was 3000 pounds. When the well first blew out it started making gas and mud and a small amount of fine sand.

The well was brought under control by M. M. Kinley of Houston after it had run wild for three days. It is reported that Gulf Refining Company pumped 1600 barrels a day from the ditches.

—Picture Courtesy E. E. Sykes

Athens Oil Company's United Land Company 2, McElroy (Sorrento) field, Louisiana, a few minutes after the well blew out. It is making sand, mud and gas.

New Acadia Field

IS FIRST MARGINULINA-FRIO OIL IN LOUISIANA COAST AREA

Lake Charles.—A new oil or gas field was opened up along the Louisiana Gulf Coast at a late hour August 2, when Continental Oil Company's Theogen Ortigo 1, Section 28-7s-2w, six miles northwest of Iota, Acadia Parish, came in flowing a half-inch of washwater with a trace of gas and oil through a quarter-inch choke. Not only does this well give evidence of a new field, but is the first Marginulina-Frio production recorded in the Louisiana Gulf Coast.

The operators started washing the well the morning of August 2 and the well failed to flow. Upon starting to swab the well it started cleaning itself through the tubing and the operators reversed the flow through the casing and it started flowing washwater with 2700 pounds on the tubing.

The bottom of the hole is 8308 feet. A gas sand was topped at 8277 feet. Sand showing oil was logged from 8299 to 8308 feet. Seven-inch casing was set at 8297 feet. On an electrical logging device the well showed 40 ohms from sands at 8299 to 8308 feet. The well topped the Discorbis from 6697 to 6713 feet, Heterostegina 7110 feet and the Marginulina at 7544 feet, and found its first gas oil contact or the Frio at 8889 feet.

Oil or Gas

There is some discussion as to whether the test will make an oil well or a gas and distillate well. However, the operators set and packed off most of the gas sand in hopes of converting the well into an oil producer. The operators have 22 feet of gas sand and nine feet of oil sand in the possible discovery well. Several of the interested parties state that the well had 40 ohms of the oil sand which showed by the electrical logging device, which would possibly make the well a gasser or distillate well.

The well was spudded May 9 by Nichols Drilling Company, and was carried to completion depth in record time, having encountered but little trouble which forced a plugged back job.

The area has attracted attention for some time, and in the past two weeks an exciting royalty and lease play has been in progress with several of the major companies being more of the interested parties. The area has been worked with geophysical instruments by Continental Oil Company and reflection seismograph work was done both by Stanolind Oil & Gas Company and the Amerada Petroleum Corporation.

Ortigo 1, is located 1000 feet south and 500 feet east of the northwest corner of Section 28-7s-2w in Acadia Parish. If this well proves a commercial producer it will add the third oil field for this parish.

Union Sulphur Company has made location on its large block to the south of Lake Charles, in Calcasieu Parish. The well will be known as Prairie Farm Land 1. It is 1312 feet south and 610 feet west of the northeast corner of Section 1-11s-9w. Several of the major oil companies control acreage in the area of the test. Gulf Refining Company has a large block in the area.

In the Englis Bayou field, Fohs Oil Company's Airhart 1, one quarter mile west of Wasey 1, Section 14-9s-8w, was drilling in water sand at the end of the week at 7720 feet. Top of the sand was found at 7668 feet. The well will be drilled below 8000 feet and will establish a new deep record for the field.

In the Gillis field, Union Sulphur Company is preparing to test State 11, Section 12-9s-8w, at 6744 feet. Top of the saturated oil sand was found at 6738 feet.

NEW DEEP SAND

In White Castle field is found productive

Lake Charles.—A new deep producing horizon and a new pay sand was opened up in the White Castle field, Iberville Parish, during the past week with Shell Petroleum Corporation completing its Adams 1, at 8919 feet.

On the first 11½-hour gauge the well had made 276 barrels of pipe line oil through a quarter-inch choke with a tubing pressure of 1000 pounds and a casing pressure of 1220 pounds. Seven-inch casing was set on top of 30 feet of oil sand topped at 8889 feet. On an electrical logging device the well showed 20 ohms from 8894 to 8902 feet. The bottom of the hole is 8919 feet.

This well also is the deepest test drilled in the White Castle field. The deepest well heretofore was Shell Petroleum Corporation's Wilbert 9, which was drilled to 6564 feet, and opened a new sand when it came in for 1162 barrels daily through a three eighths-inch choke. Adams 1, is producing oil 2460 feet deeper than Wilbert 9. The White Castle field was discovered in 1929 when Shell Petroleum Corporation's Wilbert 3 came in for 75 barrels of 21 gravity oil daily from 5836 feet. Heretofore the producing sand was found in the Miocene at 5165 to 5175 feet and 5700 to 5836 feet. The structure is a salt dome, which is found at 2313 feet and the cap rock is found at 1810 feet.

Shell Petroleum Corporation's Ad-

ams 1 is located 2340 feet north of the south line and 100 feet east of the west line of Adams lease in Section 11s-12e.

Shell Petroleum Corporation's Jarnigan 1, Roanoke field, Jefferson Davis Parish, is drilling below 10,281 feet, being the deepest test on the Gulf Coast, with Humble Oil & Refining Company's Thomas 1, same field, following a close second. Thomas 1 was down to 10,267 feet in shale and coring ahead. Shell Petroleum Corporation's Jarnigan 1, is reported to have cored a sand with streaks of shale with an odor of oil at 10,243 feet.

W. T. Burton, who bid the highest on the 470,000 state leases in the Louisiana Gulf Coast some time ago, has assigned this acreage to The Texas Company. He retains an override in royalty.

LOUISIANA PERMITS

Shreveport.—Due to activity in Rodessa, North Louisiana shot far ahead of South Louisiana in the number of drilling permits authorized last week by the minerals division, Louisiana Conservation Commission. North Louisiana accounted for 24 drilling permits of which 19 were in Caddo Parish, including 14 in Rodessa. Other North Louisiana parishes securing new tests were Ouachita, four, and Union, one. South Louisiana's four permits were divided among the following parishes: Iberia, two; Plaquemines, one, and Terrebonne, one.

NORTH LOUISIANA Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
CADDO PARISH (Rodessa)—		
United Gas Pub. Serv. Co., Young 1, se se 21-23n-16w	3288	6048
Barr 1, sw se 29-23n-16w	¶58	6050
CADDO PARISH (Pine Island)—		
Leonard Co., Dickson 1, 36-2n-15w	45	2234
CALDWELL PARISH—		
Critchett & Wood, La. Cent. Lbr. Co. 1, se nw ne 18-1n-3e	*	1935
DE SOTO PARISH (Holly)—		
C. T. Ruffin, Lee 1, nw sw 33-14n-13w	20	2842
DE SOTO PARISH (Mansfield)—		
Hunter Co., DeSoto Corp. 1, nw nw 29-12n-14w	¶16¼	2841
SABINE PARISH (Converse)—		
Windsor Oil Co., Latham 1, sw se 16-9n-13w	40	1980
UNION PARISH—		
Crescent Drlg. Co., Woolie 1, nw nw 34-19n-1e	*	3002

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

SOUTH LOUISIANA Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
BOSCO—		
Superior, Allemond 2	261	8678
P. O. Hernandez 10	252	7851
Kahn 3	192	8695
CAMERON MEADOWS—		
Button Sutton Oil Co., School Land 7	696	4004
LEESVILLE—		
Texas Co., L. L. E. 36	1500	4602
VINTON—		
Gulf, Gardner 8, (wo)	133	3543

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

Second Well Gas

NEAR DEPTH OF RODESSA OIL; HIGHER ON STRUCTURE

WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

Shreveport.— Lacking 74.27 feet of being as deep sub-sea as the same company's I. L. Young 1, SE SE 21-23n-16w, completed at 6048 feet in oolitic lime of Glen Rose age below anhydrite, as the Rodessa field's first oil well, United Gas Public Service Company's D. F. Barr 1, SE NW SE fractional Section 29-23n-16w, last week was completed as the field's twenty-first gas producer at 6050 feet in the oolitic lime. Elevation of Barr 1 was 283.4 feet and of Young 1, 209.13 feet.

The new gasser gauged 58,021,000 cubic feet with rock pressure of 2200 pounds (estimated). It extends gas production a half mile west and is one mile southwest of the discovery oil well, Young 1.

If the most commonly accepted geological theory is correct, the new gas well is near the top of the "high" in the Rodessa field. Seven-inch O. D. casing had been cemented at 5612 feet and 2½-inch tubing was run prior to completion of the well. No immediate test of the gasoline content of the gas in Barr 1 was made but it is probably similar to that of the other gassers in the field. No oil spray appeared with the gas.

Interest from the operators' viewpoint after completion of the Barr test shifted to Haynes Production Company's Tyson 1, NW SE 24-23n-16w, which Wednesday was drilling at 4861 feet in lime below the red beds of the lower Cretaceous. This well logged base of the red beds of the lower Cretaceous at sub-sea depth of 4607.80 feet; elevation is 222.20 feet. In Young 1, base of the red beds was logged at sub-sea depth of 4034.87 feet; elevation of Young 1 is 209.13 feet. However, top of the anhydrite is regarded as the "marker" at Rodessa. Top of anhydrite in Young 1 was 4801.87 feet sub-sea.

According to the log of Young 1 filed by United Gas Public Service Company with the Louisiana Conservation Commission, the log from 5011 feet (sub-sea depth of 4801.87 feet) follows:

5011 anhydrite; 5042 feet shale and streaks of anhydrite; 5102 shale and anhydrite; 5118 lime and anhydrite; 5239 shale and lime; 5263 lime and shale; 5288 shale and anhydrite; 5327 shale; 5389 anhydrite; 5435 anhydrite and shale; 5477 anhydrite; 5498 anhydrite; streaks of shale; 5519 anhydrite; 5523 shale; 5542 shale, streaks of anhydrite; 5577 shale, streaks of lime; 5583 lime; 5591 anhydrite and shale; 5620, anhydrite; 5643 shale, streaks of lime; 5656, shale and lime; 5657, sandy shale; 5661 sand; 5679 sand and shale; 5696 lime and sand; 5709 shale and lime; 5728 shale, streaks of lime; 5736 anhydrite and shale; 5454 lime and anhydrite; 5758 lime, 5772 lime and shale; 5790 lime, 5808 oolitic lime; 5826 lime; 5843 lime and shale; 5854 shale; 5904 lime; 5911 lime and shale; 5914 lime; 5920 sand; 5922, cored no log; 5927 sand; 5937 lime and shale; 5940 lime; 5958 honey-combed lime; 5976 lime; 5979 shale; 5999 sandy lime; 6009 lime and shale; 6012 shale; 6020 lime; 6028 lime and shale; 6030 limey shale; 6048 shale.

Rules for drilling in the Rodessa field were promulgated last week by Dr. J. A. Shaw, director of the Minerals Division, Louisiana Conservation Commission.

Dr. Shaw has not yet issued a proration allowable for the field but it may be included in the August schedule, which had not been issued Wednesday.

No rules were promulgated relative to spacing of wells in the new field but the director issued seven drilling permits for townlot drilling in the town of Rodessa, Section 23-23n-16w. It is reported that production allowables per well will be based on either a 20-acre or 40-acre unit, with wells in the townsite being choked to their pro-rata of production upon whatever unit of allowable is determined upon, depending upon the size of the town lot.

With the possibilities of production reaching into three states—Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana—the question of proration of the field may become a problem.

The following rules were promulgated for operations in the field:

Not less than 250 feet of surface pipe to be set in new well and cemented to the top.

The second string of pipe to be set in top of anhydrite and cemented with at least 450 sacks of cement.

The third or producing string of pipe to be set immediately above oil producing horizon and cemented up into the second string.

The second and third strings must be new pipe—the second string to have a mill test of not less than 2000 pounds, and the third string to be cold-water tested on location to a minimum of 2500 pounds, and witnessed by an agent of Department of Conservation.

All wells to be equipped with new 2- or 2½-inch tubing, new Christmas tree assembly with test pressure of 5000 pounds.

All drilling rigs must be equipped with blow-out preventors.

David B. McConnell, field manager of the minerals division, Louisiana Conservation Commission, in the Northwest Louisiana district, will be in charge of enforcement, assisted by C. C. Wasson, field agent.

Nineteen new locations of which seven were in the Caddo Parish part of the Rodessa field, were announced last week in North Louisiana, as new activity in this area continued under the momentum of the recent discovery of oil in the Glen Rose at Rodessa below 6000 feet.

Besides the seven new Rodessa locations on the Louisiana side, there were four new locations in Cass County,

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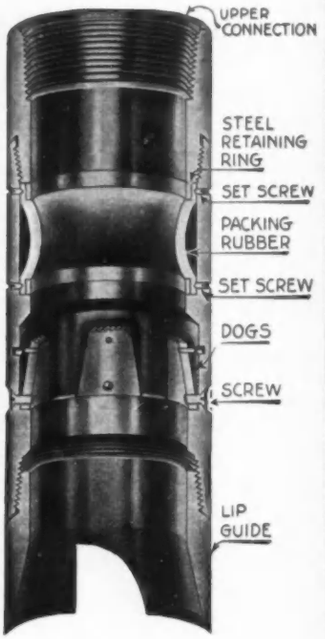

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Texas, in the Rodessa area. This gives Rodessa 23 operations.

There were three wildcats among the North Louisiana locations. On a 2000-acre block centering around the village of Bellevue, Bossier Parish, and two miles northwest of the shallow Bellevue oil field, T. E. Bird and Hearn Harper are drilling below 252 feet in Scanland 1, NW SE SE 32-20-n-11w.

Two wildcat locations were made in Caldwell Parish, one by Caldwell Drilling Company in Luna Gore 1, NE SE 30-12n-3e, which is rigging, and the other in NE SW NE 18-11n-3e, by Critchett & Wood in Kyles 1, who this week abandoned Louisiana Central Lumber Company 1, SE NW NE 18-11n-3e, as a salt water hole at 1935 feet. This test had an oil show at 1716 feet and casing was set at 1704 feet but salt water appeared.

In a two-mile north offshoot of the Converse field, Sabine Parish, where two small oil wells have been completed, George L. Pace has derrick up for DeSoto Corporation 3, NW SW 25-10n-13w.

The seven new Caddo Parish locations at Rodessa follow: A. H. Meadows, Shreveport, W. M. Phillips 1, center lot 11, block 36, Rodessa townsite, 23-23n-16w; J. G. Puterbaugh, McAlester, Oklahoma, R. P. Gibson 1, SW SE SW (1-acre lease), 13-23n-16w; J. D. Slaughter 1, SW NW 24-23n-16w; and Rodessa Oil and Land Company 1, NEc center lot 12, block 22, Rodessa townsite, 23-23n-16w; M. W. Shriver, Dallas, Texas, J. F. Neugent 1, center lot 3, Rodessa townsite, 23-23n-16w; J. F. Neugent 2, center lot 1, block 30, Rodessa townsite, 23-23n-16w; and R. G. Trippett, Shreveport, W. M. Phillips 1, center lot 3, block 47, Rodessa townsite, 23-23n-16w.

The four Cass County, Texas, locations for Rodessa follow: American-Liberty Oil Company, Dallas, Texas, J. B. Rodgers 1, C. M. Robinson Survey, located 330 feet north and west southeast corner of the survey (160-acres); H. L. Hunt, Incorporated, El Dorado, Arkansas, T. S. Rives 1, Robert Trammel Survey; Harden Hays 1, John Collom Survey; and R. W. Norton, Davison 1, A. Gideon Survey.

Other North Louisiana new locations last week included one in the Hosston district Caddo Parish; one in the Blanchard shallow gas field, Caddo Parish; one in the Bellevue field, Bossier Parish; three in the Ouachita Parish part of the Monroe gas field, all three to be drilled by Carbons Consolidated, and two in the Pine Island field, Caddo Parish.

RODESSA LEASING

Shreveport.—How intensive has been the leasing campaign north of the fault line extending southwest-northeast near the village of Rodessa, Caddo Parish, is reflected in the results of a survey made last week which showed that only approximately 1000 acres of leases are still in land-owners hands along the center of this 20-mile strip of approximately 40,000 acres, which has been leased since the campaign began. The active area extends from Jefferson, Texas, to Ida, Louisiana.

Due to the scarcity of available leases, buying has turned more to royalties in this area. After discovery of Rodessa as an oil field there was a wild scramble for leases and as there was little available close-in acreage and the "trend" southwest-northeast was generally accepted, the campaign covered a 20-mile strip varying in width from three to five miles.

No large sales have been announced since the transfer of 1000 acres in the Rodessa field proper and in Cass County, Texas, by Arkansas Fuel Oil Company to Phillips Petroleum Company for $100,000, which has been consummated, except for checking of titles. Phillips Petroleum Company has announced no locations on the acreage but is reported to have six drilling rigs en route Rodessa. Several major companies are reported to be negotiating for 80- and 160-acre tracts close to the oil well.

Rodessa has become a typical oil town within a space of three weeks. Twenty-five supply companies have leased warehouse space along the Kansas City Southern Railroad's right-of-way.

WORK STIMULATED

Strike at Rodessa spurs Arkansas wildcat drilling

ARKANSAS

WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

El Dorado, Ark.—As a result of discovery of oil in the oolitic lime of Glen Rose age in the Rodessa field, northwest Caddo Parish, Louisiana, another test to this horizon in LaFayette County, Arkansas, was announced last week.

Besides two tests previously announced for 7000 feet or deeper by Leach and associates who will drill Bodcaw Lumber Company 1, Section 20-16-25, and Joe Modisett and associates who will drill Frost Lumber Company 1, Section 29-19-24, J. K. Wadley and Andrew V. Erwin have announced plans to drill a test to 7000 or 8000 feet on a block they have in township 16 south, range 23 west on which they drilled a 5000-foot test in Section 19-16s-23w. They have a 6000-acre block.

Another test which was already drilling when oil was discovered at Rodessa, will be taken to 6000 feet in an effort to get oolitic lime production, the owners have announced. This is Transportation Petroleum Company's Red River Company 1, SW SW 26-19-25, now drilling close to 4500 feet.

A 2800-foot wildcat in LaFayette will be drilled by Earl F. Fox of Shreveport who last week made location for Coleman 2, SEc NE NE 30-16-24. Materials are on the ground. He has a 3600-acre block. Fox plans to test the Tokio-Woodbine horizon. A previous test drilled 1¼ miles southwest of the present location by Fox & Foster showed oil in the Tokio at 2723 feet but when formation test was run only a show of gas resulted. Fox later

drilled another test to the same horizon 1800 feet south of the Fox-Foster test but without success.

King Oil Corporation of Texarkana, headed by W. S. King, who operated in the Garland City field, and recently has drilled two wildcat tests in Miller County on a 12,000-acre block near Paups Spur and Homan, last week announced assembly of a 5000-acre block centering in Section 19-16s-25w, Miller County, about four miles southwest of the Garland City field, for a test to 3100 feet seeking for the same producing level as found in Garland City.

Benedum-Trees Oil Company is planning an early deep test probably to 7000 feet on a large block of wildcat acreage in southwestern Ouachita County, north of the shallow Stephens field, and centering in township 14 south, ranges 18 and 19 west.

QUIT ALABAMA TEST

New operation starting on Mississippi coast

SOUTHEASTERN STATES — WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

Jackson, Miss.—A 5000-foot test in the Alabama Gulf coastal area in Baldwin County was abandoned last week and a new test for the Gulf coast area of Mississippi was announced.

In Baldwin County, Alabama, Mrs. Mamie S. McCurry, Joe Modisett, and associates abandoned Southern Kraft Corporation 1, NW NE SW 28-2s-4e, at 5027 feet in chalk; elevation was 171 feet.

In Walton County, Florida, Geometer Oil Corporation abandoned location for Walton Land & Timber Company 2, center NE quarter 10-1s-19w.

In George County, southeast Mississippi, Gulf Refining Company is rigging for Dantzler Lumber Company 8, SEc 10-2s-9w. The company in May abandoned a 7400-foot test in Stone County on the same lumber company's acreage.

Last week in Lamar County, Alabama, DeSoto Oil & Gas Company, after logging shale at 4533-36 feet, went into brown sand and made four feet in this formation which contained asphaltic tar.

In the northern part of the Hinds County portion of the Jackson, Mississippi, gas field, Weaver & Alexander's R. W. Walthall 2, NE SE 25-6n-1e, logged top of the Midway chalk at 2441 feet, where five-inch casing has been cemented. Elevation is 283 feet.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
BALDWIN COUNTY—		
Mamie S. McCurry et al, Southern Kraft Corp. 1, nw ne sw 28-2s-4e	*	5027

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

EUNICE WELL GAS

Ratio too high and acid fails to correct trouble

NEW MEXICO — WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

Hobbs.—Application of caustic soda as a means of reducing the gas-oil ratio of a flowing producer in the Eunice field by Humble Oil & Refining Company failed to attain the desired results. This company's State 4-B, C NW NE 29-21s-36e, originally tested 30 barrels of oil hourly with a gas-oil ratio of 5000-1, flowing through one-inch choke on tubing. The well was treated with 400 pounds of soda via tubing with packer installed at 3880 feet, and the tubing perforated below. The flow resumed after swabbing three hours at rate of 24 barrels hourly and a gas-oil ratio of 4150-1, using three quarter-inch choke. The working pressure on tubing was reported at 250 pounds. Injection of 2000 gallons of acid solution was followed by a flow of 9½ barrels hourly and gas-oil ratio of 5900-1, with 1150 pounds pressure on tubing. The latter gauge was on quarter-inch tubing choke. Further efforts are to be made toward lowering the gas yield.

The Texas Company's Saunders 1, C SE SW 18-19s-37e, 3¼ miles northeast of nearest production in the Monument field, was all set for an official 48-hour gauge late last week after deepening from 3953 feet, or 260 feet sub sea, to 3973 feet. At the latter depth the well responded to treatment with 2000 gallons of acid with a flow of 53 barrels of oil the first hour, and declined to 23 barrels hourly after being on production eight hours. A big producer at this location would set off an active development program.

Two tests on the east flank of the Cooper field drilled into sulphur water in trying to complete at the regular depth. Atlantic Oil Producing Company and Kirby Petroleum Company's Woolworth 1, C SW NE 26-24s-36e, tested 100 barrels hourly, including 60 percent oil at 3481 feet, or minus 152 feet. The hole was plugged back to 3462 feet, and the well flowed at rate of 3744 barrels of oil and 3,000,000 feet of gas daily, according to representatives of the company. Tide Water Oil Company's Woolworth 1, two locations south, showed sulphur water with trace of oil on drill stem test at 3466-94 feet, or 198 feet sub-sea. Tubing with packer at 3483 feet was landed on bottom with perforations below, and the well made 99 percent water on five-day swabbing test. The hole has been plugged back to 3455 feet for further testing. Activity in the Cooper field is largely centered upon the north end, which is wide open for important extensions, although operators are hedging by not stepping out far in advance of production.

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Propose Deep Test

CEDAR CREEK UNIT BLOCK CONTRACT TO 7000 FEET

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FIELDS

WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

Cut Bank, Mont. — Crude prices at Cut Bank continued to hold at $1.40 per barrel despite reduction of 15 cents to $1.20 per barrel for Kevin-Sunburst oil. In order to take care of increased production in the southern sector of the field International Pipe Line Company (Texas) and Toronto Pipe Line Company (British-American) extended their lines this week for a distance of eight miles. This brings the total of gathering lines in the two Cut Bank systems to more than 175 miles. The field now embraces a territory 40 miles in length and six miles in average width.

Drilling operations resulted in two small completions and four new wells started. Montana Power Gas Company's Carigeaux 1, CSE NW 28-33n-5w, was a disappointment in view of its location in the promising southern sector of the field. The well had 450 feet of oil in the hole from 3057 feet and probably will be abandoned. It is located two miles north of the company's recent good completion, Bonnet 1.

Par Oil Company's Haines 3, CSW SE 2-34n-6w, swabbed in with 75 barrels initial and is estimated at around 40 barrels daily on the pump. Hole bottoms at 2771 feet.

The Texas Company is spudding Small 1, CNW NE 23-35n-6w, and Tweedy 1, CN½ NE 21-35n-6w. Two other wells starting in the Glacier County field are: L. R. Hannah's State 2, SEc 12-33n-6w, rig up, and Montana Power Gas Company's Coburn 1, CSE SW 5-33n-5w, moving in material.

Cedar Creek Deep Test

Completing its unitization program of leases on the south end of the Cedar Creek (Baker-Glendive) gas field, Montana-Dakota Utilities Company (subsidiary of the Minnesota Northern Utilities Company) announced location this week for its deep test to undrilled sands at Cedar Creek.

The test will be in NE NW 17-4n-62e, Fallon County, where derrick is up and waiting on rotary equipment. Rocky Mountain Drilling Company of Casper, has the contract, calling for a depth of 7000 feet if necessary. The contractor will move in rotary equipment from the Ohio Oil Company's Montana Industrial 15, CNE NE 11-7s-74w, Dry Creek field, Carbon County, which is completing this week in the Frontier gas sand at 4345 feet.

Gas at Cedar Creek so far has been developed only in the Judith River sand at from 750 to 1000 feet. To date 145 shallow gas wells have been completed of which 43 are producing. Average production from the wells is 1,500,000 cubic feet of gas daily. The largest well, eight miles northwest of here, initialed 28,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

Below the Judith River sands are the Frontiers, Mowry, Morrison, Sundance, Tensleep, Amsden, Madison, and Deadwood formation. The deep test is looked upon as one of the most important wells to drill in the Mountain province, because of the great size of the Baker-Glendive anticline, and because if large gas production is developed in the deeper sands the discovery would virtually assure the laying of the contemplated $40,000,000 pipe line from northern Montana to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Baker-Glendive anticline starts in Hardin County, South Dakota, and extends northwest for a distance of 96 miles through Fallon and into Dawson Counties, Montana. It has an average width of six miles. The structure is an economically stragetic position to the markets of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Illinois should oil be discovered.

Kevin-Sunburst Completions

Three completions were made in the Kevin-Sunburst field and one new well started despite the recent cut in crude prices.

Coolidge & Coolidge completed Government 1, NW NE SE 35-36n-2w, for 60 barrels daily after placing shot on bottom at 1543 feet. McKnight & Stock's State 2, SW NW NW 16-35n-2w, pumped 25 barrels natural and is shut down at 1575 feet acidizing. Graham Oil Company's Government 2, NW SE SW 19-35n-2w, completed for 10 barrels pumping at 1532 feet.

Coolidge & Coolidge are moving in material for Government 2, SW NE SE 35-36n-2w.

The Continental Oil Company will drill a wildcat in SE SW 25-5s-17e, Roscoe Dome, Stillwater County. The test will be located on the south end of the Stillwater anticline and six miles southwest of the company's wildcat Orr 1, NW SE 18-5s-17e, Dean Dome, which is cleaning out at 2446 feet.

Quealy Sundance

TEST TO BE WATCHED WITH CONSIDERABLE INTEREST

Casper, Wyo.—The California Company this week started the second of its drilling wells on the recently proved Quealy Dome light oil structure, Albany County. This test will be drilled to the untested Sundance at Quealy and will be watched with considerable interest. Wilson 1, CNW SW SW 18-17n-76w, is drilling at 250 feet and Host 2, CSE SE 13-17n-77w, is shut down at 510 feet, repairing engine.

Joint with The California Company, Ohio Oil Company's State 2, CNW NW 36-21n-79w, Big Medicine Bow field, Carbon County, is drilling at 1457 feet. Same companies' Union-Pacific 1-Account 1, NE SW SW 25-21n-79w has rig up and is waiting on tools.

Ohio Oil Company's Diamond Cattle 4, SW NW 35-20n-84w, an old Dakota well drilling to the newly discovered Sundance pool in the Rock River field, Carbon County, is deepening at 3090 feet.

Federal Oil Company's Fee 7, CSE SE 15-46n-64w, completed for 20 barrels flowing production in the Newcastle stray sands at 2121-29 and 2136-40 feet in the Osage field, Weston County, this week.

Updike Brothers' Fee 5, CEL NE SW 25-46n-64w, had 150 feet of oil in the hole from 1660-64 feet and is being shot. Carl Kundy's Fee 9, NW NW NE 31-46n-63w, is drilling at 1300 feet.

Deeper drilling in the Continental Oil Company's Schuricht 2, SE NE 6-35n-65w, Lance Creek field, Niobrara County, revealed that the well had not topped the Sundance at 3458 feet as first believed, but had topped a stray sand in the Dakota formation at the depth. The well topped the Sundance at 3759 feet, which is 68 feet above Ohio Oil Company's Rolhf 2, discovery well of the third Sundance pool and is 128 feet lower than Argo Oil Company's Elliott 3, second well drilled to the Sundance at Lance Creek. Schuricht 2 at late report was coring at 3803 feet in the third Sundance and saturation indicates that Continental Oil Company will have a large completion.

Ohio Oil Company released location for Elizabeth Lamb 7, CNW NE 5-35n-65w, which will be completed in the third Sundance. Elizabeth Lamb 2, NE NW NE 5-35n-65w, is swabbing into completion with the 4¼-inch production casing set at 3642 feet in top of the first Sundance and will complete in the second sand at 3707 feet, present total depth, without deepening into the third sand where major production is developed. The company is rigging up rotary for Carrie Putnam 4, SW SW 23-36n-65w, a well to complete in the third sand.

Argo Oil Company's Elliot 4, CNE NW 5-35n-65w, a third Sundance test, is drilling at 2900 feet.

Two wells, which have for several

months been in the location stage, started this week in the Garland field, Big Horn County, northern Wyoming. Joan Oil Company is spudding Howell 1, NEc NW NE 63-55n-97w, and Peter Evanoff of Casper, is drilling at 170 feet in McAllister 1, SEc 40-56n-97w.

In the Byron field, Big Horn County, Ohio Oil Company has indications of a good well in Sidon Canal 2, SW SW SW 24-56n-97w, which is drilling plugs with seven-inch production string set at 5054 feet on top of the Tensleep. Hole bottoms at 5264 feet in highly saturated sand. Byron-Union 3, SE NW NE 22-56n-97w, is drilling at 3705 feet. P. G. Sessions 3, NEc 33-56n-97w, Garland field, is building derrick.

In the Grass Creek field, Hot Springs County, Ohio Oil Company is building derrick for its well to the Tensleep black oil sand, Mill Iron Cattle Company 72, CNE SE SE 19-46n-98w.

Continental Oil Company's Northern Pacific 3, SE 23-58n-98w, Frannie field, is a near completion, coring in the Embar at 2961 feet and showing for a good well.

CLAY BASIN, UTAH

Water was developed in the first two Sundance benches in Mountain Fuel Supply Company's Murphy 2, CSL NE NE 21-3n-24e, Clay Basin gas structure, Daggett County, northeastern Utah. This important test is now shut down awaiting orders to deepen or plug back from total depth of 6757 feet in the second Sundance to the Dakota series at around 5500 feet where the well developed an aggregate of 32,000,000 cubic feet of wet gas.

MOUNTAIN STATES

Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
MONTANA		
GLACIER COUNTY (Cut Bank)—		
Montana Power Gas Co., Carrigaux 1, cse nw 28-33n-5w	15	3057
Parr Oil Co., Haines 3, csw se 2-34n-6w	75	2871
TOOLE COUNTY—		
(Kevin-Sunburst field)—		
E. B. Coolidge, Government 1, nw ne se 35-36n-2w	60	1543
McKnight & Stock, State 2, sw nw nw 16-35n-2w	25	1575
Graham Oil Co., Govt. 2, nw se sw 19-35n-2w	10	1532
WYOMING		
WESTON COUNTY—		
Federal Oil Co., Fee 7, cse se 15-46n-64w	20	2129
Updike Bros., Fee 5, cel ne sw 25-46n-64w	10	1664
NEW MEXICO		
SAN JUAN COUNTY—		
Continental Oil Co., Tribal 45, ne nw nw 12-19n-29w	*	900
LEA COUNTY (Cooper Field)—		
Atlantic-Kirby Pet. Co., Woolworth 1, c sw ne 26-24s-36e	3744	3481
Gypsy, State-Arnott 1-A, c ne nw 2-25s-36e	115	3524
LEA COUNTY (Eunice Field)—		
Atlantic, State 1-G, c se sw 5-21s-36e	277	3890
Shell, State-Endura 1, c se ne 12-21s-35e	77	4404
LEA COUNTY (Monument Field)—		
Sun, Maveety-Weir 1, c ne se 35-19s-36e	1300	3935
Superior Oil Co., State 1, c ne ne 2-20s-36e	1200	3945
LEA COUNTY (Wildcats)—		
Argo Royalty Co., Burner 2, c se se 8-20s-32e	*	2803
Henderson et al, Langley 1, c se se 8-25s-37e	70	3153

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

Wildcats Increase

NUMBER IMPORTANT TESTS IN CALIFORNIA IS GROWING

WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

Los Angeles.—At the close of July there were six outstanding wildcat projects underway in the central valley portion of California.

About 20 miles southeast of Bakersfield, in Section 1-32s-29e, Kern County, General Petroleum Corporation's Mattson 1 is being cored at 6665 feet in hard sand. No oil or gas showings have been penetrated.

In the old Buena Vista Lake bed, just east of the Midway-Sunset field, in Section 9-32s-25e, Shell Oil Company's B.V.A. 1 is coring ahead at 7861 feet in silty shale. With the exception of a little gas recovered on formation tester run from a depth of 6100 feet, all formations through which this well has drilled have been barren.

Standard Oil Company of California's United 1, Section 2-26s-20e, in the Lost Hills area, Kern County, now is coring the same hard sandstone streaked with oil sand that has been found in all previous tests of this immediate locality. These oil sands give good cuts and look to be well saturated but all production tests so far have shown nothing but salt water.

Continental Oil Company's Gatchell 28-7, deep test of the South Dome, Kettleman Hills, in Section 7-25s-20e, Kings County, continues to drill and core ahead, present depth being 7260 feet and formation at that point being still the hard brown shale which lies just above the Miocene oil sands at the North Dome. However, at the North Dome base of this shale ranges in depth from 5800 feet to 6200 feet on top of structure.

In the Tracey area, San Joaquin County, Section 15-2-5, Amerada Petroleum Corporation still is having trouble in obtaining water shut-off on the 13⅜-inch casing cemented at 5680 feet. This casing is now standing recemented for the fourth time. On the initial test after setting this 13⅜-inch, a little oil was recovered. However, further tests have been delayed by water trouble and must necessarily be held up pending successful cement job on the casing. Regardless of the outcome of tests at the present depth, operators plan to deepen the well. With the large hole successfully cemented at 5680 feet, it will be in splendid shape to carry to any reasonable depth desired.

Taft Well Drilling Company's Kreyenhagen 1, Section 33-22s-16e, Reef Ridge area, Fresno County, has picked up a few thin stringers of oil sand. Kreyenhagen 1 is bottomed at 3555 feet, and the above mentioned stringers are the first showings encountered in this test.

San Bernardino Test

An interesting test is scheduled to begin drilling soon in the Chino district, San Bernardino County, located about 40 miles easterly from Los Angeles.

Hillman-Long, Inc., has been working in this area for some time and are understood to have a sizeable block of leases under control. The new well will be drilled on the Pellissier property, 1280 feet south and 200 feet west from the north quarter corner of Section 2-3s-8w, and steel rig is now being erected.

Hillman-Long's well will be drilled in the adjoining section to the northwest from whence Western Gulf Oil Company drilled Abacherli 1 about four years ago and obtained a small amount of production.

Mahala Oil and Gas Company also has extensive holdings in this immediate area and its No. 2 well, located about two miles southeast of the new test, was completed about 12 years ago and is still capable of production, although lack of market for such small production has caused the well to be shut in the greater portion of time during the past five years.

Los Angeles Basin

Wildcat exploration work in the Los Angeles Basin is almost at a standstill. In the entire area only six wells are being drilled, and one of those, Frontier Oil Company's No. 1, Section 12-2s-12w, is really an extension try for production on the easterly end of Montebello Field.

In the Artesia district, located about 20 miles southeast of Los Angeles, Vanco Development Company's Millard 1, Section 25-3s-12w, is standing temporarily suspended while six-inch drill pipe is being laid down and four-inch is being made up. Also, part of the rotary equipment is being removed and heavier equipment installed. Depth of this project is 5818 feet, bottomed in shale. A gas sand of about 200 feet thickness was present down to 5815 feet.

Western Gulf Oil Company's Vail 1, Section 16-2s-12w, located about 10 miles northwesterly from Vanco's well, continues to drill and core ahead, present depth being 6862 feet in sand and shale. However, no showings of importance have been uncovered in this well.

Just west of the above test, West

American Oil Company spudded Bandini 2 on July 20, 1935, and is now drilling ahead at 858 feet in surface formations. West American abandoned Bandini 1, Section 17-2s-12w, at 4675 feet, earlier in July and many operators are expressing considerable surprise that another test is being drilled.

In the El Segundo district, located on the west side of the Basin, about southwest of Los Angeles, Republic Petroleum Company is coring ahead in its No. 1 well, Section 18-3s-14w. This well is now bottomed at 7075 feet, still in the Miocene shales, of which almost 1500 feet have now been penetrated. Base of these Miocene shales, below which production is anticipated, was originally expected at about 6800 feet. Operators plan to carry the test on down to about 7500 feet before abandoning.

In the Newport Mesa area, Orange County, Wilshire Oil Company is drilling its Newport 1, Section 29-6s-10w, at a depth of 1895 feet in hard shale. Light equipment is being used in drilling this test, however, and only a shallow well will be drilled.

DOMINGUEZ IS LARGE

Los Angeles.—One of the most important fields in the Los Angeles Basin, yet perhaps the most seldom mentioned, is the Dominguez Field, located about 12 miles south of Los Angeles.

This field, almost entirely controlled by major companies, is the fourth largest producing field in the Los Angeles Basin and has the eighth largest potential in the state.

Insofar as orderly drilling development, well spacing, and well curtailment, it is perhaps second only to Kettleman Hills North Dome. Although discovered in 1923, it is by no means yet drilled up. During the past five years only three to five strings of tools were kept busy in the field, and even with the recent increase in drilling activity throughout the state only seven wells are now being drilled.

CALIFORNIA
Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
LONG BEACH—		
Chief Oil Co., No. 3	610	4095
Oilmont Corp., No. 1	100	4400
Utah Dev. Co., Painted Hills 1	400	4025
EAST COYOTE—		
Great American, Tuffrees 2	30	3470
MONTEBELLO—		
Standard, Baldwin 73	185	6643
SANTA FE SPRINGS—		
Union, Bell 84	230	4548
SEAL BEACH—		
Associated, Bryant 14	695	6437
KERN RIVER—		
Kern River Oilfields No. 3	340	2105
McKITTRICK—		
Welport Oil Co., No. 11	80	1242
MOUNTAIN VIEW—		
Mohawk Oil Co., Hood 6	6000	5930
Standard, Wible 6	700	5595
ROUND MOUNTAIN—		
Honolulu, No. 47	680	2185
SEMITROPIC—		
Fullerton Oil Co., No. 37-25	¶24	2427
VENTURA AVENUE—		
Associated, V1&W 16	155	7233
TULARE COUNTY—		
Kings River Oil Pool, No. 1	*	3152

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

Montebello Work Up

SINCE COMPLETION OF NEW 1½-MILE EXTENSION WELL

Los Angeles.—With the successful completion of Woodward Oil Company's Lapworth 1, located on the extreme southeasterly edge of the old Montebello Field, Los Angeles County, about 1½ miles from the edge of the old producing area, several other wells are expected to start operations at once.

North American Oil Consolidated is considering location for a well on extensive holdings in the southern portion of the extension area. Universal Consolidated Oil Company has made two tentative locations to the south and east of their discovery well, and Caminol Company, Ltd., is also about ready to start work on a well, the location for which was made several weeks ago.

Aditional Locations

The Texas Company spudded Baldwin 13, located a short distance west of the Universal's discovery well, on July 23 and is drilling below 500 feet. The Texas Company's City of Whittier 1 is drilling at 5577 feet in hard sandy shale.

Wilshire Oil Company's Montebello 1, is drilling at 4272 feet, formation at that point being still in the conglomerate, and Wilshire is understood to be considering a location for its second well, which will be drilled south and east of its first test.

SMALL DEL REY WELLS
Two more tests in field have disappointing yield

Los Angeles.—Two more wells in the Del Rey Hills extension of the Venice field failed to uphold the prolific production record established by earlier completions in the area.

Embee Oil Company's No. 1 failed to flow steadily, although it did make a few short heads, and has been placed on pump. Initial production on the pump was 180 barrels per day, 19.4 gravity, cutting 3.4 percent. However, the well still does not perform satisfactorily and experiments with raising and lowering the tubing and pump are still being made. Depth is 6460 feet, with 6⅝-inch casing cemented at 6260 feet.

Dunlap Petroleum Company's No. 2 was drilled to 6600 feet but formation on bottom was wet and hole has been plugged back with cement. Since top of the oil sand was encountered at 6550 feet, this leaves only a few feet of oil-bearing formation open. It is expected that abandonment will follow shortly, although operators plan to make an open hole production test before definitely deciding to abandon.

Dunlap's No. 2 well, if unsuccessful in obtaining production, will be the third "dry hole" in this field and each failure thus far has assisted materially in slowing up drilling operations.

BIG SEMITROPIC WELL
Complete second largest well in new gas field

Los Angeles. — The second largest well yet completed in the Semitropic gas field, Kern County, was brought in by Fullerton Oil Company last week when its No. 37-25, Section 25-27s-23e was completed for an initial potential production of 24,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. Depth of this well is 2427 feet, and 8⅝-inch casing is cemented at 2325 feet.

Three new locations were staked also during the past week, all by Standard Oil Company of California. Its K. C. L. 7-1 will be drilled near the southwest corner of Section 30-27s-24e, K. C. L. 8-1 will be drilled near the southwest corner of Section 20-27s-24e, and its Williams 1 will be drilled near the northeast corner of Section 17-27s-23e.

There are, in addition to the above new locations, eight wells actually drilling in this field, and one well rigging up rotary equipment. It is understood that the well now being rigged up, Superior Oil Company's K. C. L. 2, Section 34-27s-24e, is scheduled for a deep test and that Superior's well-known 175-foot steel rig will be used.

MORE NEW STARTS
In California during July reflects greater activity

Los Angeles.—To illustrate the general increase in drilling activity in the San Joaquin Valley during the month of July, the following figures are given.

During the first week in July only eight locations were made for bona fide tests, during the second week 14, during the third week 16, and during the fourth week 19.

These figures do not include a few "shoe-string" locations made in outlying districts, nor does it include proved field locations filed for future drilling.

While a majority of these locations are in proved fields a considerable increase in wildcat exploration work is also noted. For the week ending July 27, Edison Field lead with four new locations. Semitropic was second with three, and Sunset and Mountain View tied for third place with two each. The remaining locations being divided uniformly throughout the San Joaquin Valley area.

MICHIGAN

WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
MIDLAND COUNTY—		
Carter Lease, Inc., Carter 7, 13n-1w, ne ne ne-18	60	3420
Strange & Fortney, Campbell 9, 13n-1w, ne nw se-18	55	3420
Richard Hall, Bond 4, 13n-1w, ne nw se-7	10	3451
Pure Oil Co., Howard 7, 13n-1w, se sw se-17	290	3421
Brehm & Hollman, Gould 1, 15n-2w, nw sw ne-19	110	3133
ISABELLA COUNTY—		
McClanahan Oil Co., McKenzie 1, 16n-4w, sec 34	*	3800
Wittmer Oil Co., Hudack 1, 15n-4w, se ne-11	10	3710
United Driller, Vandercook 1, 15n-3w, se ne se-24	*	3890
W. J. Bernier, Gatehouse 1, 15n-6w, ne sw-36	¶1¼	1324
Atha Oil Co., Fordyce 1, 16n-5w, c-nw ne-34	*	3960
OGEMAW COUNTY—		
Ide Oil Co., Donovan 3, 22n-2e, sw se nw-19	50	2710
Wiser Oil Co., Horne 2, 22n-2e, sw se ne-19	40	2690
H. C. Nelson, State 1, 22n-3e, se se sw-31	25	2650
MONTCALM COUNTY—		
Golden Oil Co., Olsen 1, 9n-7w, se se nw-14	*	3186
Michigan Producers, Strait 1, 10n-5w, se ne sw-3	90	3199
MECOSTA COUNTY—		
Larson & Flynn, Swanson 1, 13n-10w, nw se-11	*	1320
Sherrit Oil Co., Scheibe 1, 15n-7w, sw ne-13	¶½	1350
GLADWIN COUNTY—		
Strange Oil Co., Spicer 1, 17n-2w, sw ne nw-11	20	3911
CLARE COUNTY—		
Farwell O&G Co., Siegel 1, 17n-5w, nw se se-26	*	3985
ROSCOMMON COUNTY—		
Black Diamond Oil Co., Vaughn 1, 24n-4w-28	*	3900

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

KENTUCKY POOL

Little Sinking Creek is extended one mile

Fixer, Kentucky. — The new Little Sinking Creek field of Lee County, Kentucky, has recently been further extended. Evans Oil & Gas Company (known by some as Garrison and Evans) has completed J. C. White 1 for a nice well in the carniferous sand. This well extends the Raines discovery wells a mile to the south and west, making Little Sinking Creek one of the most important strikes in Kentucky since the Big Sinking pool of 1917 and 1918. The new extension has increased the activity in the district considerably. The well was good for 50 barrels daily.

John N. Willys et al have completed J. F. Raines 3, which is 400 feet west of wells Number 1 and 2. The well has a depth of 1000 feet in the carniferous sand. It found 14 feet of pay sand in the upper zone, and 16 feet in the lower sand, which is 30 feet below the upper horizon. After being shot the well pumped 273 barrels in 40 hours, and continued to pump after that time at the rate of six barrels per hour.

An agreement has been concluded between Germany and Rumania, according to the Bucharest newspapers, directed at the establishment of closer economic collaboration between Germany and Rumania, and permitting Germany to have a financil interest in the Rumanian petroleum industry.

EASTERN STATES

WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
PENNSYLVANIA		
WASHINGTON COUNTY—		
Pitrol Fuel Co., Taylor 1	*	....
F. D. Freeland & Co., Clark 1	¶	....
WEST VIRGINIA		
WOOD COUNTY—		
L. P. Bickle, Hendershot 1	*	....
CABELL COUNTY—		
Monical Gas Co., Bledso 1	¶	....
PLEASANTS COUNTY—		
Albert Neeley, Hooper 1	¶	....
MARSHALL COUNTY—		
Cameron L&H Co., Hughes 2	*	....
BOONE COUNTY—		
Pure Oil Co., Federal Coal 73	¶	....
ROANE COUNTY—		
Reedy O&G Co., Riddle 7	*	....
SOUTHEASTERN OHIO		
MONROE COUNTY—		
Wolf Penn O&G Co., Bolen 1	*	1458
Hartline Oil Co., Wm. Ady 2	5	1340
MORGAN COUNTY—		
Forake & Co., Fitch & Co. 1	*	1402
MEIGS COUNTY—		
Meigs Dev. Co., Powell 1	¶	1998
NOBLE COUNTY—		
M. L. Smithberger, Noll 4	¶	1096
WASHINGTON COUNTY—		
Hupp & Yerian, Infirmary 4	5	545
Turner & Co., Leasure 26	10	600
D. T. Orndorf, Roe Jr. 6	5	....
CENTRAL OHIO		
ATHENS COUNTY—		
Thomas Clark, Radford 3	¶	1530
Ohio FG Co., Black Diamond 15	*	1145
Ruth 3	¶	1628
Gross & Frebault, Verity 3	¶	....
MEDINA COUNTY—		
Edson & Co., Miller 43	20	489
Miller 44	21	453
Miller 45	20	485
Miller 46	25	495
MEIGS COUNTY—		
Clyde Cody, H. Nesselroad 1	¶	831
Ray Holmes & Co., Holter 1	¶	1959
A. N. Benegal, Smith 1	¶	2096
FAIRFIELD COUNTY—		
City Nat. Gas Works, Ruff 3	¶	2602
BELMONT COUNTY—		
Barnesville Dev. Co., Thornburg 2	¶	1748
LICKING COUNTY—		
M. P. Muhlback, Burrer 1	25	3175
SUMMITT COUNTY—		
East Ohio Gas Co., Ritter 2	¶	3500
INDIANA		
DAVIESS COUNTY—		
A. V. Burden, Jones 1	*	....
DUBOIS COUNTY—		
F. L. Damron, Schroering 1	*	....
PERRY COUNTY—		
Hollingsworth & Harvey, Kurtz 1	40	....
Anderson Creek Oil Co., Francville 11	*	....
Brown & Seitz, Cassidy 1	10	....
SPENCER COUNTY—		
Ohio Oil Co., Varner 1	33	....
Petroleum Explo. Co., Battig 1	*	5??
POSEY COUNTY—		
L. R. Henley & Co., Klenck 3	*	....
WARRICK COUNTY—		
James W. Havens, Sussott 1	10	17??

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

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Box 1852, Tulsa, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

American Oil Company spudded Bandini 2 on July 20, 1935, and is now drilling ahead at 858 feet in surface formations. West American abandoned Bandini 1, Section 17-2s-12w, at 4675 feet, earlier in July and many operators are expressing considerable surprise that another test is being drilled.

In the El Segundo district, located on the west side of the Basin, about southwest of Los Angeles, Republic Petroleum Company is coring ahead in its No. 1 well, Section 18-3s-14w. This well is now bottomed at 7075 feet, still in the Miocene shales, of which almost 1500 feet have now been penetrated. Base of these Miocene shales, below which production is anticipated, was originally expected at about 6800 feet. Operators plan to carry the test on down to about 7500 feet before abandoning.

In the Newport Mesa area, Orange County, Wilshire Oil Company is drilling its Newport 1, Section 29-6s-10w, at a depth of 1895 feet in hard shale. Light equipment is being used in drilling this test, however, and only a shallow well will be drilled.

DOMINGUEZ IS LARGE

Los Angeles.—One of the most important fields in the Los Angeles Basin, yet perhaps the most seldom mentioned, is the Dominguez Field, located about 12 miles south of Los Angeles.

This field, almost entirely controlled by major companies, is the fourth largest producing field in the Los Angeles Basin and has the eighth largest potential in the state.

Insofar as orderly drilling development, well spacing, and well curtailment, it is perhaps second only to Kettleman Hills North Dome. Although discovered in 1923, it is by no means yet drilled up. During the past five years only three to five strings of tools were kept busy in the field, and even with the recent increase in drilling activity throughout the state only seven wells are now being drilled.

CALIFORNIA
Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
LONG BEACH—		
Chief Oil Co., No. 3	610	4095
Oilmont Corp., No. 1	100	4400
Utah Dev. Co., Painted Hills 1	400	4025
EAST COYOTE—		
Great American, Tuffrees 2	30	3470
MONTEBELLO—		
Standard, Baldwin 73	185	6643
SANTA FE SPRINGS—		
Union, Bell 84	230	4548
SEAL BEACH—		
Associated, Bryant 14	695	6437
KERN RIVER—		
Kern River Oilfields No. 3	340	2105
McKITTRICK—		
Welport Oil Co., No. 11	80	1242
MOUNTAIN VIEW—		
Mohawk Oil Co., Hood 6	6000	5930
Standard, Wible 6	700	5595
ROUND MOUNTAIN—		
Honolulu, No. 47	680	2185
SEMITROPIC—		
Fullerton Oil Co., No. 37-25	¶24	2427
VENTURA AVENUE—		
Associated, V1&W 16	155	7233
TULARE COUNTY—		
Kings River Oil Prod., No. 1	*	3152

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

Montebello Work Up

SINCE COMPLETION OF NEW 1½-MILE EXTENSION WELL

Los Angeles.—With the successful completion of Woodward Oil Company's Lapworth 1, located on the extreme southeasterly edge of the old Montebello Field, Los Angeles County, about 1½ miles from the edge of the old producing area, several other wells are expected to start operations at once.

North American Oil Consolidated is considering location for a well on extensive holdings in the southern portion of the extension area. Universal Consolidated Oil Company has made two tentative locations to the south and east of their discovery well, and Caminol Company, Ltd., is also about ready to start work on a well, the location for which was made several weeks ago.

Aditional Locations

The Texas Company spudded Baldwin 13, located a short distance west of the Universal's discovery well, on July 23 and is drilling below 500 feet. The Texas Company's City of Whittier 1 is drilling at 5577 feet in hard sandy shale.

Wilshire Oil Company's Montebello 1, is drilling at 4272 feet, formation at that point being still in the conglomerate, and Wilshire is understood to be considering a location for its second well, which will be drilled south and east of its first test.

SMALL DEL REY WELLS
Two more tests in field have disappointing yield

Los Angeles.—Two more wells in the Del Rey Hills extension of the Venice field failed to uphold the prolific production record established by earlier completions in the area.

Embee Oil Company's No. 1 failed to flow steadily, although it did make a few short heads, and has been placed on pump. Initial production on the pump was 180 barrels per day, 19.4 gravity, cutting 3.4 percent. However, the well still does not perform satisfactorily and experiments with raising and lowering the tubing and pump are still being made. Depth is 6460 feet, with 6⅝-inch casing cemented at 6260 feet.

Dunlap Petroleum Company's No. 2 was drilled to 6600 feet but formation on bottom was wet and hole has been plugged back with cement. Since top of the oil sand was encountered at 6550 feet, this leaves only a few feet of oil-bearing formation open. It is expected that abandonment will follow shortly, although operators plan to make an open hole production test before definitely deciding to abandon.

Dunlap's No. 2 well, if unsuccessful in obtaining production, will be the third "dry hole" in this field and each failure thus far has assisted materially in slowing up drilling operations.

BIG SEMITROPIC WELL
Complete second largest well in new gas field

Los Angeles. — The second largest well yet completed in the Semitropic gas field, Kern County, was brought in by Fullerton Oil Company last week when its No. 37-25, Section 25-27s-23e was completed for an initial potential production of 24,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. Depth of this well is 2427 feet, and 8⅝-inch casing is cemented at 2325 feet.

Three new locations were staked also during the past week, all by Standard Oil Company of California. Its K. C. L. 7-1 will be drilled near the southwest corner of Section 30-27s-24e, K. C. L. 8-1 will be drilled near the southwest corner of Section 20-27s-24e, and its Williams 1 will be drilled near the northeast corner of Section 17-27s-23e.

There are, in addition to the above new locations, eight wells actually drilling in this field, and one well rigging up rotary equipment. It is understood that the well now being rigged up, Superior Oil Company's K. C. L. 2, Section 34-27s-24e, is scheduled for a deep test and that Superior's well-known 175-foot steel rig will be used.

MORE NEW STARTS
In California during July reflects greater activity

Los Angeles.—To illustrate the general increase in drilling activity in the San Joaquin Valley during the month of July, the following figures are given.

During the first week in July only eight locations were made for bona fide tests, during the second week 14, during the third week 16, and during the fourth week 19.

These figures do not include a few "shoe-string" locations made in outlying districts, nor does it include proved field locations filed for future drilling.

While a majority of these locations are in proved fields a considerable increase in wildcat exploration work is also noted. For the week ending July 27, Edison Field lead with four new locations. Semitropic was second with three, and Sunset and Mountain View tied for third place with two each. The remaining locations being divided uniformly throughout the San Joaquin Valley area.

MICHIGAN

WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
MIDLAND COUNTY—		
Carter Lease, Inc., Carter 7, 13n-1w, ne ne ne-18	60	3420
Strange & Fortney, Campbell 9, 13n-1w, ne nw se-18	55	3420
Richard Hall, Bond 4, 13n-1w, ne nw se-7	10	3451
Pure Oil Co., Howard 7, 13n-1w, se sw se-17	290	3421
Brehm & Hollman, Gould 1, 15n-2w, nw sw ne-19	110	3133
ISABELLA COUNTY—		
McClanahan Oil Co., McKenzie 1, 16n-4w, sec 34	*	3800
Wittmer Oil Co., Hudack 1, 15n-4w, se ne-11	10	3710
United Driller, Vandercook 1, 15n-3w, se ne se-24	*	3890
W. J. Bernier, Gatehouse 1, 15n-6w, ne sw-36	¶1¼	1324
Atha Oil Co., Fordyce 1, 16n-5w, c-nw ne-34	*	3960
OGEMAW COUNTY—		
Ide Oil Co., Donovan 3, 22n-2e, sw se nw-19	50	2710
Wiser Oil Co., Horne 2, 22n-2e, sw se ne-19	40	2690
H. C. Nelson, State 1, 22n-3e, se se sw-31	25	2650
MONTCALM COUNTY—		
Golden Oil Co., Olsen 1, 9n-7w, se se nw-14	*	3186
Michigan Producers, Strait 1, 10n-5w, se ne sw-3	90	3199
MECOSTA COUNTY—		
Larson & Flynn, Swanson 1, 13n-10w, nw se-11	*	1320
Sherrit Oil Co., Scheibe 1, 15n-7w, sw ne-13	¶½	1350
GLADWIN COUNTY—		
Strange Oil Co., Spicer 1, 17n-2w, sw ne nw-11	20	3911
CLARE COUNTY—		
Farwell O&G Co., Siegel 1, 17n-5w, nw se se-26	*	3985
ROSCOMMON COUNTY—		
Black Diamond Oil Co., Vaughn 1, 24n-4w-28	*	3900

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

KENTUCKY POOL

Little Sinking Creek is extended one mile

Fixer, Kentucky. — The new Little Sinking Creek field of Lee County, Kentucky, has recently been further extended. Evans Oil & Gas Company (known by some as Garrison and Evans) has completed J. C. White 1 for a nice well in the carniferous sand. This well extends the Raines discovery wells a mile to the south and west, making Little Sinking Creek one of the most important strikes in Kentucky since the Big Sinking pool of 1917 and 1918. The new extension has increased the activity in the district considerably. The well was good for 50 barrels daily.

John N. Willys et al have completed J. F. Raines 3, which is 400 feet west of wells Number 1 and 2. The well has a depth of 1000 feet in the carniferous sand. It found 14 feet of pay sand in the upper zone, and 16 feet in the lower sand, which is 30 feet below the upper horizon. After being shot the well pumped 273 barrels in 40 hours, and continued to pump after that time at the rate of six barrels per hour.

An agreement has been concluded between Germany and Rumania, according to the Bucharest newspapers, directed at the establishment of closer economic collaboration between Germany and Rumania, and permitting Germany to have a financil interest in the Rumanian petroleum industry.

EASTERN STATES

WEEKLY STAFF REPORT

Completions

Company, Well and Location	Init. Prod. Bbls.	Depth
PENNSYLVANIA		
WASHINGTON COUNTY—		
Pitrol Fuel Co., Taylor 1	*	....
F. D. Freeland & Co., Clark 1	¶	....
WEST VIRGINIA		
WOOD COUNTY—		
L. P. Bickle, Hendershot 1	*	....
CABELL COUNTY—		
Monical Gas Co., Bledso 1	¶	....
PLEASANTS COUNTY—		
Albert Neeley, Hooper 1	¶	....
MARSHALL COUNTY—		
Cameron L&H Co., Hughes 2	*	....
BOONE COUNTY—		
Pure Oil Co., Federal Coal 73	¶	....
ROANE COUNTY—		
Reedy O&G Co., Riddle 7	*	....
SOUTHEASTERN OHIO		
MONROE COUNTY—		
Wolf Penn O&G Co., Bolen 1	*	1458
Hartline Oil Co., Wm. Ady 2	5	1340
MORGAN COUNTY—		
Forake & Co., Fitch & Co. 1	*	1402
MEIGS COUNTY—		
Meigs Dev. Co., Powell 1	¶	1998
NOBLE COUNTY—		
M. L. Smithberger, Noll 4	¶	1096
WASHINGTON COUNTY—		
Hupp & Yerian, Infirmary 4	5	545
Turner & Co., Leasure 26	10	600
D. T. Ormderf, Roe Jr. 6	5	....
CENTRAL OHIO		
ATHENS COUNTY—		
Thomas Clark, Radford 3	¶	1530
Ohio FG Co., Black Diamond 15	*	1145
Ruth 3	¶	1628
Gross & Frebault, Verity 3	¶	....
MEDINA COUNTY—		
Edson & Co., Miller 43	20	489
Miller 44	21	453
Miller 45	20	485
Miller 46	25	495
MEIGS COUNTY—		
Clyde Cody, H. Nesselroad 1	¶	831
Ray Holmes & Co., Holter 1	¶	1929
A. N. Benegal, Smith 1	¶	2096
FAIRFIELD COUNTY—		
City Nat. Gas Works, Ruff 3	¶	2602
BELMONT COUNTY—		
Barnesville Dev. Co., Thornburg 2	¶	1748
LICKING COUNTY—		
M. P. Muhlback, Burrer 1	25	3175
SUMMITT COUNTY—		
East Ohio Gas Co., Ritter 2	¶	3500
INDIANA		
DAVIESS COUNTY—		
A. V. Burden, Jones 1	*	....
DUBOIS COUNTY—		
F. L. Damron, Schroering 1	*	....
PERRY COUNTY—		
Hollingsworth & Harvey, Kurtz 1	40	....
Anderson Creek Oil Co., Francville 11	*	....
Brown & Seitz, Cassidy 1	10	....
SPENCER COUNTY—		
Ohio Oil Co., Varner 1	33	....
Petroleum Explo. Co., Battig 1	*	52[illegible]
POSEY COUNTY—		
L. R. Henley & Co., Klenck 3	*	....
WARRICK COUNTY—		
James W. Havens, Sussott 1	10	17[illegible]

*Failures; †Junked; ¶Million cu. ft. gas.

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THE OIL WEEKLY REPORT ON IMPORTANT

Wildcat Tests

ALABAMA

BALDWIN COUNTY—Mrs. Mamie McCurry et al's Southern Kraft 1, nw ne sw 28-2s-4e, elev 171 ft dry abd td 5027 ft chalk.

COVINGTON COUNTY — Geometer Prod. Co.'s A. B. Culbreth 1, sw sw ne 8-2n-14e, sd 6302 ft.

HOUSTON COUNTY — Rice O&G Co.'s Oakley Est. 1, se nw sw 9-3n-29e, sd 3037 ft. hd formation (Eutaw).

LAMAR COUNTY — DeSoto O&G Co.'s Gardner 1, nw nw 22-15s-16w, dr 4535 ft cherty lime.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS COUNTY—Grand Prairie Realty Co.'s Fischer 2, ne nw nw 6-6s-4w, sd 120 ft.

ASHLEY COUNTY—Glen E. McFadin, et al's Bovine Farms 1, ne ne 1-18-8w, sd 2798 ft. Texas Seaboard Oil Co.'s Fee 1, nw ne 28-17-4, spd dr 1300 ft.

CALHOUN COUNTY — The Hunter Co.'s Stout Lbr Co. 1, nw ne 33-16-13, rur.

COLUMBIA COUNTY — J. G. Cubage's Rhea 1, sw se se 12-17-22, sd 3150 ft. Southern States Gas Co.'s Pine Woods Lbr Co. 1, sw ne nw 10-20-22, sd 960 ft.

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY — F. W. Martin's Lafferty 2, se nw 17-14-27, dk.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY—W. H. Harvey, et al's R. F. Allen 1, ne se sw 13-19-23, dk. Leach, et al's Bodcaw Lbr Co. 1, 20-16-25, lcn. S. H. Riggs, et al's DuBose 1, se sw nw 35-15-24, sd for formation tester, 2817 ft. Transportation Pet Co.'s Cochrane 1, ne se 25-19-25, rur. Red River Lbr Co. 1, sw sw 26-19-25, elev 250 ft top Nacatosh 1804 ft top Ozan 2740 ft did not set csg at 4300 ft sd 4450 ft. Joe Modisett, et al's Frost Lbr Co. 1, 29-19-24, lcn.

MILLER COUNTY—C. J. Hodges, et al's Commercial Nat Bank 1, sw ne se 30-17-28, dk. King Oil Corpn's E. G. Anderson 1, nw sw ne 16-14-27, sd 2570 ft. Lee Timberlake's Frost Est. 2, sw se se 27-15-26, dr 2015 ft.

MONROE COUNTY—Beaver Pet Co.'s Stinson 1, sw se sw 27-4n-2w, sd for csg 190 ft.

OUACHITA COUNTY—Brown McCullough, Tr's Geo W. Rowe 1, nw se 2-12-19, dr 1560 ft. T. J. Gaughan, et al's M. Bragg 4, nw ne ne 26-13-18, arr abnd td 1355 ft. Snow-Black Pet Co.'s Jerry Bedford 1, sw sw 32-11-18, spd 10-in csg 62 ft sd 963 ft repr rig.

POINSETT COUNTY—Rockwell Dev Co.'s Fee 1, 13-11n-3e, sd 740 ft.

UNION COUNTY — Gulf Ref Co.'s Werner Lbr Co. 49, sw nw sw 5-16-16, elev 128.5 ft 10-in csg 2293 ft 7-in O.D. csg 6224 ft. Permian salt 6665-7505 ft, anhydrite 7540-76 ft dr 7830 lime. Mrs. R. K. Jones' J. Davis 1, nw nw 28-16-14, arr test td 3295 ft. Ohio Oil Co.'s Sam Oliver 2, nw sw sw 7-17-13, lcn. E. O. Olds' Telford 1, nw nw 35-17-15, sd 2211 ft. Wallingsford & Cobb's Laney 1, 32-19-16, lcn.

COLORADO

ARCHULETA COUNTY—Wm. E. Hughes Est.'s Fee 1, sw 24-3n-2e, dr 300 ft. Oil City Pet. Co.'s Garnett 2, nw ne se 25-33n-2e, dr 1142 ft, so at 1200 ft and showing more oil.

BOULDER COUNTY—Leslie R. Steele et al's Maxwell 1, sw ne nw 24-1n-71w, dr 1488 ft, so and g.

JACKSON COUNTY — Continental Co.'s Heye 3, nwc ne 34-9n-78w, South McCallum structure, dr 3540 ft. Colorado Oil Ref. Co.'s North Park Coal 1, cnw nw 18-9n-78w, td 1805 ft, reamed to 500 ft and running 15½-in csg.

LINCOLN COUNTY—Consolidated Smelting and Metals Corp.'s Hancock 1, nw nw se 7-17s-52e, sd 1610 ft.

PARK COUNTY — South Park Oil Co.'s State 1, se se sw 16-11s-17w, Hartsel anticline, dr 2020 ft, sg.

CALIFORNIA

KERN COUNTY

ARVIN—General's Mattson 1, 1-32-29, coring hard sand 6664 ft.

BELRIDGE—Continental's Layman 1, 18-28-20, mim.

BUENA VISTA LAKE—Shell's B V A 1, 9-32-25, coring silty shale 860 ft.

BUTTONWILLOW—Milham Explor. Co.'s No. 12-6-, 6-28-23, spud July 22.

CALIENTE—Hutcheson & Osborne's O&H 1, 32-30-30, wocs 8⅝ in 850 ft, td 1082 ft. Geo. Sunday's No. 1, 5-30-30, dr gray sand 410 ft.

GRAPEVINE—Silver Gate Co.'s Tejon 1, 7-10-19, tar sand 1293 ft, streaks os to bottom, 1422 ft, to set casing.

GREENFIELD—United Explor. Co.'s Ricomini 1, 23-30-27, dr sand and shale 2302 ft.

LOST HILLS—Standard's United 1, 2-26-20, coring streaks os, 5460 ft.

McFARLAND—Republic Pet. Co.'s Long 1, 20-26-27, rur. John H. Webb's Alta 1, 16-26-26, rig.

McKITTRICK—Big McKittrick Oil Co.'s Wisecarver 1, 30-30-22, rur.

SAN EMIDIO—Ohio's K. C. L. C-11-49, 11-22-22, rig.

SOUTH DOME—Continental's Gatchell 28-7-, 7-25-20, coring hard shale 7260 ft.

WHEELER RIDGE — Reserve Oil & Gas Co.'s Tejon 3, 12-10-19, sd 1862 ft.

MISCELLANEOUS

FRESNO COUNTY—Taft Well Drlg. Co.'s Kreyenhagen 1, 33-22-16, dr shale thin stringers os 3554 ft.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY—Texas Co.'s Eureka 1, 1-3-2, td 6133 ft, plug 5850 ft, sd.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY—Great American Pet. Co.'s Howard 1, 25-2-8, rust 3025 ft.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY—Amerada's F D L 1, 15-2-5, recemt 13⅜ in. 5680 ft, fourth time, td 5875 ft; F D L 2, 15-2-5, spud July 22.

TEHAMA COUNTY — Northern Counties Pet. Co.'s Ewers-Mooney 1, 25-24-3, dr greenish gray siltstone 4766 ft.

TULARE COUNTY—Kings River Oil Pool's No. 1, 29-16-23, to abn, td 3152 ft, plug 2986 ft. Pacific Explor. Corp.'s Castle 1, 17-21-27, set 10¾ in 310 ft.

MONTEREY COUNTY—Shell's Branch 1, 34-24-10, dr gray and black shale 4063 ft.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

GOLETA—Shell's Hollister 1, 10-4-29, dr sand and shale 1676 ft.

LOMPOC—M. J. Freeman's La Brea 1, 11-7-33, td 1028 ft, wocs 10⅜ in 965 ft. Lompoc Pet. Co.'s Beauterbough 2, 18-7-34, dr 3515 ft.

VENTURA COUNTY

BARDSDALE—Union's Dryden 1, 12-3-20, tested wet 3700 ft, to dr deeper.

CONEJO—International Oil Dev.'s Powell 1, 33-2-20, wocs 10 in. 1687 ft, td 3060 ft.

FILLMORE—Texas Co.'s Unit Plan 2-1, 29-4-19, spud July 23.

LAS POSAS—Las Posas Pet. Co.'s Mahan 1, 22-3-20, td 8120 ft, to recement 8¼ in 7022 ft.

OXNARD—General's McGrath 1, dr sandy shale 2282 ft.

SESPE—Bankline Oil Co.'s Wakefield 1, 36-5-20, spud July 25. E. R. McClelland's No. 1, 4-4-19, sd 180 ft. Supreme Oil Co.'s No. 1, 1-4-20, td 350 ft, running 13 in. Topa Topa Oil Co.'s No. 3, 33-5-19, dr shale 260 ft.

SHIELLS CANYON — Bankline Oil Co.'s Calumet B-1, 3-3-19, foundations. Texas Co.'s Shiells 128, 4-3-19, td 7423 ft, tested wet, plug at 5265 ft to plug to 5200 ft for another test.

SIMI—Jas. S. Hull's No. 1, 2-2-18, spud July 20. Paloma Oil Co.'s Paloma-Marr 1, 12-2-18, dr hard sand 2490 ft.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN—Calco Pet. Corp.'s No. 2, 17-3-20, td 4160 ft, to set casing.

VENTURA—Ventura Explor. Co.'s No. 1, 30-3-22, spud July 20.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

ARTESIA—Vanco Dev. Co.'s Millard 1, 25-3-12, td 5818 ft, changing to heavier equip.

BANDINI—West American Oil Co.'s Bandini 2, spud July 20. Western Gulf Oil Co.'s Vail 1, 16-2-12, coring sand and shale 6861 ft.

DEL REY HILLS — Winoco P&R Co.'s Mesmer 1, 26-2-15, foundations.

EL SEGUNDO—Colly Oil Co.'s No. 1, 12-3-15, rig. Republic Pet. Co.'s No. 1, 18-3-14, dr Miocene shale 7070 ft.

NEWPORT—Wilshire Oil Co.'s Newport 1, 29-6-10, dr shale 1895 ft.

PICO—Frontier Oil Co.'s No. 1, 12-2-12, dr shale and sand 4245 ft.

RICHFIELD—C. H. Shannon's Day 1, 21-3-9, td 5770 ft, testing plug at 2257 ft.

SAUGUS — International Oil Developers' Powell 2, 34-5-16, rur.

TOPANGA CANYON—Monarch Pet. Co.'s Sylvia Park 1, 5-1-16, dr hard shale 100 ft.

TORRANCE—Eyer Pet. Corp.'s No. 1, 20-4-13, rur.

WILEY CANYON—Saratoga Oil Co.'s No. 7, 17-3-16, grade.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY—Hillman-Long's Pellissier 1, 2-3-8, rig.

FLORIDA

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY—Southern Pet Co.'s Mizell & Williams 1, se ne 4-32s-21e, trying to dislodge 6-in ds stuck at 1000 ft td 2465 ft anhydrite.

LAKE COUNTY—Oil Dev Co.'s Fla's Gulf Expl. Co. 1, se se 17-24s-25e, elev 100 ft arr set csg, may use acid before setting csg, td 1946 ft.

PINELLAS COUNTY—Dr. Edward A. Hill, Tr's Meyers 1, ne ne 2-27s-16e, dk.

POLK COUNTY—Dr. Edward A. Hill et al's Polk Co. Lbr. Co. 1, nw nw ne 32-25s-25e, elev 90 ft dk.

KANSAS

BARBER COUNTY — Wentz' Skinner 1, cnw ne 29-31s-14w, sg 3890 ft, est ½M gas 3893 ft, hfw 3910-3925 ft, dr 3962 ft. Southern Drlg. Co. et al's Davis 1, sw se ne 13-34s-15w, acidized at 5219-5225 ft, good so, waiting on acid reaction.

BARTON COUNTY—Price et al's Ehrlich 1, nw nw se 10-16s-13w, ur 8-in csg 2335 ft. Suppes & Witt's Hays 1, nw nw nw 7-16s-15w, dr 2500 ft. Torry & Faster et al's Feist 1, ne ne se 29-18s-11w, dr 1625 ft. Palmer Oil Co.'s Morris 1, se nw ne 6-19s-15w, dr 1450 ft. Lario et al's Peter 1, nw nw nw 24-20s-11w, mim.

BUTLER COUNTY—Western Kansas Prod. & Ref. Co.'s King & Marshall 1, nw nw sw 11-28s-6e, dr 2010 ft. Polhamus et al's Semisch 2, cs½ ne ne 5-28s-7e, dr 2515 ft.

COWLEY COUNTY — Lloyd, Frost & Study's Weathered 1, sw se se 28-31s-3e, pb 3349 ft, no test. Wakefield's Tharp 1, se se ne 10-32s-3e, dr 3320 ft. Baden, Johnson, Roth & Farrout's David 1, ne ne sw 35-30s-4e, dr 2150 ft.

DICKINSON COUNTY—Dutch Oil Co.'s Phillips 1, cne nw 15-15s-1e, sd 3036 ft.

ELLIS COUNTY—Joe Aylward's Dreiling 1, se se se 3-14s-16w, sd 3490 ft. Helmerich & Payne et al's Kahn 1, nw sw ne 16-14s-20w, td 3555 ft, rust. Palmer et al's Ruder 1, se ne nw 17-15s-18w, td 3350 ft, woc. Standlind's Penny-Wann 1, nw sw se 12-15s-20w, cored 3665-3673 ft, coring ahead. Ellis County Oil Co.'s Freis 1, se se nw 10-12s-20w, mim. Lewis Roark et al's Bemis 1, se se se 16-11s-17w, dr 340 ft.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY — Lario et al's State 1, sw sw sw 29-15s-8w, co. Franco Central et al's Frevert 1, sw sw sw 8-17s-10w, ru.

GRAHAM COUNTY—Helmerich & Payne et al's Stites 1, csw sw 8-10s-22w, td 3864 ft, woc. Vickers Pet. Co. & Phillips Pet. Co.'s Hutton 1, ne ne se 29-8s-22w, mim.

HARPER COUNTY—Kessler & Their et al's Wolfje 1, sw sw ne 17-33s-2w, td 4403 ft, dr ahead.

HARVEY COUNTY—Winkler-Koch et al's Mueller 1, se sw nw 15-23s-2w, sd 3360 ft. H. H. S. Oil Co.'s Frizzle 1, ne ne se 31-23s-2w, dr 3060 ft. Hartman & Blair's Redinger 1, nw nw nw 15-24s-3w, fsg 3045 ft. Goering Brethers' Brainard 1, ne ne sw 3-23s-2w, set 12-in csg 1320 ft, co.

KINGMAN COUNTY—Kingman's Wetherall 1, ne ne sw 20-28s-10w, cored 4593-4612 ft, D&A.

McPHERSON COUNTY — Carey et al's Husband 1, se se nw 6-19s-3w, dr 1365 ft. Hollow, Toews, Hinkle's Aschman 1, nw nw se 8-21s-4w, dr 2350 ft.

RENO COUNTY — Allison-Fitzwilliams et

al's Dukelow 1, ne ne ne 11-22s-8w, dr 1885 ft. Anderson Kerr's Davies 1, ne ne ne 28-23s-7w, dr 3306 ft. Haynes Brothers et al's Mueller 1, se se nw 30-24s-4w, dr 3599 ft. Stanolind-Amerada's Hilger "A" 1, ne ne sw 21-26s-4w, dr 37 ft. Shell Pet. Corp.'s Reese 1, cw½ w½ sw 11-26s-9w, rur.

RICE COUNTY—Vickers Pet. Co. et al's Gouldner 1, se ne nw 16-18s-9w, pumped 632 bbls oil 17 hrs on potential gauge. Detrick et al's Monroe 1, cne ne 9-20s-7w, spd and sd. Three Rivers Oil Co.'s Buehler 1, nw nw nw 17-18s-8w, dr 2205 ft. Aylward et al's Rickard 1, sw sw nw 22-18s-9w, br. Detrick et al's Conner 1, cne ne 28-19s-7w, ru.

ROOKS COUNTY—El Dorado Ref. Co. et al's Marshall 1, cse se 8-7s-17w, ru. Smith-Ash's Nelson 1, nw nw ne 27-10s-16w, dr 2910 ft. Tree Oil Co. & Findeiss' Johnson 1, sw sw se 26-10s-19w, dr 2570 ft. Lario et al's Fisher 1, ne ne ne 22-10s-18w, rig.

RUSH COUNTY—Lario, Madison & Hewitt's Gillig 1, ne se nw 24-17s-17w, sg 3015 ft, sr 3110 ft. Twin Drlg. Co. et al's Appl 1, sw sw ne 29-17s-17w, sd 2505 ft. Boyle & Grossman et al's Yost 1, csw sw 23-17s-18w, td 3759 ft, D&A. Ramsey Pet. Co. et al's Darkes 1, sw sw nw 5-17s-20w, rust 3520 ft. Gypsy Oil Co.'s Kraisinger 1, se ne se 23-18s-17w, dr 1069 ft. Morgan & Flynn et al's Hartman 1, sw se nw 4-18s-16w, dr 215 ft.

RUSSELL COUNTY—Pryor & Lockhart's Spicer 1, ne ne se 21-11s-15w, sd 2700 ft. Roth & Farrout's Shaffer 1, nw nw ne 31-13s-12w, co 763 ft. Stearns & Streeter's Dreiling 1, sw sw sw 8-13s-15w, dr 633 ft. Hartman & Blair's Mills 1, se se sw 27-13s-15w, ru. J. Brouk & R. D. Bailey's Kluesner 1, nw nw se 34-15s-12w, set 8-in csg 2060 ft, dr 2602 ft. Coraleana's Flegler 1, se se se 11-15s-14w, dr 1280 ft. Reynolds' Fredrickson 1, se sw se 6-13s-12w, cellar. Vernon & Murphin's Becker 1, ne ne ne 32-15s-14w, set 8-in csg 2546 ft, dr 2620 ft. Hartman & Blair et al's Claussen 1, se ne sw 34-12s-14w, cellar. Finney et al's Chenoweth 1, sw sw sw 10-15s-13w, cellar. Nassau Oil Corp.'s Karst 1, nw sw ne 27-15s-14w, dr 540 ft.

SEDGWICK COUNTY — Dickey et al's Chase 1, se se se 11-27s-2e, dr 1235 ft. Derby et al's Bartholomew 1, sw sw nw 8-27s-4w, Hall. test 4023 ft, dr stem test 4027 ft, running 6-in csg 4016 ft. Allison & Fitzwilliams et al's Strurthers 1, ne sw sw 34-28s-2w, dr 3645 ft.

STAFFORD COUNTY—Empire's Grove 1, ne ne nw 5-22s-11w, ur 8-in csg 2945 ft. Davis et al's Riley 1, se se se 19-22s-11w, pb 3603 ft, no test. Rose Spring Drlg. Co. et al's Toland 1, nw nw sw 2-25s-14w, rig.

SUMNER COUNTY — Allison & Fitzwilliams et al's Hitchcock 1-B, se se nw 16-30s-1w, dr 3109 ft. Winkler & Koch et al's Belsley 1, sw sw nw 2-32s-2w, dr 1060 ft. Murfin & Stewart's Newton 1, se se se 21-30s-2e, br. Wilson et al's Clark 1, csl nw 15-35s-1w, dr 1170 ft.

TREGO COUNTY—Hansa & Lauck's Lang 1, se se nw 1-14s-21w, running 6-in csg 3579 ft. Vickers Pet. Co. et al's Secor 1, nw nw nw 25-15s-24w, dr 1700 ft. Central Commercial Co.'s Wagg 1, nw nw ne 17-13s-21w, fsg 1600 ft.

WOODSON COUNTY—Connell & Marshall's Klick 1, sw nw sw 20-25s-14e, td 1439 ft, shot 120 qts, no test.

NORTH LOUISIANA

BIENVILLE PARISH—N. V. Duncan et al's J. Miller 1, sw nw 9-18n-7w, rur.

BOSSIER PARISH — Bossier O&G Co.'s Sherrell 3, se se 13-19n-12w, dr 1485 ft. W. A. Kirklin, Tr.'s Garrett & McKellar 1, se nw nw 3-21n-13w, dr 2570 ft. W. E. Neill et al's Curtis Plantations 1, se se 19-17n-12w, wocs 12½ in csg 200 ft. Plain Dealing Synd.'s Dodson 1, nw sw se 25-23n-13w, 10-in csg 285 ft, dr 1920 ft. Producers O&G Co.'s E. C. Edwards 1, se sw 27-18n-11w, cemtd 12½ in csg 200 ft. A. H. Richardson's Nattin 1, ne sw 15-22n-14w, spd and sd. L. R. Skidmore's Davis 1, se se 12-18n-13w, sg for ds test, td 2250 ft. The Leonard Co.'s Pearson 1, 22-21n-14w, sd 3410 ft.

CADDO PARISH (Rodessa)—Ark-La. Gas Co.'s J. S. Teamer 1, sw se sw 13-23n-16w, spd 12½ in csg 270 ft. Eastern Prod. Co.'s & D. C. Richardson's Caddo School Bd. 1, swc block 35 (Rodessa townsite, 2-ac), 23-23n-16w, lcn. Haynes Prod. Co.'s Tyson 1, nw se 24-23n-16w, 9⅝ in csg 2080 ft, dr 4861 ft; W. B. Lawton 1, 1980 ft n and e swc 14-23n-16w, 10 in csg 2074 ft; H. Otwell 1, se se 15-23n-16w, rur. Will Hall, Tr.'s Dr. J. C. Willis, Jr., 1, lot 5, block 7 Rodessa townsite, 23-23n-16w, dk. R. W. Norton's Caddo Levee Bd. 1, se ne 21-23n-16w, rur. O'Brien Bros. & Rex Drlg. Co.'s Rodessa Oil & Land Co. 1, nw sw 14-23n-16w, rur. Pelican Oil & Gasoline Co.'s T. Sexton 1, ne se 14-23n-16w, sp 12½ in csg 580 or 620 ft. United Gas Pub. Serv. Co.'s Thomas Unit 1, ne nw nw 23-23n-16w, dr 1560 ft. Wm. Bremer Unit 1, sw nw sw 22-23n-16w, spd dr 120 ft. Caddo Levee Bd. 2, 26-23n-16w, lcn abd. G. Gibson Est 1, se sw se 15-23n-16w, rur. Rodessa Oil & Land Co. 1, se ne se 15-23n-16w, lcn.

CADDO PARISH—Ed Bailey's Hartzo 1, ne nw 28-22n-15w, sd 1230 ft. F. D. Hyde et al's Thigpen-Herold 1, nw nw se 5-15n-15w, sd 1170 ft. A. D. King, Tr.'s Roach 1, 4-14n-16w, sd 2712 ft chalk.

CALDWELL PARISH—Critchett & Wood's Kyle 1, 18-11n-3e, lcn. G. C. Davis et al's La. Cent. Lbr. Co. 1, sw sw 14-11n-3e, sd 1850 ft. G. W. Zeigen et al's La. Cent. Lbr. Co. 1, nw sw sw 23-13n-3e, sd 1190 ft.

CATAHOULA PARISH—McIntyre et al's Tensas Delta 1, sw nw ne 18-10n-2e, sd for casing to 10 feet.

CLAIBORNE PARISH—E. T. Oakes et al's Patton Est. 1, ne ne 1-20n-5w, elev 357.3 ft, top Cane River 650 ft, 12½ in csg 655 ft, dr 2040 ft.

DE SOTO PARISH — Flesh & Hootkin's Farmer 1, se se 14-12n-13w, rur to kill and test so&g, td 3035 ft. Frailey et al's J. E. Stell 1, 5-12n-16w, ru and sd. M. L. Stephens et al's Alston 1, ne sw 11-11n-16w, sd 430 ft.

EAST CARROLL PARISH — Century Oil & Drlg. Corp.'s Olivedell Pltg. Co. 1, 56-21n-12e, dr 2450 ft new hole.

GRANT PARISH—Alexander et al's Maxwell 1, 9-9n-1e, ru and sd.

JACKSON PARISH—American Liberty Oil Co.'s Dusk 1, ne ne 1-16n-1w, 12½ in csg 275 ft, dr 3820 ft.

LINCOLN PARISH—Lide & Greer's Fowler 1, nw sw se 10-17n-4w, spd, cem 12½ in csg 480 ft.

MADISON PARISH — Southern Land & Expl. Co.'s Deltic Inv. Co. 1, nw nw 1-17n-1-e, dr 2025 ft.

MOREHOUSE PARISH—J. H. Gibson et al's Thomas 1, ne ne 16-22n-7e, repg. rig 2260 ft. Zeigan & Bacon's Crossett Lbr. Co. 2, se sw 36-23n-6e, spd and sd.

NATCHITOCHES PARISH—Clyde Creighton et al's Friedman Est. 1, swc 52-7n-6w, sd for electrical tester, td 3560 ft. Edwards & Turner's Prudential Life Ins. Co. 1, nw nw 26-10n-6w, dk. Howard & Kittrell's De Blieux 1, nwc 83-10n-7w, 12½ in csg 190 ft. Missouri Drlg. Co.'s Brown Lbr. Co. 1, 5-10n-10w, sd 1070 ft. Roy Raines et al's Raines 1, sw sw 28-9n-10w, co td 3565 ft.

OUACHITA PARISH — American Liberty Oil Co.'s Golson 1, nw nw 25-17n-1e, dr 3850 ft.

RED RIVER PARISH—Howard & Kittrell's Chaffraix 1, 30-12n-10w, dk.

SABINE PARISH—M. T. Hines' J. B. Hill 1, sw ne 4-6n-11w, sd 3012 ft.

UNION PARISH — Crescent Drlg. Co.'s Woolie 1, ne ne 34-19n-1e, ta at 300 ft. Southern Prod. Co.'s W. E. Clark 1, se nw nw 17-23n-1e, sd 2296 ft.

WEBSTER PARISH—Burnett et al's Fulbright 1, ne ne 1-18n-10w, rur. Virgil Likens' Palmer 1, sw ne 1-21n-11w, dk.

WINN PARISH—P. E. Parsons et al's Tremont Lbr. Co. 1, nw sw 10-12n-2w, dk and mir.

SOUTH LOUISIANA

ACADIA PARISH — Continental's Theogen Ortigo 1, 6 mi nw of Iota, sec 28-7s-2w, casing in at 8308 ft. Humble's Rice Milling Co. 1, s of Crowley, sec 27-10s-2e.

CALCASIEU PARISH—Wheeler Oil Co.'s School Land 1, s of Iowa field, sec 16-9s-7w, dr shale 4001 ft.

CAMERON PARISH—Magnolia's Broussard 1, sec 13-12s-9w, sdtr 6100 ft.

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH — Superior's Duplantier Community 1, s of Baton Rouge, sec 65-7s-1w, dr shale 6942 ft.

IBERIA PARISH — Meade Oil Co.'s De Rouen 1, ne of Jefferson Lake, sec 38-12s-5e, sd 200 ft. The Texas Co.'s State Lake Fausse Point 1, s flank of Dome, sec 35-11s-8e, dr shale 5198 ft.

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH — H. M. Naylor's Boudreaux-Johnson 1, sec 39-10s-3w, woc 800 ft.

ST. BERNARD PARISH — Emerald Pet. Co.'s Shell Beach Properties 1, s edge of Bayou Louis, sec 31-13s-15e, sdtr 1300 ft.

ST. MARTIN PARISH — Texas Co.'s St. Martin Land 7, Henderson prospect, sec 9-8s-7e, dr shale 7927 ft.

VERMILION PARISH—Delcambre & Sheldon's Delcambre 1, Jefferson Island, sec 63-12s-5e, sd 1442 ft.

MISSISSIPPI

BOLIVAR COUNTY—White & Jones' Ballou 1, ne ne 18-24n-7w, dr 1150 ft.

GEORGE COUNTY—Gulf Ref. Co.'s Dantzler Lbr. Co. 8, sw se 10-2s-9w, rur.

GRENADA COUNTY—W. L. Stewart's W. W. Wood 1, se ne 19-22n-5e, top paleozoics 3995 ft core 4008 ft.

MADISON COUNTY—Cleve Love et al's P. F. Simpson 1, nw nw 30-8n-1w, lcn.

MONROE COUNTY—P. J. McAlpine et al's Crook 1, nw ne ne 4-13s-18w, elev 413.6 ft sd 2537 ft sand.

MONTANA

BIG HORN COUNTY—Enterprise Oil Co. and Norbeck Drlg. Co.'s Lynde 2, sw nw se 21-6s-35e, dr 3700 ft.

CARBON COUNTY—Bailey Round Butte Oil Co.'s Test 1, ne se 3-6s-23e, dr 1000 ft.

FERGUS COUNTY—Emmons et al's Test 1, ne se 6-20n-16e, dr 1250 ft.

GALLATIN COUNTY — Montana Gas & Pet. Co.'s Tice 1, ne ne ne 28-1n-2e, dr 2400 ft.

PETROLEUM COUNTY — Hardenderf & Keyes' Austad 1, sw nw nw 22-13n-28e, dr at 500 ft.

PONDERA COUNTY—Texas Co. Unit 5-1, cse sw 3-30n-5w, dr at 1850 ft.

ROSEBUD COUNTY—Birney Oil & Gas Co.'s Fee 1, sw sw sw 6-6s-42e, dr at 526 ft.

STILLWATER COUNTY—Continental Oil Co.'s Parker 1, se sw 25-5s-17e, Roscoe Dome, new lcn.

NEW MEXICO

CHAVES COUNTY — John Tannehill's Campbell 1, ne se ne 1-11s-25e, fsg 801 ft. Worman Oil Trust's Hoar 1, nw se 9-14s-15e, bridged back to 1410 ft from 1683 ft to test so at 1390 ft.

EDDY COUNTY—Geo. F. Getty Oil Co.'s Andrew Dooley 7, swc nw 24-20s-29e, elev 3309 ft, rust, td 6053 ft. Dooley et al's Commerce Tr 1, nw ne se 8-20s-27e fsh 700 ft.

LEA COUNTY—Amerada's H. F. Andrews 1, c nw nw 12-20s-36e, Monument area, elev 3576 ft, top anhydrite 933 ft, top salt 1195 ft, dr 3017 ft. Argo Royalty Co.'s B. A. Burner-The Texas Co. 2, c se se 8-20s-32e, elev 3584 ft, salt section 1025-2345 ft, top brown lime 2385 ft, dry and abd in sul w at 2798-2803 ft. Culbertson & Irwin's Eva Brown 1, c ne ne 23-21s-32e, cem sur cas. Sue Richardson 1, c sw se 10-21s-32e, machine. R. H. Henderson et al's P. J. Langley 1, c se se 8-25s-37e, elv 3162 ft, top salt 1205 ft, top anhydrite 1105 ft, oil pay 3332-3453 ft and completed flowing 70 bbls oil and 1,500,000 ft gas daily via cas. Jeffers Oil Co.'s C. Britt-Conoco 1, c se nw 7-20s-37e, Monument area, elev 3554 ft, ur 760 ft. C. M. Carlson 1, c nw se 27-25s-37e, elev 3025 ft, dr 1520 ft. Harry Leonard et al's C. W. Justis 1, swc nw nw 20-25s-37e, elev 3067 ft, rur, td 2662 ft. Maljamar O&G Corp's L. R. Simon 1, c ne ne 29-17s-32e, Maljamar area, lcn. Ohio's State-Maxwell 1, c ne nw 16-22s-36e, s Eunice area, elev 3573 ft, dr 3050 ft. Skelly's E. Coates 1, c sw se 3-24s-36e, n Cooper area, elev 3392 ft, cem 9⅝-in cas 2964 ft. Sun Oil Co.'s H. S. Record 1, c nw nw 22-22s-36e, s Eunice area, cem sur cas. W. B. Maveety-Weir 1, c ne se 35-19s-36e, Monument area, elev 3601 ft, top anhydrite 1008 ft, top salt 1160 ft, completed 51 bbls oil per hr after 4000 gals acid, td 3935 ft. Superior Oil Co.'s State 1, c ne ne 2-20s-36e, Monument area, elev 3596 ft, treated with 12,000 gals acid in 3 injections at 3945 ft, completed 70 bbls per hr and 500,000 ft gas. The Texas Co.'s Saunders 1, c se sw 18-19s-37e, Monument area, elev 3693 ft, top anhydrite 1288 ft, top brown lime 2585 ft, tested 20 bbls oil hourly at 3953 ft, dd to 3973 ft, now testing. TP Coal & Oil Co.'s State 1, lse 2, c se sw 9-22s-36e, s Eunice area, elev 3567 ft, top anhydrite 1408 ft, top salt 1499 ft, dr 2800 ft.

EDDY COUNTY—Dooley et al's Commerce Trust 1, nw ne se 8-20s-27e, fsg 7-in csg 700 ft.

SANDOVAL COUNTY—Continental's L-Bar Cattle Co. 1, se 2-13n-4w, dr 1890 ft.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY—Cabra Springs O&G Co.'s Pino Mesa, sw ne ne 22-12n-22e, dr shale 4100 ft; West Pino Mesa 2, sw sw sw 31-12n-22e, dr 1296 ft.

TORRENCE COUNTY—Bruce Frazer's Fee 1, cse sw 20-21s-13e, dr 1210 ft.

UNION COUNTY—Sierra Grand Oil Corp.'s Rogers 1, cne sw 4-29n-29e, dr 2240 ft.

OKLAHOMA

ALFALFA COUNTY—Tex-O-Kan's Acre 1, csw ne 14-24n-11w, fsg.

ATOKA COUNTY — Pierce et al's Aetna Life Ins. 1, nw sw ne 10-1n-13e, sd 935 ft. Vierson et al's Williams 1, ne sw nw 34-2s-10e, dr 1384 ft. Mid-Continent et al's Fulton 1, sw sw sw 19-1s-12e, dr 900 ft.

BRYAN COUNTY—Trio Oil Co.'s Gilbert 1, sw ne sw 25-6s-7e, td 896 ft, ur 8-in csg. Welch's Collins 1, sw sw nw 19-8s-8e, ur 8-in csg 788 ft. Smith et al's Henry 1, cnw ne 10-8s-7e, rig.

CADDO COUNTY — Denver P&R's Sah-Cam 1, cse se 33-10n-10w, dr 8030 ft. Lee et al's Stacey Ferrell 1, sw ne ne 3-6n-13w, dr 2380 ft. Turner et al's Sapin 1, ne ne sw 1-5n-11w, dr 2344 ft.

CARTER COUNTY—Waco Turner's Munson 1, ne nw ne 35-5s-2w, sd 4605 ft. Carter Oil Co.'s Humble-Williams 1, sw ne sw 27-2s-3w, dr 6645 ft.

CHOCTAW COUNTY—Burns et al's Hal-

lum 1, ne nw nw 4-7s-20e, sd 50 ft. Abernathy's Christian 1, sw se se 1-6s-19e, sd 548 ft. Rhodes et al's Possumik Savings Bank 1, se se se 1-5s-17e, spd.

CLEVELAND COUNTY — Hall-Briscoe, Inc.'s Fant 1, sw sw ne 27-10n-2w, dr 2877 ft. Arab Pet. Co.'s Kennedy 1, se se nw 16-7n-1e, dr 3305 ft. Sinclair Prairie et al's Lizzie Husman 1, sw se sw 21-10n-2w, ru.

COAL COUNTY — Carter Oil Co. et al's John Thompson 1, csl ne nw 34-2n-9e, dr 4301 ft. Amerada & Stanolind et al's Travelers Life Ins. 1, sw nw se 28-1s-9e, td 4942 ft, running 8-in csg 4491 ft.

GRANT COUNTY—Helmerich & Payne's Crouse 1-A, cne sw 29-25n-8w, dr 6448 ft. Shell Pet. Corp.'s Foster 1, nw nw se 30-27n-8w, mir. Wentz et al's Wirtz 1, se se nw 22-28n-4w, dr 1132 ft.

GREER COUNTY—Payne et al's Tressell 1, nw nw nw 1-7n-22w, sd 1781 ft. Fred Morgan et al's Carder 1, csw se 19-4n-22w, fsg 3230 ft.

HARMON COUNTY—Massard & Caudle's Crosnoe 1, se se sw 14-3n-25w, ru and sd.

HUGHES COUNTY—Texas Co.'s Keaton 1, nw nw sw 4-8n-10e, td 3915 ft, to run 5-in csg. Caprock Oil Co.'s Parks 1, sw sw se 34-7n-8e, rig. Earl Sadler's Scott 1, nw nw nw 23-7n-9e, sd 225 ft.

JACKSON COUNTY — Triangle Prod. & Ref. Co.'s Fox 1, cnl se sw nw 11-3n-20w, dr 628 ft. Palo Duro Oil Co.'s Ealum 1, sw sw se 16-2n-21w, dr 2255 ft. Gypsy Oil Co.'s Boucher 1, nw sw sw 32-1n-19w, sd 2340 ft. Dengail Oil Co. et al's Robinson 1, se se ne 32-1s-22w, dr 1935 ft. Whatley & Whatley's Holt 1, nw sw se 20-1n-20w, td 1560 ft, D&A.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Howell's Curry 1, se se sw 36-4s-9w, td 40 ft, woc.

JOHNSTON COUNTY—Nett's Rugherford 1, ne se nw 13-4s-5e, dr 87 ft.

KAY COUNTY—Marshall-Haddock et al's Hermes 1, sw sw nw 6-26n-4e, dr 1475 ft. Lindsay's Waggoner 1, nw nw ne 3-27n-1e, dr 3250 ft.

KIOWA COUNTY—Connelly's McCord 1, nw se ne 15-1n-17w, dr 155 ft. Rajah et al's Stone 1, cse ne 34-1n-17w, fsg bit 1280 ft.

LE FLORE COUNTY — McGraw et al's Tidwell 1, cnw se 17-3n-22e, 20-in csg 75 ft, woc.

LINCOLN COUNTY — Stanolind's Cavanaugh 1, se se ne 31-15n-5e, td 4635 ft, D&A. Texas Co.'s Niccum 1, se sw nw 28-14n-5e, pb with 50 sacks, wocs. Amerada & Stanolind's Connelly 1, se ne se 23-14n-2e, dr 4355 ft.

LOGAN COUNTY — Sinclair & Slick-Urchel's Koatsch 1, sw sw sw 23-15n-3w, average 50 bbls oil per day, si. Freeland et al's Scrutchfield 1, nw nw ne 9-16n-1e, rog. Anderson-Kerr et al's Goodiun 1, ne ne ne 15-15n-3w, rur. Olson, Anderson-Prichard & Buttram's Cavalt 1, nw sw se 22-16n-3w, ru. Stanolind-Amerada & Eason's Gragg 1, sw sw ne 20-18n-4w, dr 2750 ft.

LOVE COUNTY—Sinclair Prairie's Stockton 1, se se sw 26-6s-2w, td 427 ft, woc.

MAJOR COUNTY—I. T. I. O. & Continental's Fairview 1, csw se 32-22n-14w, dr 6170 ft.

MARSHALL COUNTY—Smith's Chestnut 1, ne ne ne 23-8s-5e, dr 87 ft. Schermerhorn Oil Co.'s Rich 1, sw se se 35-4s-4e, td 890 ft, dr pipe stuck.

MURRAY COUNTY — Hernsby & Jones' Sadler 1, ne ne nw 20-1n-2e, mir. Bland et al's Center 1, ne ne ne 6-4s-2e, dr 1720 ft. Equitable Oil & Gas Co.'s Ferguson 1, ne ne sw 36-1s-3e, dr 2092 ft.

NOBLE COUNTY—Atlantic Oil Co. et al's Strom 1, ne ne se 8-20n-1w, dr 1510 ft. Harry Chapple's Ragon 1, nw se nw 29-21n-1w, dr 1253 ft.

OKFUSKEE COUNTY—Sunray's Culla 1, ne sw ne 13-12n-8e, sd 745 ft.

OKLAHOMA COUNTY—Texas Co.'s Wood 1, sw sw ne 34-15n-4w, td 505 ft, woc. Gypsy Oil Co. & I. T. I. O. Co.'s Salisbury 1, nw ne ne 13-14n-4w, cored 6643-6649 ft. Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s Corbett 1, ne nw ne 17-13n-3w, 485 bbls oil.

PAWNEE COUNTY — Stanolind et al's Shunatana 1, ne sw se 32-22n-3e, whipstock at 2690 ft, dr by 2728 ft.

PAYNE COUNTY—Amerada Pet. Corp.'s Fredemann 1, se se se 28-19n-3e, set 8⅝-in csg 4267 ft, dr plug to 4305 ft, 2 head flow and si.

PONTOTOC COUNTY—Cooper's Chandler 1, ne se sw 4-5n-6e, sd 1780 ft. Phillip Boyle's McCracken 1, ne nw nw 31-5n-4e, pb 2167 ft. Southern Oil Co.'s Walker 1, nw nw sw 11-4n-6e, putting on pump. Frank's Abbott 1, sw nw ne 34-3n-6e, rig. Leonard Williams et al's Breedon 1, nw nw nw 6-2n-5e, rust. Continental's McCarthy 1, csw nw 12-1n-7e, dr 1602 ft. Gillette & Kroeger's Duver 1, nw nw se 36-1n-6e, sd 1325 ft. McBride et al's Copeland 1, se se nw 31-4n-5e, lcn. Fleetborn's Oliver 2, ne nw se 21-4n-5e, sd 1090 ft, to pb.

PUSHMATAHA COUNTY—C. W. Whitehead's Messer 1, se sw sw 35-3s-18e, dr 3375 ft.

SEMINOLE COUNTY—Van Deventer et al's Bender 1-A, ne ne sw 3-8n-8e, fsg 6-in csg 3030 ft. Tom Phillips et al's Abbott 1, ne ne ne 33-8n-7e, swab and flow 65 bbls oil 24 hrs. Carter Oil Co. & Shell Pet. Corp.'s Brown C-41, cw¼ se sw 23-8n-5e, pb 4185 ft. Droppleman's Abb 1, se nw se 4-6n-6e, td 2134 ft, rust.

STEPHENS COUNTY — Prince Brothers' Williams 1-A, sw sw se 19-2n-8w, rig.

TILLMAN COUNTY — Rock Island Ref. Co.'s Lynch 1, ne nw nw 35-1s-16w, td 1380 ft, D&A.

WASHITA COUNTY—McWhirter et al's Fee 1, nw sw sw 34-8n-19w, dr 900 ft. Oklahoma Mid-Western Oil Co.'s Dock 1, sw sw sw 21-8n-18w, td 2616 ft, running 6⅝-in csg.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations, signs, etc., are used in completions and wildcat reports in THE OIL WEEKLY.

* —*dry hole abandoned well.*
‡ —*salt water (completions.)*
† —*junked and abandoned.*
¶ —*million feet of gas.*
abd —*abandoned.*
bbls —*barrels.*
br —*building rig.*
b.s. —*basic sediment.*
csg —*casing.*
co —*cleaning out.*
dd —*drilling deeper.*
dk —*derrick.*
dr —*drilling.*
fsg. —*fishing.*
ft —*feet.*
hfw —*hole full of water.*
in —*inches.*
lcn —*location.*
m —*milling.*
mim —*moving in materials.*
mit —*moving in tools.*
mot —*milling on tools.*
n, s, e, w, —*north, south, east, west.*
oih —*oil in hole.*
owdd —*old well drilling deeper.*
owpb —*old well plugging back.*
pb —*plugged back or plugging back.*
r —*reaming.*
rog —*rig on the ground.*
rur —*rigging up rotary tools.*
rust —*rigging up standard tools.*
sd —*shut down.*
sdtr —*sidetracking.*
sg —*show gas.*
si —*shut in.*
so —*show oil.*
so & g —*show oil and gas.*
spd —*spudding.*
sr —*straight reaming.*
sw —*salt water.*
td —*total depth.*
ur —*underreaming.*
wih —*water in the hole.*
wo —*workover.*
wocs —*waiting on cement to set.*
wosr —*waiting on standard rig.*

EAST TEXAS

ANDERSON COUNTY — Gulf's Southern Pine 2-A (115.9-ac), J. C. Rosson sur, Camp Hill area, elev 655 ft, Pecan chalk 3986-4270 ft, top Austin chalk 4890 ft, coring 5115 ft. Southern Pine 3-A (115.9-ac), elev 598 ft, Pecan chalk 3940-4234 ft, top Austin chalk 4871 ft, dr 5045 ft. J. W. Luttes et al's C. M. McKee 1 (100-ac), W. F. Pool sur, 3 mi se of Frankston, elev 391 ft, Pecan chalk 3830-4390 ft, sd 4516 ft. Tide Water-Texas Seaboard's N. N. Wills 21-A, Cayuga field Trinity sand test, elev 308 ft, cem 7-in cas in Trinity at 8750 ft, td 3925 ft, showing heavy gas pressure; Shaw & Cern 1 (1216-ac), Daniel Parker sur, Long Lake area, elev 300 ft, Pecan chalk 3580-3618 ft, Austin chalk 4654-4905 ft, top Woodbine 5140 ft, pb fr sw at 5377 ft to 5345 ft, re-cemented hole 3rd time; C. T. Valentine 1 (301-ac), John Little sur, 9 mi n of Palestine, elev 454 ft, Pecan chalk 3621-3920 ft, Austin chalk 4725-4981 ft, top Woodbine series 5160 ft, pb fr sw sand 5282 ft, to 3000 ft, redrilled, dry and abd in sw sand 5222 ft.

BOWIE COUNTY—Tex-Ark Oil Co.'s J. B. Hamilton 1 (40-ac), Jessie Milam sur, elev 272 ft, sd 1121 ft. Woodley & Bentley's Lumpkin 1 (245-ac), John McDermott sur, 1 mi s Dalby Springs, mim.

CAMP COUNTY—E. J. Moran, G. E. & Ray Hubbard's W. M. Mitcham 1 (100-ac), L. Rose sur, 1½ mi n of Newsome, lcn.

CASS COUNTY—Stanley A. Thompson et al's G. H. Allen 1 (150-ac), Wm. King sur, 3 mi s of Hughes Springs, lcn.

CHEROKEE COUNTY — Clark-Cowden Drlg. Corp.-R. J. St. Germain & L. J. O'Connor's J. G. Long 1 (54.65-ac), Don T. Quevado League, blk 13, 1 mi s of Mount Selman, elev 668 ft, Pecan chalk 3605-4016 ft, top Austin chalk 4550 ft, dry and abd in ws 4830-4940 ft. Roberts Bros. et al's H. E. Pryor 1 (3-ac), Jessie T. Jones sur, Rusk pool, lcn. Shell Pet. Corp.'s New Birmingham 1 (1040.38-ac), Levi Jordan sur, Rusk pool, elev 487 ft, Pecan chalk 4046-4438 ft, top Austin chalk (soft) 4930 ft and hard chalk 4951 ft, sd in shale 5224 ft to re-cem surface cas. T. J. Wood & Young's New Birmingham 5 (160-ac), Levi Jordan sur, Rusk pool, lcn.

FREESTONE COUNTY—J. A. Hoover & J. A. Bain's W. W. McFall 1 (65-ac), S. Garrison sur A-749, dk.

GREGG COUNTY—L. P. Kean et al's S. M. Smith 1 (120-ac), W. W. Avery sur, dr 1050 ft.

HENDERSON COUNTY—Edson Pet. Co.'s C. L. Loper 1 (3-ac), I. Clendennen sur, Cayuga area, lcn. Illinois Oil Co.'s C. R. Litchfield 1 (4½-ac), I. Clendennen sur, Cayuga area, lcn. C. D. Neff et al's H. G. Small 1 (20-ac), Isaac Greeson sur, 4 mi nw Cayuga field, elev 284 ft, Pecan chalk 2176-2225 ft, top Austin chalk 3150-3700 ft, top Woodbine 4024 ft, tested sw in sand 4030-54 ft, dry and abd. Taubert & McKee's M. T. Dodd 2 (160-ac), Geo. Aldrich sur, 4 mi e of Malakoff, top Austin chalk 3360 ft, dr 3410 ft. H. M. Wilson et al's fee 1 (943-ac), Thomas Caro sur, 5 mi n of Malakoff, dk. J. K. Wells et al's W. E. Warren 1 (121-ac), Thos. Hanna sur, 4 mi w of LaRue, mim

HUNT COUNTY — J. F. Morrissey Co., Inc.'s P. B. Fry 1 (146-ac), Calloway Davis sur, 7 mi se of Ladonia, elev 561 ft, sd in Georgetown lime 3014 ft, to dd to Trinity sand series. Long and Wolfe's A. L. Chapman 1 (444½-ac), Enas Murphy sur, 6 mi w Greenville, sp and sd.

KAUFMAN COUNTY—G. H. Germany et al's D. Clark-W. S. Kirby 1, S. Edens sur, sd 1780 ft. Murray & Emerson's G. W. Martin 1 (100-ac), W. F. C. Butler sur, elev 429 ft, top Wolfe City sand 1625 ft, sd 1784 ft.

LAMAR COUNTY—Texas Gulf Pet. Co.'s A. L. Darnell 1, H. L. Williams sur, 4 mi ne of Paris, sp and sd.

LEON COUNTY—Tide Water & Texas Seaboard's G. W. Burkitt 1 (645½-ac), Simon Sanchez sur, A-7, Long Lake area, cem surface cas.

LIMESTONE COUNTY—Dan H. Daugherty et al's Sallie Welch 1 (94-ac), Pedro Varella sur, Austin chalk 2350-2650 ft, top Woodbine 2890 ft, sd for acid 3121 ft. J. Edward Mills et al's J. B. Hunt 1 (34¼-ac), Isreal Woods sur, 3 mi ne of Kosse, Pecan chalk 2010-2137 ft, Austin chalk 2780-3158 ft, top Woodbine 3578 ft, top Buda lime 3735 ft, dr 3765 ft. Yandell Rogers, W. A. "Bill" Reiter & W. H. Foster's J. M. Tidwell 1 (230-ac), 2½ mi sw of Mexia field, elev 456 ft, Austin chalk 2546-2733 ft, top Woodbine series 3090 ft, dry and abd in sw sand 3110-40 ft.

MORRIS COUNTY—J. N. Buchanan et al's P. M. Staggers 1, J. D. Nelson sur, elev 363 ft, tested sw and show oil, td 4259 ft, sd for shot. C. M. "Dad" Joiner et al's fee 1, Wm. Coffey sur, lcn. Steve J. Rotondi et al's W. & C. Smith 1 (50-ac), M. C. Vela sur, 2½ mi sw Naples, top Nacatoch sand 1650 ft, coring 1730 ft. B. L. Watson et al's E. Hall 1 (177-ac), Levi Jordan sur, 5 mi ne of Daingerfield, top sand 4175 ft, sd for dst in Red Beds, td 4205 ft.

NAVARRO COUNTY—L. N. McCulloch et al's Berry Bros. 1 (35-ac), W. W. Moss sur, Austin chalk 751-1060 ft, top Woodbine 1384 ft, dry and abd 1460 ft.

RAINS COUNTY—W. A. Allen-Geo. W. McClung & Harry B. Baker's Ida Bullard 1 (75-ac), Nancy Brantley sur, 2 mi sw of Emory, dk; Mrs. Olma Giles 1 (77-ac), Thos. Cunningham sur, 6½ mi sw of Emory, dk.

RED RIVER COUNTY—J. S. Abercrombie Co.-Harrison Oil Co. & D. S. Hager's Bowers-Grant 2 (537-ac), P. D. Midkiff sur, 8 mi nw Clarksville, sp. Porter Newman, Tr., et al's R. L. Gibson 1 (58-ac), W. L. Gibson sur, 2½ mi se Bogata, top Woodbine series 2280 ft, elev 425 ft, dr 3530 ft. A. N. Gibbons et al's B. A. Rust 1 (1915-ac), C. C. Welborn sur, s edge of Avery, dk.

ROBERTSON COUNTY—J. C. Kilgore, Tr., et al's Ely 1 (616¾-ac) Antonio Manchacha sur, (shallow test), sd 230 ft. H. L. Patton Co.'s W. H. & H. A. Ely 1 (616¾-ac), Antonio Manchacha sur, 5 mi se of Hearne, elev 392 ft, top Carrizo 661 ft, sd 3840 ft.

RUSK COUNTY—J. W. Shipman et al's Citizens Bank-L. T. Burton 1 (125-ac), J. J. Y'Barbo sur, 4 mi ne Henderson, elev 432 ft, sp and sd.

TITUS COUNTY—Steve J. Rotondi et al's O. C. Liliansten 1 (40-ac), W. H. Crawford sur, 5 mi se Talco, elev 301 ft, dk.

UPSHUR COUNTY—M. T. Flanagan & & Vardeman's W. D. Barber 1 (78-ac) Del Torris sur, 5 mi nw of Glenwood, lcn, Tip DeArman et al's D. E. Averetts 1 (82-ac), J. B. B. Davenport sur, 4 mi s Gilmer, elev 422 ft, base Austin chalk 3754 ft, top Red Beds 3848 ft, dry and abd in sw sand 3898-3916 ft.

WOOD COUNTY—Roger Wolfe et al's C. M. Dickey 1 (100-ac), E. Allen sur, 5 mi e by s of Winnsboro, elev 549 ft, top Pecan chalk 2908 ft, top Austin chalk 4120 ft, dr 4550 ft. Hollandsworth Drlg. Co.'s Little Sandy Fishing & Hunting Club 1, Jas. Hamblin sur, 12 mi se of Mineola, dry and abd 1300 ft, skid rig 24 ft n, dr 150 ft.

HARRISON COUNTY — Adams & Bird's Washburn Lbr Co. 1, F. Jordan sur, dk Itex Oil Co.'s T. J. Taylor 1, W. H. Payne sur dr

5260 ft. Roy C. Swails, et al's Bonnie Pitts 1, se c G. W. Martin sur sd 2000 ft.

PANOLA COUNTY—J. L. Cadrin's Robt. Johnson 1, J. Johnson sur, dk. Flinchbaugh & McAneny's H. G. McCormick 1, Jas P. McAdams sur, dr 2400 ft. G. F. Hudson's J. F. Nail 1, C. McCrary sur sd 2387 ft. Geo LeGrand's P. J. Laidleigh 1, A. Thompson sur sd 885 ft. S. B. Wallace 1, A. M. McLaughlin sur, rog.

SHELBY COUNTY—I. M. Bradley, et al J. J. Ashberry 2, J. M. Mitchell sur, sd 3590 ft. J. W. Reynolds, et al's Polley Est 1, E. F. Christenberry sur, rur. Tarbud Oil Co.'s Pickering Lbr Co. 2, Jas Forsyth sur dr 2880 ft.

WEST TEXAS

ANDREWS COUNTY — Fuhrman Pet. Corp.'s W. T. Ford 2, se¼ sec 16, blk A-43, PSL sur, elev 3187 ft, top anhydrite 1703 ft, top salt 1747 ft, sdtr at 3994 ft, td 4047 ft. Crafton Oil Co. (Amon G. Carter's) J. W. Richards 1, c ne¼ sec 13, blk A-30, PSL sur, elev 3441 ft, top anhydr.te 1675 ft, top salt 1810 ft, dr 3000 ft. Honolulu Oil Corp.-Llano Oil Co.'s J. E. Parker 1-B, nec w½ ne¼ sec 11, blk A-43, PSL sur, elev 3218 ft, top salt 1978 ft, top Yates sand 3125 ft, top brown lime 4200 ft, top white lime 4294 ft, pb fr w at 4792-4804 ft to 4760 ft, used acid twice then shot 200 qts nitro 4620-4759 ft, swab 110 bbls oil. Gulf's J. S. Kelly 1-A, c se¼ sec 2, blk A-38, PSL sur, elev 3422 ft, sdo 1770 ft. Humble's J. S. Means 4, c se ne sec 12, blk A-35, PSL sur, elev 3157 ft, rig; R. M. Means 5, c sw sw sec 4, blk C-45, PSL sur, elev 3188 ft, salt 1905-2775 ft, dr 2860 ft. Republic Prod. Co.'s W. H. Boner 1, se¼ sec 25, blk A-43, PSL sur, elev 3199 ft, top anhydrite 1719 ft, top brown lime 2880 ft, top pay 4250 ft, td 4505 ft, flowed 100 bbls oil and 3,000,000 ft gas after shot. Lou Stogner et al's C. C. George-TP 1, c se¼ se¼ sec 25, blk A-22, PSL sur, elev 3253 ft, dr 860 ft. J. W. Tripplehorn & Bros.' C. E. Ogden-Humble 1, sec sw¼ sec 6, blk A-46, PSL sur, elev 3211 ft, cem cas 4010 ft. Shell's J. S. Means 1, c sw se sec 2, blk A-35, PSL sur, elev 3166 ft, dr 2400 ft. Sun Oil Co.'s J. S. Means 1, c ne se sec 8, blk A-35, PSL sur, lcn. Wahlenmaier Pet. Corp.'s R. A. Cox-Humble 1, c nw¼ sec 8, blk A-33, PSL sur, elev 3277 ft, jkd at 157 ft, skid rig.

BREWSTER COUNTY—Floyd C. Dodson et al's Texas American Synd. 1, c ne ne sec 66, blk 10, H&GN Ry. sur, deep test, cem. crevice 1310-15 ft. K. H. King & C. R. Franklin's A. S. Gage 1, nw¼ sec 138, blk B-22, GH&SA sur, sd 1205 ft. S. G. Smith et al's Mrs. Decie 1, nwc se¼ sec 7, blk 1, G. T. Ry. sur, dr hfw 1290 ft. G. H. Storey et al's Jim P. Wilson 1, c se nw sec 3, blk 212, T&St. L. Ry. sur, dr 1880 ft.

COKE COUNTY—C. D. Hagerty et al's S. W. Gaston 1, Jos. Young sur No. 11, elev 2022 ft, dr 3195 ft.

CONCHO COUNTY—Maverick Oil Co.'s Jim Rice 1, sec 18, H&TC Ry. sur, lcn.

CRANE COUNTY—American-Liberty Oil Co. et al's J. B. Tubb-Humble 1, swc sec 11, blk B-27, PSL sur, elev 2536 ft, top Yates sand 1470 ft, top lime 2400 ft, dr 4010 ft. Dobbs Oil Co.'s Jax Cowden 1 (1120-ac), sec n½ sec 38, blk 1, H&TC sur, elev 2330 ft, set cas 590 ft. B. H. Fleet et al's R. S. Pershing-The Texas Co. 1, lcn. Gulf's M. B. McKnight 1, c sw sw sec 9, blk B-21, PSL sur, elev 2679 ft, top salt 615 ft, top lime 2530 ft, show black oil 2895-2902 ft, pb fr 3713 to 3649 ft, shot twice, making pumping gauge; W. N. Waddell et al 1, c nw nw sec 4, Blk B-27, PSL sur, Ordovician test, elev 2554 ft, top salt 510 ft, dr 5050 ft. W. L. Holloway et al's J. B. Mayberry-The Texas Co. 1, near c sec 17, blk 35, H&TC Ry. sur, dr 800 ft. Magnolia's W. P. Edwards 1, sec w½ se¼ sec 2, blk B-23, PSL sur, elev 2778 ft, top salt 1292 ft, top anhydrite 1188 ft, pb fr sw at 3610-15 ft, to 3540 ft, sd for acid.

CROCKETT COUNTY — E. C. Leslie & Hiller's J. S. Todd 1, sec ne ne sec 26, blk "WX", GC&SF sur, set cas 820 ft. Chas. & Grant Adkins et al's Shannon-Atlantic 1, swc n½ sw¼ sec 27, blk "WX", GC&SF Ry. sur, mim.

CULBERSON COUNTY — Anderson-Prichard Prod. Corp.'s H. A. Borders 1, nw¼ sec 34, blk 249, GB&CNG Ry. sur, elev 4565 ft, crooked hole, co 1705 ft. Miller et al's fee 1, sec 21, blk 97, PSL sur, sd 2137 ft.

JEFF DAVIS COUNTY — C. M. "Dad" Joiner et al's Jones-Coffield 1, ne¼ sec 8, blk 3, H&TC sur, dr red beds 1610 ft.

DAWSON COUNTY—O. F. Dickenson, Tr. et al's C. H. Doak 1, e part sec 43, blk C-41, PSL sur, sd 265 ft.

ECTOR COUNTY — Empire Gas & Fuel Co.'s H. E. Cummins 1, sec se¼ sec 10, blk 44, T&P Ry. sur, T-1-N, elev 3234 ft, top anhydrite 1397 ft, top salt 1420 ft, top Yates sand 2660 ft, top lime 3668 ft, dry and abd in sul w at 4550-57 ft, dry and abd. Conoco's L. E. Wight 1, nec sw¼ sec 21, blk 43, T&P Ry. sur, T-1-S, dr 2650 ft. A. R. Eppenauer et al's L. E. Wight-Continental 1, nwc ne¼ sec 22, blk 43, T&P Ry. sur, T-1-S, elev 3042 ft, top salt 1830 ft, dr 3020 ft. Gulf Prod. Co.'s C. A. Goldsmith-Scharbauer 2, sec ne¼ sec 15, blk 44, T-1-S, rig. Landreth Prod. Corp. et al's B. H. Blakeney 1-B, swc sec 22, block 44, T&P Ry. sur, T-1-N, elev 3172 ft, top brown lime 3830 ft, pb fr sw at 4300 to 4260 ft, used acid and probably dry hole; Clarence Scharbauer 1-A, sec nw¼ sec 13, blk "A", PSL sur, elev 3148 ft, top salt 1500 ft, top lime 3685 ft, pb fr sw at 4360-80 ft to 4200 ft, shot 250 qts nitro at 4054-4172 ft, completed flowing 175 bbls oil 16 hrs and 8,000,000 ft gas. Phillips Pet. Co.-Pure Oil Co.'s E. F. Cowden 1, swc nw¼ sec 14, blk 44, T&P Ry. sur T-1-S, elev 3100 ft, top anhydrite 1430 ft, top salt 1470 ft, top Yates 2780 ft, top lime 3660 ft, flowing 11 bbls oil per hour via tubing 4171 ft; Cowden 2, swc sec 23, blk 44, elev 3103 ft, flowing 9 bbls per hr 4120 ft. Sun & Atlantic's O. B. Holt 1, swc sec 5, blk 43, T&P Ry. sur, T-1-N, elev 3108 ft, top anhydrite 1580 ft, salt 1618-3696 ft, top Yates 2845 ft, top lime 3901 ft, making oil, dr 4085 ft.

EL PASO COUNTY—Tri-State Oil Co.'s Chas. & L. M. Kinkel 1, nec sec 237, S. F. No. 7232, set cas 750 ft. A. M. Blume et al's F. W. Cook 1, ne½ sec 321, S. F. No. 8134, lcn.

FISHER COUNTY—E. M. Campbell et al's D. F. Maberry 1, J. F. Newman sur, lcn. Tide Water Oil Co.-Merry Bros. & Perini, Inc.'s W. E. Hittson 1, ne¼ sec 177, blk 2, H&TC sur, making w, sd 3700 ft, will abd.

GARZA COUNTY—M. L. Richards et al's J. R. Sullivan 1, nwc sec 3, S. E. Harper sur, elev 2534 ft, top salt 920 ft, top lime 2317 ft, completed pump 25 bbls oil and 7 bbls w, pb fr 2974 to 2936 ft.

GLASSCOCK COUNTY — John I. Moore, Loffland Bros. et al's L. S. McDowell 1, c se ne sec 22, blk 34, T&P Ry. sur T-2-S, elev 2534 ft, top lime 2137 ft, top Crinoidal lime 9471 ft, showing o&g, dr 10,030 ft.

TOM GREEN COUNTY—Twin Oil Co.'s W. E. Green 1, Levi P. Moore sur No. 169½, sd 326 ft.

JONES COUNTY—R. L. Crawford et al's J. J. Waters 1, sec 1, T&NO Ry. sur, blk 2, dr 655 ft. R. B. Farris & Leland Fikes et al's J. W. Jennings 1, c n½ e½ se¼ sec 207, Orphan Asylum Land-BBB&C Ry. sur, flowing 1000 bbls oil 2038-40 ft. Hal P. Hughes et al's J. D. Farrow 1, sec 6, T&P Ry. sur, blk 15, dr 1255 ft.

LOVING COUNTY—Mason Oil Co.'s M. Kyle 1, c nw se sec 22, blk 55, T&P Ry. sur, Tsp. 1, elev 3001 ft, top salt 1585 ft, fsh 2640 ft. Porter Rankin et al's W. D. Johnson 1, nw¼ sec 12, blk 57, T&P sur, Tsp. 1, co 2170 ft.

MITCHELL COUNTY—The Texas Co.'s I. W. Terry 1, sec 62, blk 29, W&NW sur, elev 2347 ft, dr 2855 ft.

LYNN COUNTY—E. T. Hart & Wanete Oil Co.'s C. O. Edwards 1-A, se¼ sec 29, blk 1, L&SV Ry sur, elev 3112 ft, sr 2893 ft.

PECOS COUNTY—Gulf's White-Baker 7, nec sec 15, blk "Z", T. C. Ry. sur, machine. Lube Stock Oil Co.-C. W. Richards et al's W. Courtney-Pryor 4, c nw nw sec 78, blk "OW", T. M. Ry. sur, cem cas 362 ft. Shamrock O&G Co.-Phillips Pet. Co.'s J. L. Nutt 1, sec 12, blk 125, T&St. L. Ry. sur, lcn. Trans-Texas Oil Co.'s C. M. Caldwell 1, sec sec 27, T&P Ry. sur, blk 50, Tsp. 9, lowering 8¼-in cas, td 2520 ft.

REAGAN COUNTY—Culbertson & Irwin's R. E. Wingo 1, c sw sec 1, blk "H", L&SV Ry. sur, sd 711 ft. Skelly Oil Co. et al's University-Grayson 1-D, c sw nw sec 33, blk 8, elev 2891 ft, top Cisco 9174 ft, top Simpson 9400 ft, tested salt water in Ellenberger lime 9967 ft, pb to 8087 ft and used 1000 gallons of acid and completed, pumping 59 bbls oil plus 10 percent sw in 13 hrs.

REEVES COUNTY—R. W. Clark et al's Radford 1, sec 39, blk 56, PSL sur, elev 3169 ft, sd 502 ft. Grisham-Hunter Corp.'s TP Land Trust 1, c sw¼ sec 27, blk 57, T&P Ry. sur, Tsp. 2, lcn. Herbert Oil Co.'s E. M. Williams 1, sec 17, blk 6, H&GN Ry. sur, elev 2536 ft, dr 3880 ft. Kenneth Slack & L. M. White's Francis Reeves 1, c se nw sec 20, blk 56, PSL sur, elev 3220 ft, dr 1910 ft.

RUNNELS COUNTY—John Castor et al's H. Giesecke 1, J. Hughes sur, blk 130, lcn. Grover Hart, J. D. B. Baker & J. S. Dennis' G. W. Ash 1, nec w½ sec 123, E. T. Ry. sur, sp and sd. Geo. B. McCamey & Bud Wolverton's Willingham 1, Wm. Wolfgang sur, 1½ mi se Ballinger, elev 1673 ft, dr 3200 ft.

SCHLEICHER COUNTY—J. M. Cooper et al's Bert Page 1, near c nw¼ sec 40, blk "L", GH&SA sur, Ordovician test, elev 2270 ft, set tubing packer, td 6257 ft, tested dry and sd. W. C. Proctor, J. D. Wesner et al's Judkins-Spencer (Pure) 1-A, c sw¼ sec 4, GC&SF Ry sur, blk "V-28", or Hooper-Wade sur, blk "A", dr 1580 ft.

SCURRY COUNTY—E. L. Goos et al's J. E. Murphy 1, nec w½ ne¼ sec 114, blk 97, H&TC sur, testing sandy-lime pay 2300-05 ft, est 20 bbls. Coffield & Guthrie, Inc.'s W. A. Wade 1, nwc sec 115, blk 97, H&TC Ry. sur, lcn. Magnolia's J. Wright Mooar 1, ne¼ sec 342, blk 97, H&TC sur, elev 2516 ft, dry and abd 2980 ft; W. M. Scott 1, swc sec 186, blk 3, H&GN Ry. sur, mim.

SUTTON COUNTY—Paul C. Teas et al's G. S. Allison 1, swc sec 49, blk "A", GWT&P Ry. sur, mim.

TAYLOR COUNTY—H. Grissman et al's Abilene fee 1, near c se¼ sec 66, BAL sur, sd 1760 ft. Nat Anderson et al's J. C. High 1, nwc e½ ne¼ sec 8, LAL sur, lcn. Hickok Prod. & Dev. Co.'s C. R. Tittle 1, nwc sec 37, blk 19, T&P Ry. sur, sd 200 ft. Skaggs & Brewer's McClure-Young 1, nec s½ sw¼ sec 8, LAL sur, so&g 1856-75 ft and 1882-1910 ft, sd for acid.

UPTON COUNTY—Humble's L. W. Pollok-Gulf 1, c nw¼ sec 4, blk "M", EL&RR sur, Ordovicion lime test, top salt 1670 ft, top Yates sand 2560 ft, dr 8000 ft. J. G. McKenzie et al's W. H. & L. M. Taylor 1, sec ne se sec 22, blk B-2, GC&SF sur, sp and sd.

WARD COUNTY—Magnolia's Geo. Sealy 1-43, nwc sw¼ sec 43, blk "F", elev 2656 ft, top anhydrite 1036 ft, top lime 2665 ft, hfw (sul) 2880-95 ft, dry and abd 3053 ft. Tex-Mex Pet. Corp. & E. M. Wahlenmaier's R. O. Potts-Humble 1, sec 28, blk B-29, PSL sur, top anhydrite 645 ft, top salt 985 ft, dr 2030 ft.

WINKLER COUNTY—Barnsdall Oil Co.'s Brown-Altman 1-A, nwc se¼ sec 6, blk B-5, PSL sur, elev 2844 ft, pb fr sul w at 3215-18 ft to 3195 ft, est 15 bbls; Brown-Altman 2-B, dr 1160 ft. Emperor Oil Co.'s S. M. Halley 1, sec n½ se¼ sec 12, blk B-12, PSL sur, elev 2764 ft, top anhydrite 915 ft, est 20,000,000 ft gas 2595-3690 ft. Fox Butler & Jeffries' Brown-Altman 2, nwc e½ sw¼ sec 6, blk B-5, elev 2847 ft, dr 2655 ft. Gulf's Keystone Cattle Co. 1, nec nw¼ sec 10, blk B-3, PSL sur, elev 2942 ft, top anhydrite 810 ft, top salt 970 ft, top brown lime 2090 ft, top O'Brien lime 2240 ft, dolomite pay lime, td 3520 ft, flowed 56 bbls oil 2½ hrs and 13,900,000 ft gas, sd for storage; Keystone 2, nwc sec 17, blk B-2, elev 2941 ft, top anhydrite 892 ft, top brown lime 2240 ft, top O'Brien lime 2440 ft, td 3702 ft, shot w 500 qts nitro 3200-3620 ft, flowed 135 bbls oil 18 hrs; Keystone 3, nwc ne¼ sec 11, blk B-3, elev 2939 ft, top anhydrite 830 ft, rust, td 3363 ft; Keystone 4, nec sec 20, blk B-3, elev 2937 ft, top anhydrite 864 ft, so&g, coring 3515 ft; Keystone 5, nwc sw¼ sec 6, blk B-2, elev 2952 ft, top anhydrite 803 ft, top brown lime 2090 ft, top O'Brien lime 2240 ft, flowed 73 bbls oil and 7 bbls w in 24 hrs, rust at 3500 ft; Keystone 6, nwc ne¼ sec 16, blk B-2, elev 2950 ft, top anhydrite 920 ft, rust, td 3550 ft; Keystone 7, nwc sw¼ sec 14, blk B-2, elev 2954 ft, top anhydrite 880 ft, dr 2285 ft; Keystone 8, swc sec 13, blk B-2, elev 2964 ft, top anhydrite 1070 ft, cem 9⅝-in cas 2561 ft; Keystone 9, swc sec 18, blk B-2, elev 2946 ft, top anhydrite 1060 ft, dr 2200 ft. K. D. Oil Co.'s Pink Mitchell 1, nwc s½ ne¼ sec 23, blk B-10, PSL sur, mim. Mascho Oil Co.'s R. M. Evans 1, near sec nw nw sec 46, blk 73, PSL sur, rig. Sid Richardson et al's J. B. Walton-Pure 1, nwc sw sw sec 1, blk B-3, PSL sur, elev 2947 ft, top anhydrite 1131 ft, top lime 2115 ft, flowing oil and wash w, td 3602 ft; Walton-Pure 2, sec sw sec 1, lcn. Siosi Oil Company's J. C. Lovett 1, nec sec 36, blk B-26, PSL sur, set 5 3/16-in cas 2742 ft. Skelly Oil Co.'s J. M. Halley 2, ne¼ sec 25, B-11, PSL sur, elev 2726 ft, junked gasser, td 3090 ft; J. M. Halley 3, near c of s line ne¼ sec 25, blk B-11, PSL sur, elev 2732 ft, base salt 2380 ft, top lime 2432 ft, dr 2670 ft; Halley 4, near sec ne nw sec 25, blk B-11, elev 2732 ft, sd 710 ft. Sun Oil Co.'s S. M. Halley 1, sec n½ sec 24, blk B-12, PSL sur, elev 2736 ft, top lime 2485 ft, pb fr hfw 3170-73 ft to 2732 ft, sd to pump; S. M. Halley 2, sec sec 24, blk B-12, lcn. J. M. Weaver and Hoffman-Page Co.'s Tobe Morton-Humble 1, sec n¼ sec 11, blk B-12, PSL sur, elev 2767 ft, base salt 2471 ft, top lime 2505 ft, pb fr sul w at 2945-48 ft, to test lime pay at 2888-92 ft.

YOAKUM COUNTY—Honolulu Oil Corp. & C. J. "Red" Davidson's L. P. Bennett 1, c ne ne sec 678, blk "D". John H. Gibson sur, elev 3557 ft, top anhydrite 2420 ft, top salt 2535 ft, top Yates sand 3220 ft, trace gas 3400-10 ft, dr 3559 ft.

SOUTH TEXAS

ATASCOSA COUNTY—R. McIntyre's H. A. A. Billinck 1, J. B. Woodleff sur No. 246, 7½ mi e Coughran, mim.

BANDERA COUNTY—Palm Winn Oil Co.'s R. B. Watson 1, A. Curver sur No. 71, 2 mi n Medina City, sd 1745 ft. Plateau Oil Co.'s R. G. Garrison 1, sec 506, GC&SF sur, 8 mi sw Medina City, prep to set csg at 3409 ft.

BASTROP COUNTY—Batts & Jarmon's A. Paris 1, J. Maximillian sur, N. Dale area, sd 2115 ft. Marts & Beavens' Leatherwood 1, W. McLanglin sur, sd 3256 ft, top Edwards lime 3240 ft. F. Wilson's M. C. Callaham 1, May sur, prep to sp.

BEE COUNTY — G. M. Church's J. C.

Woods 1, J. Ryan sur, 3½ mi s Beeville, td 4832 ft, slm, 7 in csg set 4825 ft, top Hockleyensis 4720 ft, drill out plugs. Henderson Coquat et al's J. E. Maley 1, 1150 ft sl, 330 ft el, 288 ac tr, Coley sur, w of Mineral, dr 2000 ft. L. A. Douglas' Imogene Hall, T. J. Butler sur, ½ mi ne Dirks pool, td 3925 ft, 7 in csg 3917 ft, getting 25 BP.D. Fox & Heflin's A. M. Holzmark 1, Richard Jones sur, Foley area, td 4131 ft, Pettus sand 4112-31 ft, show sw, pb to comp 3432-42 ft as gasser. V. I. Grisham et al's A. Augspurger 1, 330 ft sl and wl nw¼ (185.3 acres) sec 1, Ragley sub, J. M. Uranga gr, ½ mi ne old Tuleta field, lcn. Francis P. Hynes et al, Theo. M. Plummer 1-A, Theo. M. Plummer sub, sec 33, Chessman sur, 4 mi sw Caeser field, dr 1975 ft. Littlejohn et al's Borroum 1, Wm. Gill sur, ½ mi nw Rutledge pool, sd 125 ft. D. V. Smith's B. B. Atkins 1, M. Woods sur, ru. Sun Oil Co.'s W. G. Rutledge 1, B. Q. Hadley sur, Rutledge area, sp. Worth Oil Co.'s Rutledge 1-B, A. Hadley sur, Patent 34, 1/3 mile sw Rutledge pool, sp. R. J. Worthington et al's S. B. Chestnutt 1, 330 ft nl and wl 40 ac lse out of n end 100 ac tr, B. Q. Hadley sur, 2000 ft se Worth producer, dig pits.

BEXAR COUNTY — American Gas Co.'s Oliver 5, M. F. Rodriquez sur, Gas Ridge, sd 2902 ft. James B. Cunningham et al's Ridder 1, Baerrera sur, abs 50, 2 mi e McDonna, to dd fr 519 ft. Fay T. Chew et al's Jones 5, sec 9, Jacinto Pena sur, 1½ mi e Adkins, dr 650 ft. C. J. LeCompte's Herbst 1, M. Leal sur, 4 mi s San Antonio, dr 405 ft; Mayfield Park 1, sd 362 ft. McPhee & Briggs' Lamb 1, M. de Luna sur No. 4, 22 mi s San Antonio, dr 2320 ft, chalk. Magna & Morgan's Kirkwood 1, Desaque sur, 9 mi sw San Antonio, lcn, dropped. Mid-Tex Prod. Co.'s Walker 1, S. W. Dobie sur No. 79, 10 mi n San Antonio, running 10-inch csg to 1180 ft, top Glenrose 700 ft. J. H. Parker's M. McCloskey 1, F. A. Desaque sur, 5 mi nw Somerset, sd 525 ft. Carrol C. Raborn's A. B. Stephen 1, P. N. Hays sur, 10 mi e San Antonio, sd 410 ft; Claud McCauley 1, Wm. Harris sur No. 52, 4 mi s San Antonio, sd 965 ft; Lee Upson Palfrey 1, Almaniz League, 5 mi se San Antonio, lcn. Richards Oil Co.'s W. M. & R. H. Russell 1, 1000 ft el, 150 ft sl (river) of 500 ac tr, F. Rodriquez sur, dr 1140 ft, lime.

BLANCO COUNTY—R. T. Rowe & W. E. Nixon's Polk Morresey 1, T. H. Webb sur No. 91, 2½ mi e Blanco City, sd 356 ft.

BROOKS COUNTY—United Prod. Co.'s K. J. Hocker 1, Palo Blanco de Maguellas gr, Palo Blanco area, dr 2780 ft.

CALDWELL COUNTY—Adams & Lyle's Moore 1-B, Jasper Gilbert sur, td 2290 ft, set 7 in csg 2236 ft, test little oil, dd. Ballard & Whitting's A. G. Bridges 1, S. Seal sur, dropped csg 2150 ft, trying to clear hole. R. S. Bolling et al's C. F. Robertson 1, John A. Neill sur, sd 2100 ft. Cunningham et al's J. M. Pierce 1, S. Seal sur, Dunlap area, putting on pump, td 2400 ft. Detroit Texas Dev. Co.'s N. Dunlap Est. 3, S. Seal sur, Dunlap area, dr 2000 ft. Exploration Dev. Co.'s W. T. Mooney 1, S. Seal sur, abd 2190 ft. O. W. Killam's W. D. Moore, J. Burleson sur, 1½ mi s Lytton field, abd 2140 ft. R. Y. Walker's Walker Bros. 2, S. Seal sur, dr 175 ft.

CALHOUN COUNTY — Continental's Am. National Realty Company (Moody) 2, sec 6, blk C, P. Garcia sur, 9 mi se Seadrift, dr 7260 ft, hard shale, 8⅝ csg set 7110 ft. Crown Central Pet. Corp.'s Wilson 1, Esparza sur, Port Lavaca, lcn. Halliburton Oil Co.'s D. Burton 3, M. Sanchez sur, Port Lavaca, completing 6225 ft; D. Burton 4, M. Sanchez sur, Port Lavaca, dk. Steinberger Pet. Corp.'s W. A. Shofner 2, Port Lavaca, M. Sanchez sur, td 6244 ft, set 7 in csg 6216 ft, comp 35 BPH, ¼ in ch, TP 1100 lbs. CP 1200 lbs. Texas Co.'s Hollman 1, Powell & Shupes sur, Port Lavaca, lcn; W. Shofner 1, M. Sanchez, Port Lavaca, td 6262 ft, completing at sdtr, td 6248 ft.

CAMERON COUNTY — J. F. Anderson's Browne Properties Co. 1, blk 397, 3 mi ne Rio Hondo, sp.

DE WITT COUNTY—R. Bourke's Steinman 1, Uriah Blue sur, 6 mi s Yoakum, sd 115 ft. J. B. Crossman's Kleberg 1, J. J. Tumlinson sur, 2 mi nw Cuero, sd 80 ft.

DIMMIT COUNTY — Diamond-Half Oil Co.'s A. Eardley Est. 1, R. G. Morgandale sur No. 6, ab 1322, 5½ mi nw Carrizo Springs, clear lcn. Joe Lundin et al's Nueces Lands Irrigation Co. 1, lot 16, blk 7, Bermuda Land sub, 12 mi ne Carrizo Springs, lcn.

DUVAL COUNTY—Benedum & Tree's G. B. Parr 1, San Andres gr, 4 mi se Sweden, coring 5826 ft, sandy shale. Bridwell Oil Co.'s Bishop Cattle Co. 1, ne sw se sec 76, sw Loma Novio, td 2677 ft, 7 in csg 2667 ft, woc. Continental's Clara D. Sevier 1-B, sec 54, Santa Rosalia gr, 3½ mi nw Driscoll field, dr 2576 ft, shale. J. H. Chandler's Rita S. De Pena 1, sh 4, Mesquite gr, ru. Harvey D. Ruiz 1, sur 125 2 mi e Sarnosa field, sand 2641-62 ft, completing. Intrepid Oil Co.'s Parr Ranch 2, sec 115, sd 5305 ft. Lipscomb & Daubert's M. C. Hubbard 1, sec 75, sw Loma Novio field, sand 2644-67 ft, comp 30 BPH. Magnolia's Duval County Ranch Company 1, 330 ft sl and el, sec 100, nw Gov't Wells field, sp. Marzo Oil Co.'s Hagist 1, blk 8, Eagle Hill, dr 400 ft. Mid-Continental Pet. Corp.'s R. Serna Jr 1, 330 ft nl and wl s½ n½ sec 384, Seven Sisters district, lcn. Santa Clara Oil Co.'s Sevier 1, sec 7, ab 605, La Gloria Ranch, 12 mi nw San Diego, dr 500 ft. Stanolind's Ira G. Yates 1, sec 416, Labbe district, set sur csg, re-dr. T. M. G. Drlg. Co.'s Davidson 1, sec 90, 4 mi e and n Loma Novio, coring 2936 ft.

FRIO COUNTY—Amerada's W. H. Smith 1, J. B. Mason, No. 322, 4½ mi sw Pearsall field, td 6171 ft, top Georgetown lime 6077 ft, set 7 in csg 6085 ft, making dst; Kothman 1, D. L. Crouch sur No. 90/9, ½ mi s Pearsall field, dst 4360-70 ft, show 2460 ft, sw, sd. W. D. Bacon et al's J. F. Burns 1, T. H. Clifton sur, sw Bigfoot, lcn. Midland Oil Co.'s S. A. Joint Stock Land Bank, BS&r sur, No. 2, 1 mi s Pearsall town, cored sw sand 4055 ft. W. T. Shoemaker et al's M. Roach Est. 1, C. Wentzel No. 139, Bigfoot prospect, td 4005 ft, pb 2385 ft, test sw, abd.

GOLIAD COUNTY—Brown & Wheeler's Kaufman 1, P. Trevino sur, Hords Creek prospect, sand 4539-44 ft, swabbing. Keystone Royalties Co.'s C. B. Wood 1, John Shearn, 3 mi e Berclair, ds stuck 5961 ft, gassing, spray some 47.9 gr oil.

GONZALES COUNTY — Amerada's Union Central Life Co. 1, 800 ft swl, 330 ft sel of farm and sur, Sarah Hendricks League, 13 mi sw Gonzales, set sur csg, re-dr. Resource Oil Co.'s Otto Lanbeck 1, J. M. Salinas sur, 3 mi w Gonzales, sp and sd.

GUADALUPE COUNTY—J. E. Clark's W. B. Lay 1, J. K. Davis sur, 9 mi se Seguin, 2 BPH from saturated chalk 2372-2446 ft. Gode et al's Hicks 1, E de Los Santos Coy, dr 818 ft. A. D. Locke's Mrs. N. S. Lowman, C. Campbell league, 1½ mi nw Stephen, sd 1810 ft. Minerals Corp. of Texas' Allen Phillips 1, Cortines sur, 10 mi sw Seguin, sd 868 ft. W. A. Scrutchins A. H. Smith 1, J. B. Cowan sur, W. Staples, sd 765 ft. W. J. Walton's Zoboroski 2, J. D. Clements sur, 6 mi sw Seguin, td 2555 ft, pb 2380 ft, complete 7 BPH.

HIDALGO COUNTY — Bluff Pet. Co.'s Knowles 1, sh 14, por 49, 3 mi sw M ssion, co to dd from 5539 ft. Cortez Oil Co.'s C. E. Smith 1-C, tr 3-B, por 41, se side Samfordyce, td 2944 ft, pb and perf csg 2753-55 ft, show some oil, low pressure. Deering & Kayser's John C. Engleman 1, lot 3, blk 70, Mastena grant, 8 mi ne Edinburg, td 7508 ft, pb and testing 6685-6720 ft, blow some o, g and water, ¼ in ch, 1500 lbs. D. M. C. Oil Co.'s Daskem 1, blk 34, por 45, 4½ mi ne Samfordyce field, sd 4414 ft. Maddox, Turnbull & Irwin's John H. Shary 1, lot 21, Shary sub, por 58-59-60, 4 mi se Mission, dr 5180 ft, shale. Stevens & Mundys (was Mundy & Sons) Guerra 1, tr 12, por 41, 4000 ft n Samfordyce field, prep to sp. Union Sulphur Co.'s ARGL&I Co. 1, tr 2297 ft, lot 59, N Capisallo district, Llano Grande gr, 1¼ mi ne Mercedes field, dr 6835 ft sandy shale; ARGL&I Co. 4, lot 1, blk 99, N. Capisallo district, Llano Grande gr, 1½ mi sw discovery, dr 5148 ft; ARGL&I Co. 5, lot 2082, N. Capisallo district, Llano Grande gr, sp.

JACKSON COUNTY—Phillips Pet. Co.'s Nina H. Toney 2, Ramon Musquiz sur, Vanderbilt, dr below sur csg. Shell's C. F. Combs, sec 33, Morris & Cummings sur, set 1229 ft 10¾ csg, re-dr.

JIM HOGG COUNTY—Miller et al's Yeager 1, blk 6, sec 20, fsh 3530 ft. Phillips et al's Allen 1, blk 293, Pippin sub, Randado gr, sd 42 ft.

JIM WELLS COUNTY—A. M. Hagen et al's Robt. Adams 1, State sur No. 10, 2 mi sw Alford, dr 4148 ft, shale. O. W. Killam's W. D. Wade 7, lot 1, blk 6, Bode sub, S. A. Agua Dulce sur, Sandia, abd 5174 ft. Magnolia's A. A. Seeligson 6, V. Canale sur, No. 218, Premont, fsh 7135 ft.

KARNES COUNTY—Marzo Oil Co.'s Thane 1, 330 ft sl and el w½ n 160 ac out of 280 ac tr, Francisco Ruiz sur, 6 mi sw Falls City, set 40 ft sur csg, woc. Mart Pet. Corp.'s Cochran 1, McConnell League, sp and sd. R. L. Wheelock et al's Ida Horder 1, James Johnson sur, 1 mi ne Burnell, cored sw sand 3375-85 ft, sd. W. Lon Woalett's R. W. Holmes 1, 150 ft nel and sel 150 ac tr, Carlos Martinez sur, 3 mi s Green, corrected lcn, dr 2600 ft.

KENDALL COUNTY — J. E. Freeman's Gerfers' 1, Mark Hodgson sur, No. 796, sd 102 ft. Southwestern Dev. Synd., Ltd's Willie Werner 1, Torrey sur, No. 781, Sisterdale area, fsh 710 ft.

KERR COUNTY—Jeff Love & Eastland Oil Co.'s Jeff Love 5-E, Martinez sur, sec 1594, ½ mi se original Love Ranch test, sd 5625 ft for csg.

KLEBERG COUNTY—Harry Clark's W. S. Rogers 1, lot 1, blk 36, Kleberg sub, sd 750 ft. Fidelity Exploration Co. Synd.'s Paul O'Henry 1, lot 2, sec 49, KT&I sur, dr 2972 ft. Parr & Ponder's Sam Michalk et al 1, lot 5, blk 37, KT&I sur, temp sd 1885 ft.

LA SALLE COUNTY—S. Killingsworth's L. Yeager 1, lot 10, blk 5, sur 94, td 2001 ft, run csg to td, perf in upper levels, test sw, abd.

LEE COUNTY—McNeill Pet. Co.'s G. B. Batey 1, Wm. Nichols sur, 14 mi nw Lexington, top Edwards lime 3315 ft, td 3367 ft, fsh; G. B. Batey 2, 3700 ft swl, 3540 ft sel Wm. Nichols sur, lcn.

LIVE OAK COUNTY — Benco Oil Co.'s Eliz Mahoney 1, Mark Killely sur, 3 mi w Three Rivers, sd 78 ft. Mills Bennett's Walton & Shipp 1, P. Salinas sur, No. 11, 3½ mi ne McNeill field, dr 4000 ft. Earl Callaway et al's W. R. Lyne 1, sec 74, M. M. Lyne sur, ab 763, lcn; Moozgemba 1, lot 122, Geo. West sub, blk A, abs 113, S. L. Williams sur, lcn; George West Heirs 1, sec 255, BS&F sur, abs 113, dr 1200 ft. Henderson Coquat's L. A. Reagan 1, McGloin sur, sd 1240 ft. George R. Pinkley et al's L. Jacob Corp. 1, ne se sec 3, GH&H sur, 2 mi e Jacob field, ru. Smith & Story's Sparks 1, 1100 ft sw discovery well Lucas field, Jane Curry sur, dr 3200 ft. E. W. Turner's J. W. Walker 1-A, blk 9, C. Simmons subd, dr 850 ft. J. C. Whittington et al's Little 2, M. M. Shipp sur, 1 mi n McNeill field, coring 4150 ft.

MAVERICK COUNTY — Thompson & Streeter's Joseph Wipff 1, sec 18, 7 mi w Chittim field, 10 mi n Eagle Pass, re-dr 220 ft.

McMULLEN COUNTY—Aransas Oil Co.'s M. H. Reed 1, 1320 ft sl, 330 ft el, J. A. Spicer sur No. 70, 12 mi sw Tilden, dr 765 ft. Bussa Oil Co. of Texas' F. B. Horton 1, James A. Jean sur No. 20, 3 mi sw Tilden, testing 415 ft. John G. Gibson's Masur & McDowell 1, sec 19, HT&B Ry. sur, 4 mi sw Tilden, coring 1810 ft; G. C. West 1, lot 1, blk 4, sec 14, HT&B sur No. 1092, 5 mi sw Tilden, sd 455 ft. Howard & Carpenter's Jungman 1, M. Hely sur, sd 1210 ft. Loma Oil Co.'s L. Jacob 5-W, W. H. Jacob sur, w Jacob field, sr 1792 ft. Lucky Strike Oil Co.'s H. L. Lark, 150 ft sl, 150 ft el of blk 114, Lark sub, E. W. B. Scrugham sur, sp. L. D. Ormsby's Griffith 4, 1360 ft el, 660 ft nl Osborne sur No. 50, dr 125 ft. C. W. Points et al's Fahler 1, Geo. Pittuck sur, 5 mi w Calliham, sd 1004 ft.

MEDINA COUNTY—Callahan & Roberts, R. Taylor 1, A. Brushet sur No. 135, 5 mi sw Hondo, sp and sd. Joe Dupree's Hugo Batot's John Ball sur No. 1478, 7 mi sw Hondo, td 550 ft, prep to run. Letro Oil Corp.'s F. B. Forest 1, sec 69, 1½ mi ne Ina field, 1½ mi Adams field, sd 20 ft.

NUECES COUNTY—W. F. Lacy et al's W. L. Lewis 1, Stone, Kyle & Kyle tr No. 147, 2 mi sw Baldwin discovery, dr 2700 ft. Magnolia's Mattie Lou Sanders 1, BS&F sur No. 165, 1980 ft nw Baldwin discvery, dst 3245-50 ft, show sw. Texon Royalty Co. et al's L. M. Vance 1, Thos. Gallagher sur, ab 988, ¾ mi s Saxet field, dr 1850 ft. N. M. Wilson's Bluntzer 1, sh 6, Bluntz Lands, Casa Blanca gr, 10 mi n Banguette, sp.

REAL COUNTY—H. J. Heartwell et al's L. J. Haby 2, AB&M sur No. 175, td 3210 ft, dr 3125 ft in sdtr hole.

REFUGIO COUNTY—J. & C. Co.'s J. F. Welder 1, J. Farley sur, ab 150, nw Greta field, dr 5450 ft. Hewitt & Daugherty's M. F. Lambert 19, blk 21, Hardwick sur, se Greta field, sand 6260-67 ft, dr out plugs. United Prod. Co.'s M. F. Lambert 2-A, Harper sur, Greta, coring 6273 ft.

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY—Argo Royalty Co. & Willie Storm's Nancy Hobbs 1, Delgado gr, 1 mi s Mathis, sp and set sur csg. Benson & Jones' E. H. Welder 1, swc 38, Welder sur, s of Plymouth, dr 5020 ft. Heep Oil Corp.'s E. H. Welder 3-E, sec 46, Welder sub, Plymouth area, testing 5634 ft; E. H. Welder 5-E, sec 46, Welder sub, Plymouth area, lcn; E. H. Welder 6-E, sec 46, Welder sub, Plymouth area, ru; E. H. Welder 1-F, sec 46, Welder sub, Plymouth area, ru. Plymouth Oil Co.'s E. H. Welder 7-C, sec 45, Welder sub, Plymouth pool, td 5638 ft, set 7 in csg 5620 ft, comp, no gauge; E. H. Welder 8-C, sec 48, Welder sub, Plymouth pool, comp 5518-25 ft, 25 BPH; E. H. Welder 9-C, sec 49, Welder sub, Plymouth pool, dr 4100 ft; E. H. Welder 10-C, sec 48, Welder sub, Plymouth district, ru; E. H. Welder 1-D, Portillo sur, se Sinton field, td 6680 ft, perf 5868-73 ft, test sw, cement and perf, above. Violet Oil Co.'s E. H. Welder 1, sec 47, Welder sub, sw Plymouth pool, dry and abd, 6012 ft.

STARR COUNTY—C. R. Berah et al's A. Guerra 1, sh 6, San Jose gr, 2 mi n La Reforma, fsh 3517 ft. H. C. Harter's Sanchez 2, lot 3, sh 72, por 72, 9 mi n Roma, dr 503 ft. Terry Hornaday's Doyno & Chatfield 1, ne cor s½ blk 4, tr 21, por 80, w Rio Grande City field, dr 1200 ft. Hugston Oil Co.'s Wood-Gregg 1-A, por 84, w Rio Grande City, sd 3360 ft for orders. A. Nix et al's Starr County Cattle Co. 1, blk 58, JL sub, por 89, sw Barbacoas field, coring 2350 ft. Pedernal Oil Co.'s Hicks & Phelps 1, El Pedernal grant, dr 2280 ft; Sarah Welch 1, 630 ft nl and el lot 3,

Welch sub, Ed Oederbak gr (Includes s 1107 ac) sp.

TRAVIS COUNTY—G. A. Art's Rolff 1, Thos. Hancock sur No. 20, ½ mi n Sweden, sp and sd. W. F. Billingsley's Lungrin, Kimbro sur, blk 17, dr 425 ft. R. C. Hill's S. A. Johnson 1, John Hahn sur, sd 840 ft.

VICTORIA COUNTY—Barnsdall's Dr. E. Gray 1, SA&MG Ry. sur, ab 382, Placedo area, coring 4740 ft. Crown Central's Schovajsa 1, lot 15, Rupley sur, sw Placedo disc, comp 4750-75 ft, gasser, spray some oil, may dd. Eastern Texas Oil Co.'s Henderson & Pickering 1, blk 19, Benevidas sur, Placedo, td 6029 ft, pb and set csg 4806 ft, perf 4750-55 ft, testing; E. Williams 1, E. Benevidas, ½ mi ne Placedo field, washing in 4740-48 ft. Gillespie & Superior Brandt 1, lot 11, Rupley sur, Placedo field, td 6255 ft, pb 3516 ft, abd; Brandt 2, 330 ft nwl and swl, blk 11, Rupley sur, ab 290, Placedo, ru. Gulf's Keeran 7, M. de Leon sur, Keeran, no report. Magnolia's Henderson & Pickering 1, lot 18, E. Benevidas sur, Placedo field, td 6394 ft, trying to comp as gasser in 4700 ft sand. Martex Oil Co.'s Mitchell 1, E. Benevidas sur, ¾ mi se Placedo disc, dd from 5337 ft. E. L. Smith Oil Co.'s et al's M. Lala 1, lot 13, Rupley sur, Placedo area, sand 4771-77 ft, dr out plugs. Texas Co.'s A. M. McFaddin 9, J. M. Rine sur, McFaddin area, td 6200 ft, perf csg 2440-60 ft, comp 5 mcf gas ¼ ch, wp 400 lbs.

WEBB COUNTY—Allison et al's M. Jones 1, sec 1640, 1 mi sw Moca field, abd 917 ft. Rose B. Barnhardts' de la Garza 1, sec 262, 2 mi n Carolina-Texas field, hole junked 2491 ft, skid over for new test. Mills Bennett's J. Lopez 3, tr 10-B, (100-ac), sec 73, sd 2374 ft for repairs. Carolina-Texas O&G Trust's Benevidas 11, sec 683, Carolina-Texas area, td 4996 ft, fsh for 3500 ft ds. O. W. Killam's A. M. Bruni 39, c blk 50, sec 15, Foltz sub, Mariano Arispe gr, 1 mi sw Cole 2700 ft prod, ru. James Neal et al's Laurel 1, sec 1119, CCSD&RGNG sur, 3 mi e Mirando City field, lcn. Ross Amigos Oil Co.'s Garcia 1, sec 2168, dr 2180 ft. South Texas Oil Co.'s Laurel 1, blk 2, sur No. 269, Laurel area, abd 1026 ft, crooked hole; Laurel 1-A, 85 ft el, 215 ft sl blk 2, sec 269, Laurel area, dr below sur csg. W. H. Vernor, Tr.'s Jeffries Ranch, blk 13, sec 1453, 30 mi nw Laredo, lcn. A. H. Wray's Geo. Steumpke 1, sh 1, Brewster Pasture, Joaquin Galan grant, sd 1060 ft, making contract to dd.

WILLACY COUNTY—Kingwood Oil Co.'s Stillman Ranch 1, lot 16, blk 30, sh 44, Stillman Ranch sur, San Juan Carricitos gr, dr 4700 ft. South Texas Dev. Co.'s F. Armendiez 1-A, sh 4, sd 3660 ft.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY—Fuch & Walters' F. Ollman, Bevil sur, No. 56, sd 875 ft. J. W. Gabehardt et al's Lawrence 1, S. Miller sur, sd 1900 ft. Glass Bros.' A. Albertson 1, P. Coursey sur, sd 42 ft. H. F. Goff et al's A. Klotz 1, W. Cartwright sur, sd 1210 ft. Rule et al's Bochmeyer (Rummell) P. Cartwright sur, fsh 800 ft. W. L. Stephens et al's J. P. Carlson 1, S. C. Jones, 10 mi sw Taylor, dry and abd.

ZAPATA COUNTY—Cox et al's S. Ysaguire 1, sh 17, por 15, S. Lopena field, abd 3017 ft, corrected depth. Gem Oil Co.'s J. C. Remirez 1, sh 3, por 18, ¼ mi se Lopena field, pb and perf csg 2134-52 ft, comp 10 mcf gas, RP 925 lbs. Humble's E. Dominguez 1, por 31, dr 2550 ft. Kenrow & Co.'s Pedro de los Santos 1, sh 26, Fansler Part, Comitas gr, ru. J. J. O'Hern's Alexander 1, sh 7, por 22, n Lopeno field, comp 2315-30 ft, 18 mcf gas, RP 1000 lbs. Joe Palmer's Emma Markrud 1, blk 22, sec 616, dr 750 ft. Duke Phillips L. Guitterez 1, blk 21, La Huerta gr, 6 mi sw Escoba field, dr below sur csg. E. L. Smith Oil Co.'s R. Hinnant 1, blk 27, sec 307, sd 2505 ft. Stover et al's F. G. Martinez 1, blk 125, sh 1, El Grullo gr, sd 2013 ft.

TEXAS GULF COAST

ANGELINA COUNTY—Kock & Duffey's L. W. Alberry 1, near Dioboll, A. Prado sur, no report. Bryan & Lyon's F. Allen 1, nw of Lufkin, A. S. Burnes sur, ru.

AUSTIN COUNTY—Deering & Kayser's T. A. McClenton 1, se of Bellville, Thos. Bell sur, moving in heavy rig, td 2360 ft. R. L. Wheelock et al's N. Harrigal 1, w of Bellville, B. Babbitt sur, dr shale 2580 ft. T. F. Wood et al's Otto Trenchman 1, se of Millhiem, Jas. Cummings sur, dr shale 750 ft.

BRAZORIA COUNTY—Amerada's Houston Farms Dev. Co. 2, Rattle Snake mound, Perry & Austin sur, abd 5701 ft. Harrison & Abercrombie's Bernard River Land 2, Old Ocean Breen sur, reaming 8662 ft.

CHAMBERS COUNTY—Texas Gulf Prod. Co.'s Simon 1, 4½ mi ne of R. A. Mason's White 1, Anahuac area, T&NO sur, sec 33, lcn. Woodley Pet. Co.'s A. G. Blanke 1, 1¾ mi ne of R. A. Mason's White 1, Anahuac area, H. & T. C. sur, sec 41, lcn.

COLORADO COUNTY—Mid-Continent Oil Co.'s Scherz 1, Jas. Cummings sur, dr shale 1619 ft.

HARRIS COUNTY—Cockburn Oil Corp.'s Brooks Estate 1, n of Houston Ship Channel, R. R. Vince sur, ru.

JASPER COUNTY—Marathon Oil Co.'s Jasper County Lbr. Co. 1, se of Jasper, T. C. Holmes sur, dr shale 3471 ft.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Humble's Kyle E. White 1, C. T. Cade A-450 sur, dr shale 266 ft. Sun's Herbert & Broussard 1, s of Lovall Lake, B. Blackmon sur, dr sand and shale 6561 ft.

LIBERTY COUNTY—A. L. Maxwell's M. P. Hincliff 1, ne of Cleveland, H. & T. C. sur, No. 105, preparing to pb from 5574 ft. Peveto & Mayo's C. T. Palmer 1, sw of Cleveland, Jas. Fenner sur, dr shale 2035 ft.

MADISON COUNTY—Poteete et al's Poteet 1, ne of Madisonville, L. Helsey sur, dr shale 322 ft.

MATAGORDA COUNTY—Helmerick & Payne's H. B. Hawkins 1, Sheppards Mott, D. A. McCarthy sur, dr 5580 ft.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—V. E. Bolyard's Atkinson 1, n of Pinehurst, Robin George sur, abd 5152 ft. Mid Tex Oil Co.'s Delta Land & Timber Co. 1, w of Willis, R. T. Oliver sur, ru. Paul Sanders et al's Tex. L.L.L. Co. 1, Splendora, Walker County School Land sur, abd 6462 ft.

POLK COUNTY—J. W. Leggett et al's Bergman 1, 2 mi sw of Livingston, J. T. Pinkney sur, abd 4007 ft.

SAN JACINTO COUNTY—Darby, Jones, McBee Dr. Co.'s R. Bennett 1-A, D. Beer sur, no report.

TRINITY COUNTY—Gulf Prod. Co.'s Trinity County Lbr. Co. 4, J. Hanley sur, dr shale 3000 ft.

WHARTON COUNTY—Sterling O. & R. Co.'s F. Janek 1, J. Scott sur, dr shale 2230 ft.

WYOMING

ALBANY COUNTY—Ohio's Tow River L. & C. Co. 1, se ne 8-17n-74w, dr 1930 ft with water in Muddy sand.

CARBON COUNTY—General's Whitford 1, sw se ne 24-20n-84w, dr 4600 ft.

CONVERSE COUNTY—Chadron-Osage Oil Co.'s State 1, cse 16-32n-69w, cementing 15½ in 1550 ft.

FREMONT COUNTY — Monongahela Oil Co. & Keoughan's Wisda 1, ne se 13-26e-93w, sd for water 4150 ft.

NIOBRARA COUNTY—S. & H. Oil Co.'s Olinger 2, cne ne se 1-36n-63w, cementing 5 3/16 in csg 1550 ft.

WESTON COUNTY — Conway Oil Co.'s Government 1, se se se 7-48n-91w, running 6 in csg to 2000 ft.

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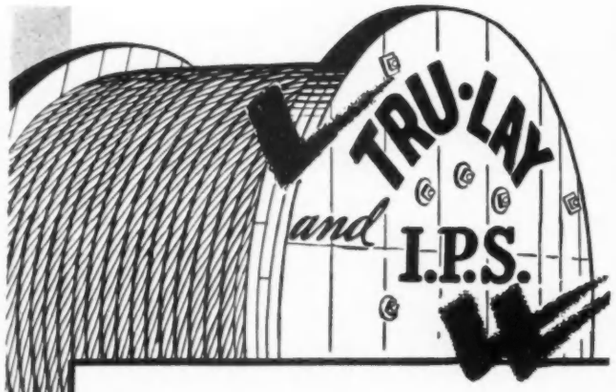

Check *and* Double Check

FOR most satisfactory service your rotary drilling line should be Tru-Lay Preformed—Improved Plow Steel.

That combination gives you a line with real stamina—real capacity for the job ahead of it. In Tru-Lay Preformed the load is equally distributed over each of its wires and strands. And Tru-Lay Preformed has plenty of tough, supple strength in reserve for difficult conditions.

From the time your Tru-Lay Preformed is strung to the time its work is done, it will make the job easier, save time, give all-around better results. Both your men and your pocketbook will approve its lack of crankiness—its tight, even spooling at high speeds and with light loads—its ease of handling—its resistance to kinking—its lack of tendency to whip.

Many other men approve these advantages. That's why such a high percentage of Tru-Lay orders are repeat orders.

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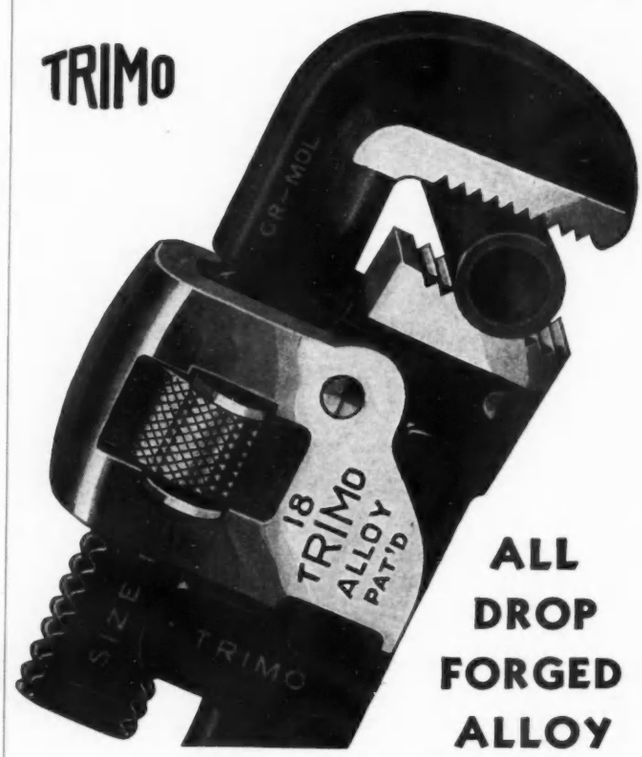
More than ever

THE OIL FIELD WRENCH

NEW TRIMO-ALLOY PIPE WRENCH



ALL DROP FORGED ALLOY STEEL

This newest Trimo tool has all the outstanding features which have made Trimo the oil man's favorite for two generations PLUS all alloy steel construction.

Chrome molybdenum, nickel, manganese and other alloys have given over a hundred per cent increase in strength. Now, more than ever, in field and refinery the one wrench to specify is the new "TRIMO-ALLOY."

New TRIMO ALLOY PIPE WRENCH

Look for the red tag wired to the handle of the all steel, all drop forged Trimo-Alloy

Replaceable jaws — protected inside spring — non-lock grip.

Made by
TRIMONT MFG. CO. INC., Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

NEW PRODUCTS FOR THE FIELD
Machinery • Tools • Catalogs • Books

CASING
A. O. Smith Corporation

A. O. Smith Corporation of Milwaukee has announced that it is now ready to supply the new "High-Field" casing, of which considerable has been heard in the trade recently. Production has begun on 6⅝-inch and larger sizes. The casing will be made to A.P.I. standard dimensions.

In the opening announcement, the company states that the product, which is cold worked during manufacture, will have an exceptionally high yield point, making it better able to resist collapsing pressures.

The process by which this casing is made is patented and said to be an entirely new departure in this form of metal working. The compression yield strength has been raised to closely approach the ultimate tensile strength of the steel.

As to its field advantages, it is claimed that in many cases, lighter strings of casing may be run, and the same resistance to collapse secured, and that the driller will be able to go to greater depths in larger sizes than heretofore. Complete detail as to the practical and scientific characteristics of the casing will be published in a bulletin to be released within the next 30 days, according to the company.

Branch offices of the A. O. Smith Corporation are now operating at New York, Tulsa, and Los Angeles. An office at Houston is being established.

ELEVATOR
Byron Jackson Company

Byron Jackson Co., Los Angeles, has announced an improved type of side-door slip elevator for casing or drill pipe. This elevator is designed to handle long strings of pipe without allowing any of the weight to be carried by the coupling or collar. With four long slips to grip on the pipe at any point, it has many times the capacity required to handle the longest and heaviest strings ever run, it is claimed. It is simple in operation and requires only one man on the derrick board when setting casing.

The side-door construction of this elevator permits it to be placed on or removed from the casing without disconnecting or removing the circulating or cement heads. It is readily released for use elsewhere while new cement is setting. Two safety latches hold the side door positively closed and locked. The door interlocks with the body in a manner which minimizes any outward thrust against the door to prevent it from being opened while the load is being carried.

The door and body of the elevator carry four interlocking extra-long, spring-floated slips which set uniformly and evenly around the entire circumference of the casing. The slips are of such large area that they prevent crimping or crushing of the pipe under the heaviest of loads. Each elevator accommodates several sizes of slips so that one size elevator is sufficient to handle a wide range of pipe sizes.

Either of two methods may be used in setting the slips of the new "BJ" side door slip casing elevator. (1) Since it is impossible for the pipe collar or upset to pass through the slips after the door has been closed, the elevator can be placed on the pipe and the slips set automatically when the collar or upset contacts them. (2) The slips can be set several inches below the collar by means of a conveniently located slip-setting handle. This method is particularly desirable when setting flush joint casing where the absence of the collar ordinarily presents difficulties.

BJ Elevator

An additional safety feature of this new type slip elevator is a manually operated slip lock. When the slips have been set by either method, they can be locked in the set position to prevent any accidental release. The slip lock is simply moved into position over the adjacent slip; and since all slips are connected, they all remain safely set until the load is released and the lock withdrawn by the operator.

CONTROL GATE
Shaffer Tool Works

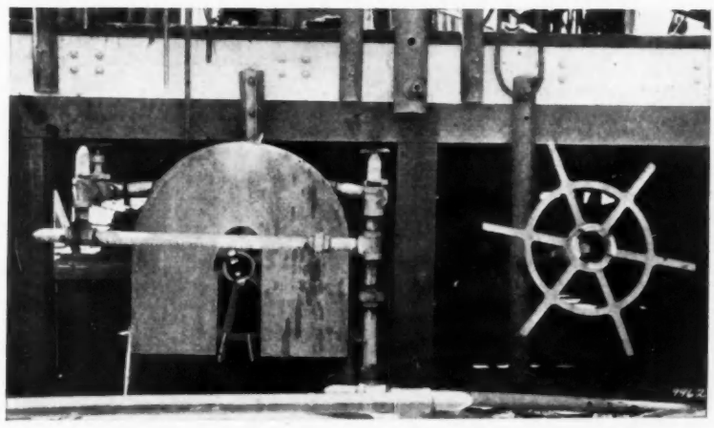
Shaffer Tool Works, Brea, California, has announced the Shaffer Cellar Control Gate, which is combined with the Pelton wheel for mechanical closing. In this installation the wheel is enclosed in a hood to increase the efficiency of the steam jet. Having two jets, the wheel may be turned either way and the gate opened or closed by steam pressure. Use of the special wheel in no way interferes with the manual operation of the gate. The handwheel may be attached with a lazy rod and universal joint connection to the hub of the Pelton wheel.

Marmon-Herrington All-Wheel-Drive Ford V-8 Truck

FORD ALL-WHEEL DRIVE
Marmon-Herrington Company

Marmon-Herrington Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, has announced the application of its all-wheel-drive principle of design and construction to the Ford V-8 truck. By installing specially-designed driving front axle and propeller shaft, a two-speed auxiliary transmission and other necessary parts, the company has succeeded in developing one of the finest performing all-wheel-drive trucks ever built, having retained intact the remainder of the Ford V-8 truck just as it comes from the factory.

All installation and conversion operations are carried forward in the factory at Indianapolis. The all-wheel-drive units are engineered and built-into each truck by Marmon-Herrington and are in no sense to be classed as accessories. Engineering and experimental work has been under way for months and the new "all-wheel-drive Ford V-8's" are tried and proved vehicles in every respect, the designer claims. Numerous models have been on the road in actual service, have been tested on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway and have shown good perform-



Shaffer Control Gate

ance records both on and off the highway.

The Marmon-Herrington Company has started production on four models. Two are four-wheel-drive units. These are the B5-4 with wheelbase of 132 inches selling at $1295 at the factory, and the B6-4 with wheelbase of 157½ inches selling at $1345 factory. In addition there are two six-wheel-drive units offered at unusually low prices. The four-wheel-drives have a maximum gross capacity of 13,200 pounds and the six-wheel-drives a maximum gross capacity of 22,000 pounds.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Issues Special Coastal Publication

Under the authorship of Hugh C. Mitchell, the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Special Publication No. 189 has been issued. It is entitled "First Order Triangulation in Texas (1927 datum)." The book consists of 431 pages, 48 figures, mostly sketch maps, and is for sale by the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., at a price of 50 cents per copy.

This publication gives the detailed data for the net of first order arcs of triangulation with which the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has covered the State of Texas. The arcs are more or less as follows: north and south across the state along the 94th and 98th meridians and from Amarillo south along the 102nd meridian, east-west across the state more or less along the 32nd parallel, along the Gulf Coast from Brownsville to El Paso, from Wichita Falls along the Texas-Oklahoma border to the New Mexico line, east-west across the Panhandle through Amarillo, and from San Antonio to Del Rio. This triangulation proves the frame work on which specially accurate maps of Texas must be based.

The book gives detailed descriptions of the triangulation stations, the latitude and longitude of the stations to thousands of a second, the distance between stations at sea level, the elevation of many stations, the latitude, longitude and elevation of many objects such as water-towers, church spires, wind mills, etc.

Catalogs . . . Bulletins

Tire Health

The B. F. Goodrich Company has just published, in four-page leaflet form, the article "Twelve Rules for Tire Health," written by K. D. Smith, technical superintendent of the company's tire division.

Copies of this leaflet are now available upon request to B. F. Goodrich Company in Akron, Ohio.

Combustion Control

Bailey Meter Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is distributing a 32-page bulletin on "Air-Operated Combustion Control." The bulletin describes a complete combustion control system which automatically maintains steam pressure, combustion efficiency and furnace draft.

Power Transmission Equipment

The Medart Company, St. Louis, Missouri, has issued Catalog No. 56-T, describing and illustrating the power transmission equipment manufactured by the company.

Sump Pump

Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Harrison, New Jersey, has issued Bulletin No. W-450-B22, describing the No. 5 sump pump it manufactures.

Meters

American Meter Company, New York, has published laboratory gas testing bulletin No. AG-2, completing a series of six apparatus bulletins, Nos. AG-1 to AG-6, inclusive.

This Week with the Industry's EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS

Bart W. Gillespie Joins MacClatchie Sales Force

MacClatchie Manufacturing Company, Compton, California, announces appointment of Bart W. Gillespie to its sales force. Mr. Gillespie served as officer in engineering corps during the world war. After the war he went to Mexico where he was engaged in geological work. Returning to the United States he went to work in the oil fields and spent 10 years with one of the well known core drilling companies.

BART W. GILLESPIE

C. C. Hall Now Directing Durametallic Chicago Office

J. M. Brandish, whose office was in Chicago, has resigned as manager of Mid-West sales for Durametallic Corporation of Kalamazoo, Michigan. He has not announced his plans for the future. At present he is visiting relatives in the east.

The Chicago office of Durametallic Corporation will be handled for the present by C. C. Hall, vice president.

Mid-Continent Commercial Laboratory Organized at Tulsa

Geologic Standards Company has been organized to engage in the quantitative testing of oil and gas sand cores for their physical and chemical properties, and oil and water content. The company also is prepared for testing, research and development work in kindred subjects.

Geologic Standards Company is operated as a commercial testing laboratory, and its specialization on core analysis, particularly for porosity, permeability, and oil and water saturation is one of the first kind in the Mid-Continent. Equipment has been designed to permit accurate testing on a mass production basis and the charges will be quite low.

Kenneth B. Barnes is engineering manager of the company.

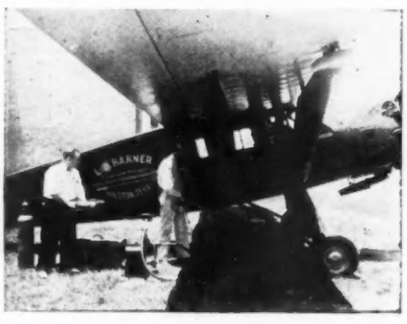
Daniel Orifice Fitting Mid-Continent Representative

Appointment of G. W. Daniel as manager of Mid-Continent and Eastern sales and service for Daniel Orifice Fitting Company, Los Angeles, has been announced. Using a specially equipped sales and demonstration car, he will cover the producing fields, specializing on the application of orifice fittings to gas measuring problems.

G. W. DANIEL
Manager of Mid-Continent and Eastern sales and service for Daniel Orifice Fitting Company and demonstration car.

Barner Adds Airplane To Slush Pump Service

The L. D. Barner Service, Houston, has announced a new type of service for repairing slush pumps on location. A telephone call or telegram from any point within a radius of 500 miles of Houston will bring emergency repair equipment direct to the location by airplane. All of the repairs, including sand cut slush pump valve seat ports and cylinders and broken or cracked steam ends, are built up with bronze and machined to standard factory dimensions, it is claimed. Full equipment for all types of work is carried by the airplane.



Barner Slush Pump Service Plane

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Reason: 24 floors, 706 charmingly furnished rooms—high above the street—your *guarantee* of sound, undisturbed sleep all night long.

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45TH STREET - JUST WEST OF TIMES SQUARE
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Shirt Comfort

An ill-fitting shirt can be the source of considerable discomfort, especially in hot weather. Cuffs that bind, sleeves that are too tight, collars that choke and irritate, are likely to ruin anyone's good disposition.

When you wear Hamilton Bros. Custom Tailored shirts, you're not afflicted with such annoyances. These shirts are sized to fit you. Sleeve length, cuff and collar sizes are made for you especially. All shirts have pockets if desired, an extra convenience when you shed your coat in summer.

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When next in Buffalo, stop at the Hotel Lenox. You'll find every stop deserves a stay. Comfortable rooms. Memorable meals. Smart service. Only five minutes from the downtown district, yet removed from downtown din. You'll sleep. You'll eat. You'll resolve to come back again.

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. . . in Oklahoma City, combines all the features of the modern metropolitan hotel at its best. All rooms have three-channel radio and every other possible convenience.

You'll find the food and service in both the Main Restaurant and Coffee Shop in keeping with Hotel Biltmore standards. The Hotel's downtown location makes theatres and shops easily available.

Room rates start at $2.50

Squeaks from the Bull Wheel

Qualified

Are you sure you are qualified to lead a jazz orchestra?

Absolutely. I've had two nervous breakdowns, was shell shocked in France, and I live in an apartment above a family with 12 noisy children.

Safe Risk

"Why in the world did you ever write a policy on a man 98 years old?" asked the indignant insurance inspector.

"Well," explained the new agent, "I looked in the census report and found there were only a few people of that age who die each year."

Call It Quits

"And your age is—?" asked the woman lawyer.

"About the same as yours," replied the woman witness.

Or She Had a Job

"They say you married her because her aunt left her a fortune."

"That's not true. I'd have married her no matter who left it to her."

Just Different

"I'm glad to find you as you are," said the old friend. "Your great wealth hasn't changed you."

"Well," replied the candid millionaire, "it has changed me in one thing. I'm now 'eccentric' where I used to be impolite, and 'delightfully witty' where I used to be rude."

Last or Long?

"Where's the cashier?"

"Gone to the races."

"Gone to the races in business hours?"

"Yes, sir, it's his last chance of making the books balance."

Prove It

"I can't marry him, mother; he's an atheist, and doesn't believe there is a hell."

"Marry him, my dear, and between us we'll convince him he's wrong."

Dress or Else

"I presume — ah — every one heah dresses for dinner?"

"I charge extra for meals served in bed," said the boarding house keeper.

Sure He Had

The pompous judge glared sternly over his spectacles at the tattered prisoner who had been dragged before the bar of justice on a charge of vagrancy.

"Have you ever earned a dollar in your life?" he asked in scorn.

"Yes, your honor," was the response. "I voted for you at the last election."

Should Have Shot Him

A bunch of officers and stockholders had come down from the East to see the completion of one of their wildcat producers. The small company superintendent was working hard to get the well connected to tanks, etc., and the leader of the stockholders walked up on the derrick floor and asked "How much will the well make?"

"About 600 barrels".

"Vell, how much did it cost?"

"About $12,500."

"Vell, if it costs $12,500 to drill a 600 barrel well, how much would it cost to drill a 6000-barrel well?"

The answer is not recordable, but it is a fact that the superintendent was demoted from the position as officer of the company to that of a lowly scout.

Poor Management

A Shell scout in the East Texas field was dictating his weekly drill report to his bride, who had been a stenographer, and who was helping him with his work. The scout kept calling off well after well, and in a number of cases would say "waiting on cement". After a short time the bride said, "Well it looks to me like those companies would make their plans a little better, and get the cement out on time."

Keep Trying

"Let me show you something new in a snappy sedan," said the auto salesman.

"It won't do you a bit of good," she replied, "and I don't think you could anyway."

Seasonal

"Do pug noses run in your family?"

"Only in cold weather."

Any Other August

"John Johnson, you have been found guilty of the crime of murder and the sentence of the court is that on the first day of August you be taken to a spot contiguous to the county jail and there hung by the neck until you are dead. Have you anything to say?"

"Well, no, your Honor, I don't guess I'se got anything to say 'cept one thing, your Honor. You don't mean this comin' August, do you?"

No Accent

"I heard your daughter speaks Esperanto. Does she speak it fluently?"

"Just like a native."

Just Had Some

"If you are tired of dancing, let us sit down and have a little tete-a-tete."

"No thank you. After such a big supper I really couldn't eat a thing."

Law of Averages

"Does the water always come through the roof like that?"

"No sir. Only when it rains."

Why, the Nerve!

"Are you sure the proprietor isn't in?"

"Do you doubt his word?"

Sure Sign

Cashier: "I need a holiday. I'm not looking my best."

Manager: "Nonesense."

Cashier: "It isn't nonsense. The men are beginning to count their change."

Don't Overlook The PELCO Gang

You don't hire a Himalayan guide for a duck shoot in the Tensas Swamp. Which may give you a hazy idea of why The PELCO Gang has thrived for more than 25 years. We are natives to the country we serve—without having gone native. We give you what you want and what you should have to meet local conditions, all up to the best modern practice. Our headline is a total loss. You'll hear about us. And we'll be under foot.

PELICAN WELL TOOL & SUPPLY COMPANY

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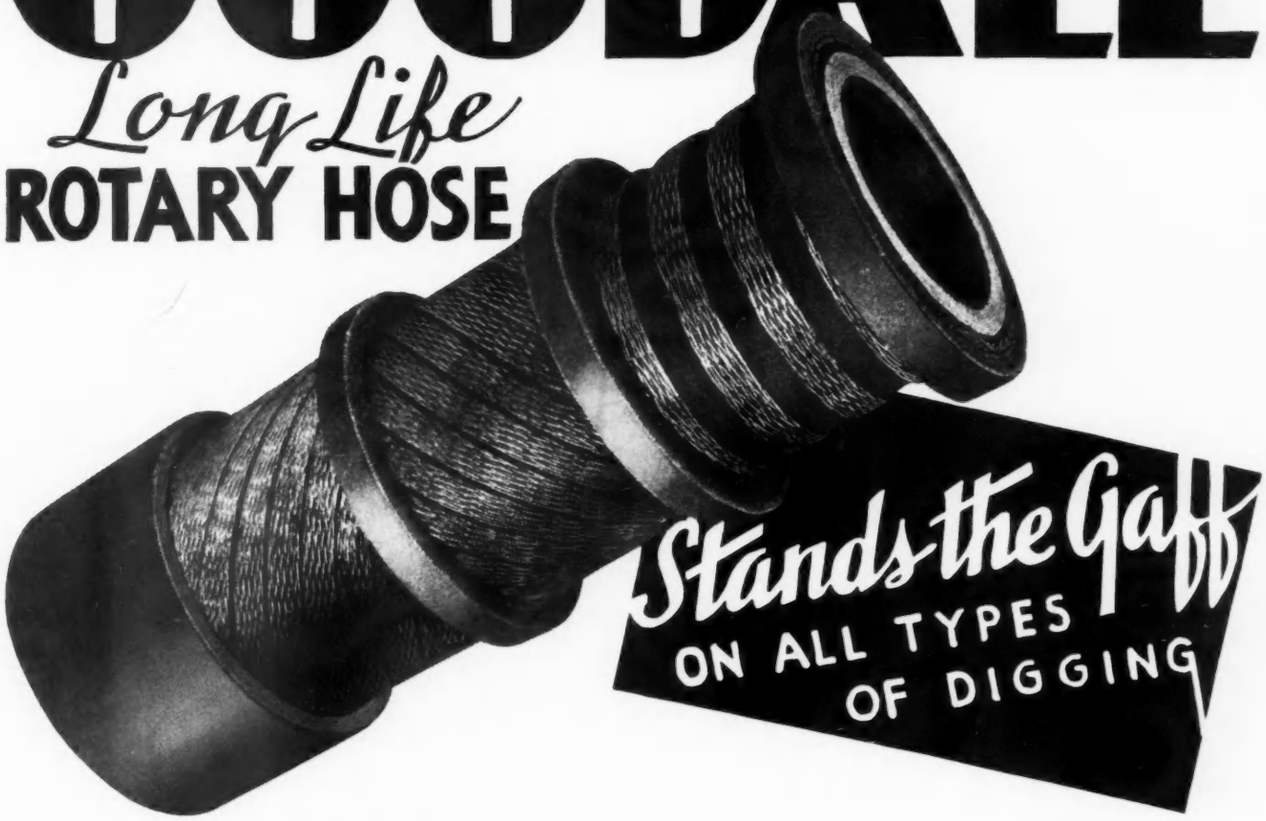

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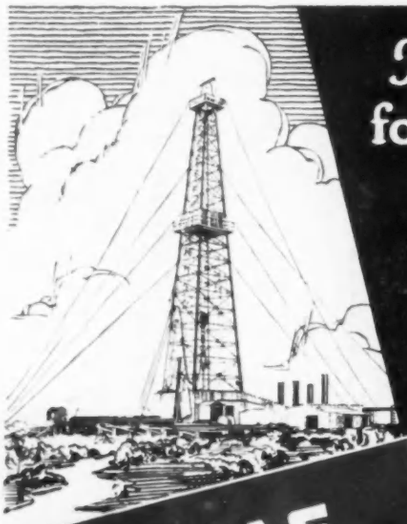

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